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Winnemucca District
Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement

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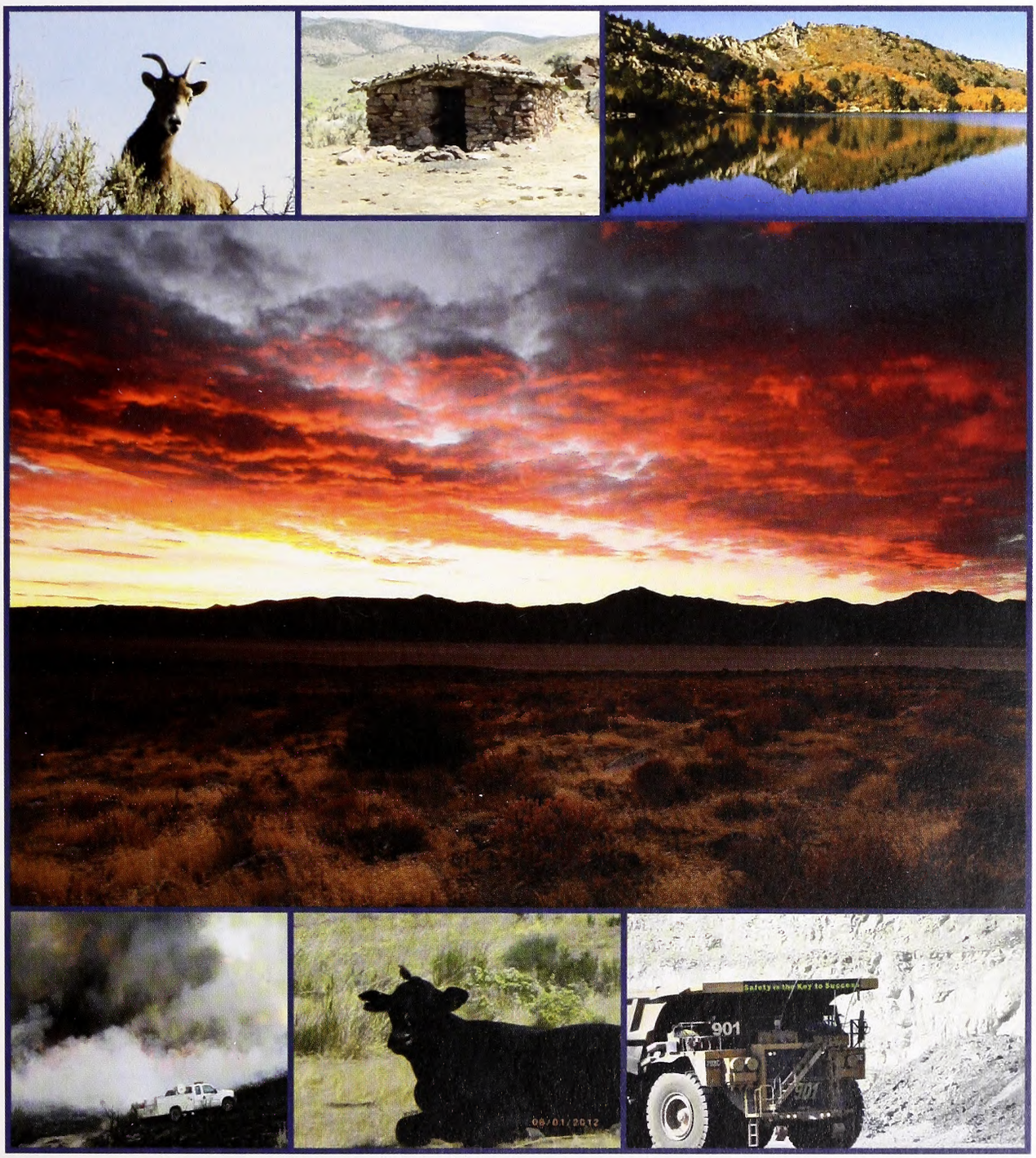

August 2013

BLM

Winnemucca District, Nevada

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Volume 1 of 4

HD 243.N3 W56 2013 vol.1

United States Department of the Interior

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August 30, 2013

In Reply Refer to:
(NV020.11) (1610)

Dear Reader:

Enclosed is the Winnemucca District's Proposed Resource Management Plan (PRMP)/Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) prepared the PRMP/FEIS in consultation with cooperating agencies, a Resource Advisory Council Subgroup, Tribes and taking into account comments from publics and BLM staff/management received from issuance of the Draft RMP/EIS.

The RMP will provide a framework for the future management direction and appropriate uses on approximately 8.4 million acres of public lands located within the jurisdiction of the Winnemucca District (WD). The WD is located in Northern Nevada and encompasses all of Humboldt and Pershing Counties, and parts of Washoe, Lyon and Churchill Counties. The PRMP/FEIS has been developed in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended.

The PRMP is largely based on Alternative D, the Preferred Alternative (staff proposed) specified in the Draft RMP/EIS, which was released on June 25, 2010. The Draft RMP/EIS was available to the public for review and comment through October 25, 2010. The PRMP/FEIS describes four alternatives including the proposed plan and contains an analysis of the impacts related to implementing each of the alternatives. The PRMP/FEIS also contains, a summary of changes made from the Draft RMP/EIS, a summary of the written and verbal comments received during the public review period for the Draft RMP/EIS, and responses to the comments.

The printed version of the PRMP/FEIS contains four volumes which includes all chapters and figures. Appendices C through P of the PRMP/FEIS can be found on the CD-ROM located inside the back cover of Volume I. The entire document is also available for viewing on the project Web site: *http://www.blm.gov/nv/st/en/fo/wfo/blm_information/rmp.html*.

Pursuant to BLM's planning regulations at 43 CFR 1610.5-2, any person who participated in the planning process for this PRMP and has an interest, which is or may be adversely affected by the planning decisions, may protest approval of the planning decisions within 30 days from the date the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) publishes the Notice of Availability in the Federal Register. For further information on filing a protest, please see the accompanying protest regulations in the pages

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that follow (labeled as Attachment # 1). The regulations specify the required elements of your protest. Take care to document all relevant facts. As much as possible, reference or cite the planning documents or available planning records (e.g., meeting minutes or summaries, correspondence, etc.).

Emailed protests will not be accepted as valid protests unless the protesting party also provides the original, signed protest letter by either regular or overnight mail postmarked by the close of the protest period. Under these conditions, the BLM will consider the emailed protest as an advance copy and will afford it full consideration. If you wish to provide the BLM with such advance notification, please direct emails to: Brenda_Hudgens-Williams@blm.gov.

All protests, including the follow-up letter to emails, must be in writing and mailed to one of the following addresses:

Regular Mail:
Director (210)
Attn: Brenda Hudgens-Williams
PO Box 71383
Washington, DC 20024-1383

Overnight Mail:
Director (210)
Attn: Brenda Hudgens-Williams
20 M Street SE, Room 2134LM
Washington, DC 20003

Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your protest, please be advised that your entire protest – including your personal identifying information – may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your protest to withhold from public review your personal identifying information, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

All protests must be written and must be postmarked on or before the 30th day following publication by EPA of the Notice of Availability in the Federal Register (See Attachment 1 below). Protests must contain the following information:

- The name, mailing address, telephone number, and interest of the person filing the protest;
- A statement of the issue or issues being protested;
- A statement of the part or parts of the document being protested;
- A copy of all documents addressing the issue or issues previously submitted during the planning process by the protesting party, or an indication of the date the issue or issues were discussed for the record; and
- A concise statement explaining precisely why the decision presented in the PRMP/FEIS is believed to be wrong.

The BLM Director will make every attempt to promptly render a decision on each protest. The decision will be in writing and will be sent to the protesting party by certified mail, return receipt requested. The decision of the BLM Director shall be the final decision of the Department of the Interior. Responses to protest issues will be compiled and formalized in a Director's Protest Decision Report made available following issuance of the decisions.

Upon resolution of all land use plan protests, the BLM will issue an Approved RMP and Record of Decision (ROD). The Approved RMP and ROD will be mailed or made available electronically to all who

participated in the planning process and will be available to all parties through the "Planning" page of the BLM national website (http://www.blm.gov/planning), or by mail upon request.

Unlike land use planning decisions, implementation decisions included in this PRMP/FEIS are not subject to protest under the BLM planning regulations, but are subject to an administrative review process, through appeals to the Office of Hearings and Appeals (OHA), Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA) pursuant to 43 CFR, Part 4 Subpart E. Implementation decisions generally constitute the BLM's final approval allowing on-the-ground actions to proceed. Where implementation decisions are made as part of the land use planning process, they are still subject to the appeals process or other administrative review as prescribed by specific resource program regulations once the BLM resolves the protests to land use planning decisions and issues an Approved RMP and ROD. The Approved RMP and ROD will therefore identify the implementation decisions made in the plan that may be appealed to the Office of Hearing and Appeals.

Sincerely,

Gene Seidlitz
District Manager
Winnemucca District

Attachment 1

Protest Regulations
[CITE: 43CFR1610.5-2]

TITLE 43--PUBLIC LANDS: INTERIOR
CHAPTER II--BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
PART 1600--PLANNING, PROGRAMMING, BUDGETING--Table of Contents
Subpart 1610--Resource Management Planning
Sec. 1610.5-2 Protest procedures.

(a) Any person who participated in the planning process and has an interest which is or may be adversely affected by the approval or amendment of a resource management plan may protest such approval or amendment. A protest may raise only those issues which were submitted for the record during the planning process.

(1) The protest shall be in writing and shall be filed with the Director. The protest shall be filed within 30 days of the date the Environmental Protection Agency published the notice of receipt of the final environmental impact statement containing the plan or amendment in the Federal Register. For an amendment not requiring the preparation of an environmental impact statement, the protest shall be filed within 30 days of the publication of the notice of its effective date.

(2) The protest shall contain:

(i) The name, mailing address, telephone number and interest of the person filing the protest;
(ii) A statement of the issue or issues being protested;
(iii) A statement of the part or parts of the plan or amendment being protested;
(iv) A copy of all documents addressing the issue or issues that were submitted during the planning process by the protesting party or an indication of the date the issue or issues were discussed for the record; and
(v) A concise statement explaining why the State Director's decision is believed to be wrong.

(3) The Director shall promptly render a decision on the protest.

(b) The decision shall be in writing and shall set forth the reasons for the decision. The decision shall be sent to the protesting party by certified mail, return receipt requested. The decision of the Director shall be the final decision of the Department of the Interior.

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Winnemucca District
Proposed Resource Management Plan and
Final Environmental Impact Statement (August 2013)

[ ] Draft Environmental Impact Statement [X] Final Environmental Impact Statement

Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management

Type of Action: **[X]** Administrative **[ ]** Legislative

ABSTRACT:

This Proposed Resource Management Plan (RMP) / Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) analyzes the impacts of four alternatives for managing the public lands administered by the US Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Winnemucca District in northwestern Nevada. The four alternatives are: Alternative A (no action alternative – continuation of existing management), Alternative B (use intensive alternative), Alternative C (conservation emphasis alternative including a no grazing option), and Alternative D (Proposed RMP). The alternatives provide management direction to guide the multiple use management of resources and resource uses. The Proposed RMP would replace two existing land use plans (1982 Paradise-Denio and Sonoma-Gerlach Management Framework Plans).

Planning issues address focus on transportation and recreation use, land tenure adjustments, management of natural resource values including improving terrestrial and aquatic habitats, management of commercial uses, special designations to protect unique resources, management of wild horse and burros, and protection of cultural resources.

Alternatives C and D include designation of four Areas of Critical Environmental Concern to protect resource values. Alternatives B, C, and D address protection of important resource values with emphasis on special status species habitat management through delineation of priority wildlife habitat and priority watershed areas. Delineation of rights-of-way exclusion and avoidance areas would also protect these resource values.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

This Proposed RMP/Final EIS is open for a 30-day protest period beginning with the date the US Environmental Protection Agency publishes the Notice of Availability of the Final EIS in the Federal Register. A protest may be raised on only those issues that were submitted for the record during the planning process (see Code of Federal Regulations 1610.5-2). Protests must be filed with the Director of the BLM as described in the Dear Reader Letter.

CONTACT FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Gene Seidlitz, District Manager
5100 East Winnemucca Boulevard
Winnemucca, Nevada 89445
(775) 623-1500

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

Acronym or Abbreviation	Full Phrase
ACEC	area of critical environmental concern
AFY	acre-feet per year
AML	appropriate management level
AMP	allotment management plan
AMSL	above mean sea level
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
APHIS-WS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service-Wildlife Services
AQ	air quality
ASPCA	American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
ATV	all-terrain vehicle
AUM	animal unit month
BA	Biological Assessment
BCB	Backcountry Byways
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BIA	US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
BMPs	best management practices
BO	Biological Opinion
BPS	budget planning system
BRDHRCET	Black Rock Desert High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails
CA	common to all alternatives
CAA	Clean Air Act
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CH_4	methane
CHP	cultural/historic/paleontological
CK	cave and karst resources
CNHT	California National Historic Trail
CNIDC	Central Nevada Interagency Dispatch Center
CO	carbon monoxide
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CO_{2e}	carbon dioxide equivalents
CSP	concentrated solar power
CR	cultural resources
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWPP	Community Wildfire Protection Plan
CWMA	Cooperative Weed Management Area
DFC	desired future condition
DM	Departmental Manual
DOE	Department of Energy
DOI	Department of Interior
EA	environmental assessment
EIS	environmental impact statement
EO	Executive Order
EPA	US Environmental Protection Agency
ERMA	extensive recreation management area
ES	Executive Summary
ESA	Endangered Species Act of 1973

LIST OF ACRONYMS *(continued)*

Acronym or Abbreviation	Full Phrase
ES&R	emergency stabilization and rehabilitation
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FIP	Federal Implementation Plan
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act
FLTFA	Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act
FMU	Fire Management Unit
FMUD	final multiple use decision
FOFEM	First Order Fire Effects Model
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
FPA	fire program analysis
FR	Federal Register
FRCC	fire regime condition class
FW	fish and wildlife
G	geology
GAWS	general aquatic wildlife survey
GHG	greenhouse gas
GIS	geographical information system
GWP	global warming potential as carbon dioxide equivalents
HA	herd area
HAP	hazardous air pollution
HMA	herd management area
HMAP	herd management area plan
HMP	habitat management plan
HUA	herd use area
HVH	high value habitat
IBLA	Interior Board of Land Appeals
IDT	interdisciplinary team
IMP	interim management policy or plan
IOP	interagency operation plan
IPC	integrated pest control
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
ISA	instant study area
ITAs	Indian Trust Assets
KGRA	known geothermal resource area
LCT	Lahontan cutthroat trout
LG	livestock grazing
LR	lands and realty
LUP	land use plan
LWC	lands with Wilderness characteristics
MACT	maximum available control technology
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MFP	management framework plan
MIST	minimum impact suppression tactics

LIST OF ACRONYMS *(continued)*

Acronym or Abbreviation	Full Phrase
MOU	memorandum of understanding
MR	mineral resources: leasable, locatable, salable
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAC	Nevada Administrative Code
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NCA	National Conservation Area
NDEP	Nevada Division of Environmental Protection
NDOA	Nevada Department of Agriculture
NDOM	Nevada Division of Minerals
NDOT	Nevada Department of Transportation
NDOW	Nevada Department of Wildlife
NDVI	Normalized Difference Vegetation Index
NDWR	Nevada Division of Water Resources
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
NESHAPS	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NGO	non-government organizations
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NHT	National Historic Trail
NOA	Notice of Availability
NOI	Notice of Intent
N_2O	Nitrous oxide
NO_x	Nitrogen oxides
NPS	National Park System
NRCS	US Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NSR	new source review
NSO	no surface occupancy
Sierra Front/NW RAC	Sierra Front Northwestern Great Basin Resource Advisory Council
NWSRS	National Wild and Scenic River Systems
NV	Nevada
OCTA	Oregon-California Trail Association
OHV	off-highway vehicle
ORV	Outstanding Remarkable Value
PAH	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon
PCPI	per capita personal income
PD	Paradise-Denio
PE	chemical and biological control
PFC	proper functioning condition
pH	the symbol for the logarithm of the reciprocal of hudrogen ion concentration in gram atoms per liter, measuring the acidity or alkalinity of a solution
PL	public law
$PM_{2.5}$	particulate matter smaller than 2.5 microns in diameter
PM_{10}	particulate matter smaller than 10 microns in diameter
PMU	population management unit
ppm	part per million

LIST OF ACRONYMS *(continued)*

Acronym or Abbreviation	Full Phrase
PR	paleontological resources
PRMP	Proposed Resource Management Plan
PS	public health and safety
PSD	prevention of significant deterioration
PV	photovoltaics
PVA	prospectively valuable area
PWR	Public Water Reserve
PYFC	Potential Fossil Yield Classification
R	recreation
R&PP	Recreation and Public Purposes Act
RAC	resource advisory council
RAS	Range Administration System
RAMS	risk assessment and mitigation strategy
RE	renewable energy
RFD	reasonably foreseeable development
RFDS	Reasonably Foreseeable Development Scenario
RFFA	reasonably foreseeable future action
RIP	range improvement project
RMIS	Recreation Management Information System
RMP	resource management plan
RMZ	recreation management zone
RNA	Research Natural Area
ROD	record of decision
ROG	reactive organic compounds
ROI	region of influence
ROS	Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
ROW	right-of-way
S	soils
SG	Sonoma-Gerlach SASEM Simple Approach Smoke Estimation Model
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SMA	Special Management Area
SNPLMA	Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act
SOG	standard operating guideline
SOP	standard operating procedure
SO_x	sulphur oxides
SRH	standards for rangeland health
SRMA	special recreation management area
SRP	special recreation permit
SSS	special status species
T&E	threatened and endangered
TA	transportation and access
TC	tribal consultation
TCP	traditional cultural property
TDS	total dissolved solids
TIP	Tribal Implementation Plan
TM	transportation and travel management

LIST OF ACRONYMS *(continued)*

Acronym or Abbreviation	Full Phrase
TMDL	total maximum daily load
TNEB	thriving natural ecological balance
TNR	temporary nonrenewable
TSP	total suspended particles
TSS	total suspended solids
US	United States
USC	United States Code
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USDI	United States Department of the Interior
USFS	United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service
USFWS	US Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	US Geological Survey
VF	vegetation forest and woodland products
VOC	volatile organic compounds
VR	vegetation rangelands
VRI	visual resource inventory
VRM	visual resource management
VRW	vegetation riparian and wetlands
VW	vegetation weeds
WA	wilderness area
WAFWA	Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies
WAPT	Wildlife Action Plan Team
WD	Winnemucca District
WDM	wildlife damage management
WDO	Winnemucca District Office
WFDSS	Wildland Fire Decision Support System
WFM	wildland fire ecology management
WFRHBA	Wild Free Roaming Horses and Burros Act
WFSA	wildland fire situation analysis
WHB	wild horses and burros
WR	water resources
WSA	wilderness study area
WSR	wild and scenic river
WUG	Western Utility Group
WUI	wildland urban interface
WWV	watchable wildlife viewing site

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

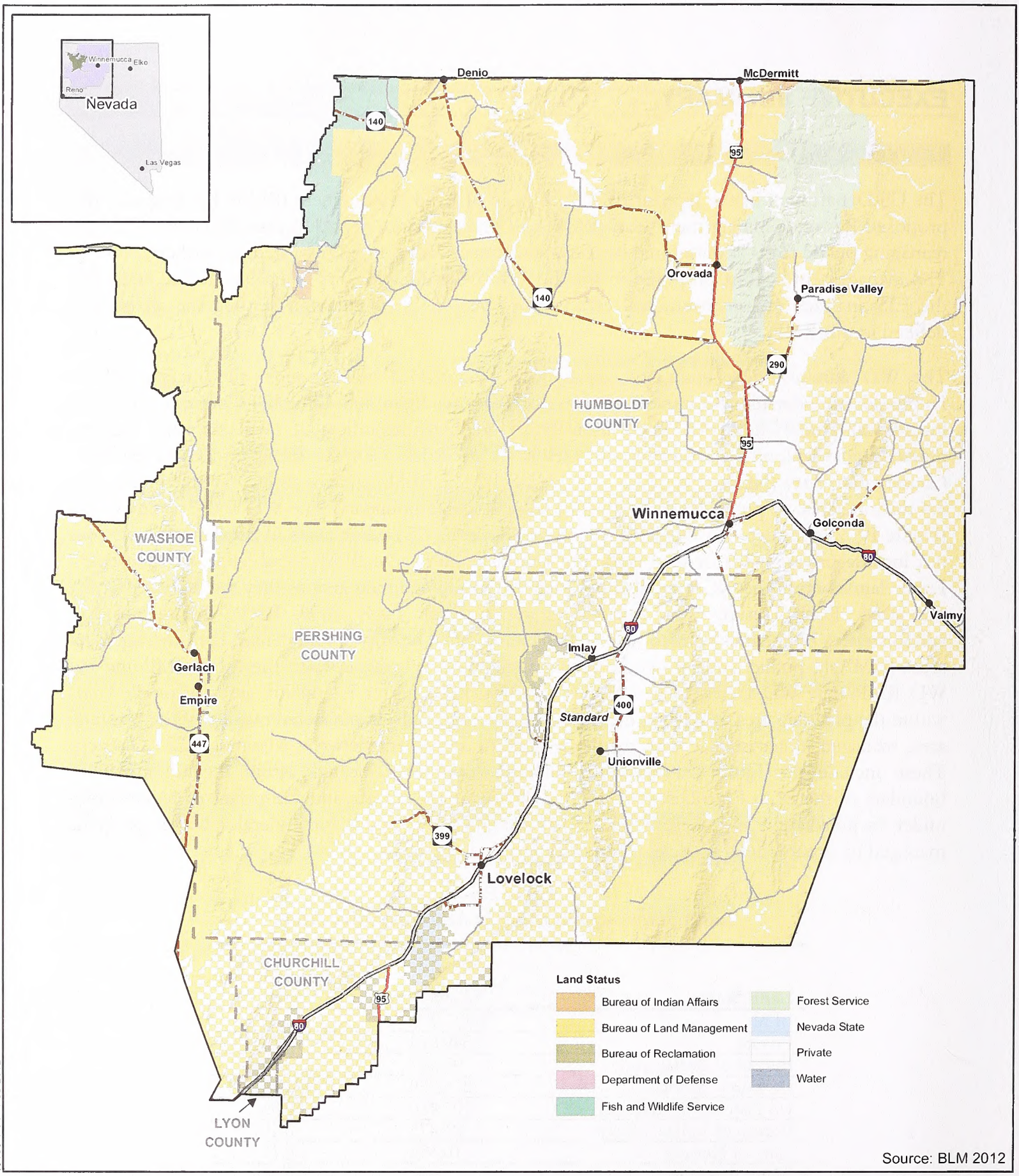
The US Department of the Interior (USDI), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), has prepared this proposed Resource Management Plan (RMP) and Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for managing public lands administered by the Winnemucca District (WD) located in northern Nevada. The management actions proposed in this RMP provide direction for managing public lands, and the EIS analyzes the environmental effects that could result from implementing the alternatives defined in this RMP.

The WD administrative boundary encompasses about 11.3 million acres and includes all of Humboldt and Pershing Counties and parts of Washoe, Lyon and Churchill Counties. This area includes all lands within the WD administrative boundary regardless of ownership and includes public lands within the Black Rock Desert High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area (NCA) (Figure ES-1; Table ES-1). The BLM manages about 75 percent, or about 8.4 million acres, of public lands within this administrative boundary. The WD RMP planning area (Figure ES-2) considered in this RMP encompasses about 7.2 million acres of public lands and does not include private lands, federal lands not administered by the BLM, tribal lands, or state lands. Public lands within the NCA are also not included in the planning area as they are managed under the Black Rock Desert High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails NCA RMP. Where program administrative boundaries overlap (e.g., grazing allotments, priority wildlife areas, herd management areas [HMAs]), public lands would be managed in full conformance with the NCA RMP and the WD RMP. The WD Decision area (Figure ES-3) includes about 7.4 million acres of public lands within the planning area, excluding the NCA, plus certain lands administered outside of the planning area, managed in accordance with memorandums of agreement between adjoining BLM Districts. These include the Little Owyhee and Bullhead Allotments located within the administrative boundary of the BLM Elko District. The BLM manages the surface and subsurface of federal lands under its jurisdiction and, in some cases, has administrative duties for mineral activities on lands managed by other federal agencies or on private split-estate lands.

Table ES-1
Land Status within the WD Administrative Area

Land Status	Acres	Percentage of Administrative Area
BLM	8,427,078*	74.70
Private	2,349,873	20.83
Bureau of Reclamation	82,444	0.73
US Forest Service	275,278	2.44
US Fish and Wildlife Service	107,460	0.95
Bureau of Indian Affairs	21,473	0.19
State of Nevada	16,426	0.15
Water Features	840	<0.01
Department of Defense	17	<0.01
Total	11,280,888**	100

*Includes NCA (1,222,838 acres), which is inside of the WD administrative boundary but outside of the planning area and decision area.
**Does not reflect land administered by WD outside of administrative boundary.
Source: BLM 2011



Source: BLM 2012

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Winnemucca District RMP/EIS Administrative Area

Legend

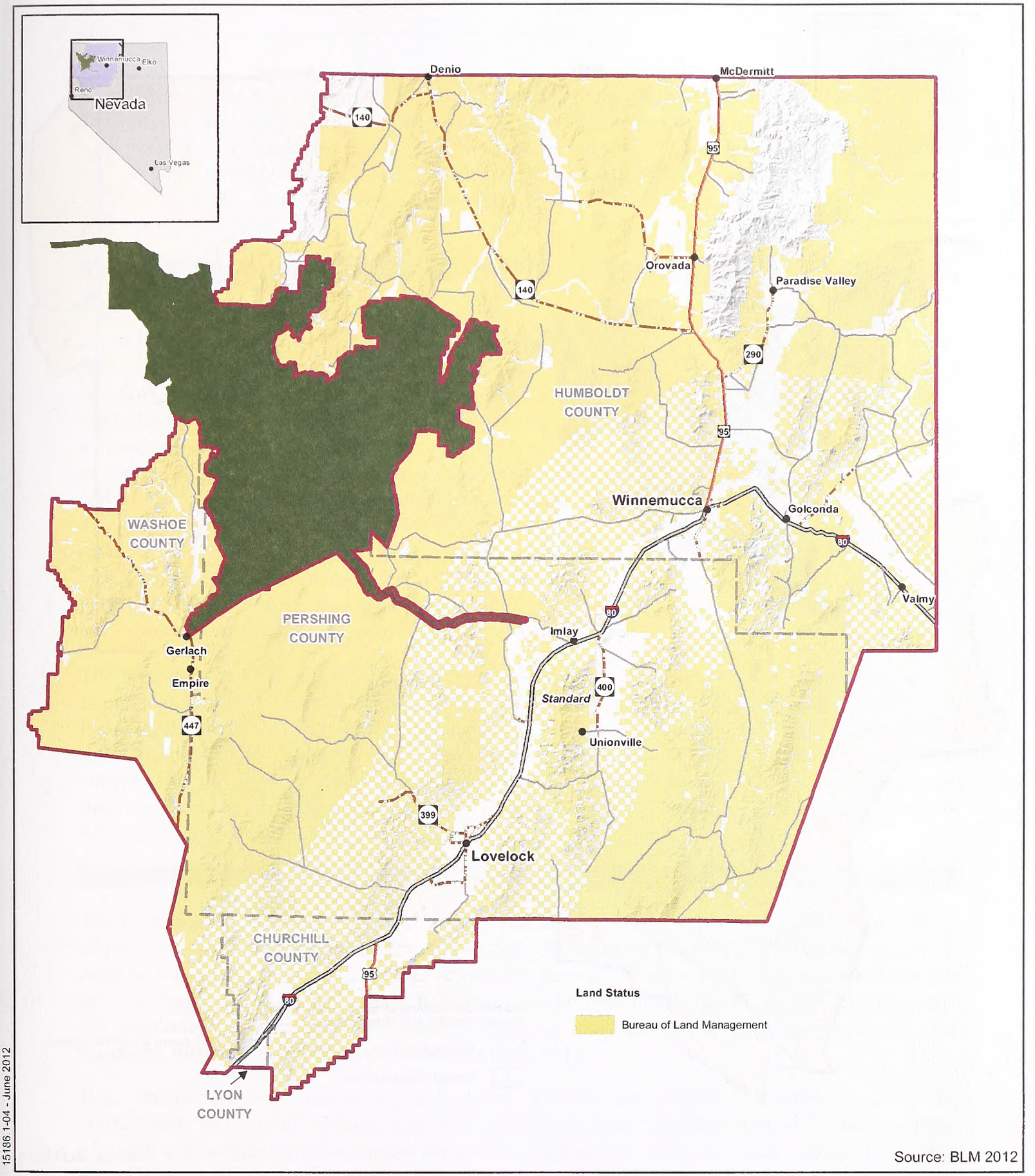
- BLM Winnemucca District Administrative Boundary
- County Boundaries
- Towns
- U.S. Highway
- U.S. Interstate
- County Road
- State Highway

N W E S

0 10 20 Miles

Northwest Nevada

Figure ES-1



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N W E S

0 10 20 Miles

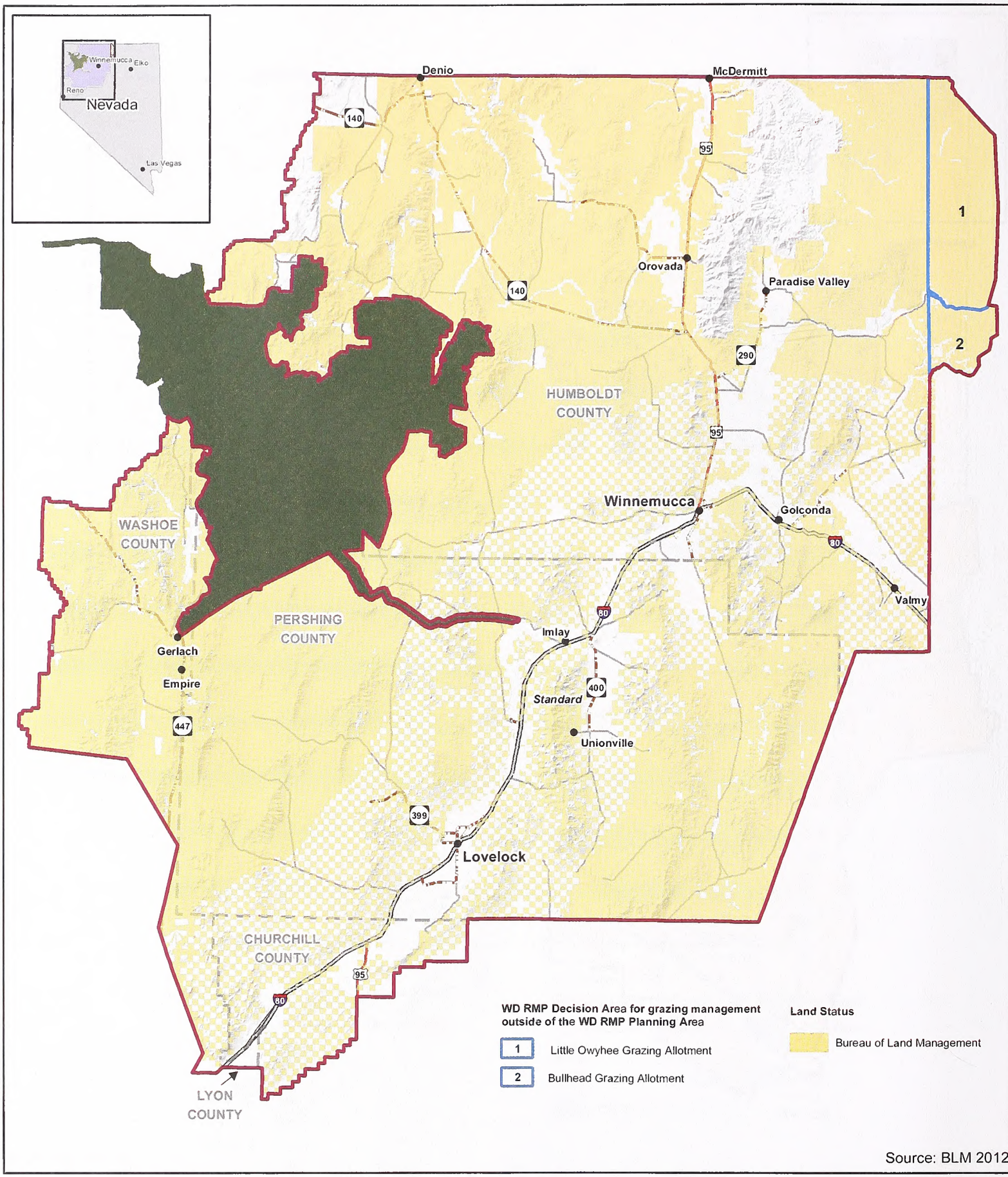
Legend

- BLM Winnemucca RMP Planning Area
- Black Rock/High Rock NCA RMP Area
- County Boundaries
- Towns
- U.S. Highway
- U.S. Interstate
- County Road
- State Highway

Winnemucca District RMP/EIS Planning Area

Northwest Nevada

Figure ES-2



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15186 1-05- Oct 2012

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N
W E
S

0 10 20
Miles

Legend

- BLM Winnemucca RMP Decision Area
- Black Rock/High Rock NCA RMP Area
- County Boundaries
- Towns
- U.S. Highway
- U.S. Interstate
- County Road
- State Highway

Winnemucca District RMP/EIS Decision Area

Northwest Nevada

Figure ES-3

The RMP is being prepared using the BLM's planning regulations and guidance issued under the authority of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976. An EIS is incorporated into this document to meet the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 Code of Federal Regulations 1500-1508), and requirements of the BLM's NEPA Handbook, H-1790-1.

Purpose of and Need for the Resource Management Plan

The resource management planning process is a key tool used by the BLM, in collaboration with interested public parties, to ensure a coordinated and consistent approach to managing public lands. The RMP is being prepared to provide the BLM WD with a comprehensive framework for managing lands in the planning area under its jurisdiction. The purpose of the RMP is to provide a single, comprehensive land use plan that will guide management of the public lands and uses administered by the WD consistent with laws, regulations, policies, and guidance. The RMP incorporates new information and data, addresses land use issues and conflicts, and specifies where and under what circumstances particular resources, activities and uses will be managed on BLM-administered public lands. Public lands addressed in the RMP would be managed on the basis of multiple use and sustained yield, while preventing unnecessary or undue degradation of the lands, including the protection of natural and cultural resources, in accordance with FLPMA. The RMP generally does not include a description of how particular programs or projects would be implemented or prioritized; those decisions are deferred to implementation-level planning.

The Winnemucca RMP is needed because regulatory and resource conditions have changed, as well as public demands and uses, which warrant revisiting decisions in the 1982 Management Framework Plan (MFP) and 1999 Lands Amendments. Many new laws, regulations, and policies have created additional public land management considerations; as a result, some of the decisions in the MFP and amendments are no longer valid or have been superseded by requirements that did not exist when they were prepared. Likewise, user demands and uses have evolved, causing new impacts, requiring new management direction.

Management Alternatives

The basic goal of developing alternatives is to prepare different combinations of resource uses to address issues and to resolve conflicts among uses. Alternatives must meet the purpose and need, must be reasonable, must provide a mix of resource protection, management use, and development, must be responsive to the issues (each issue must be addressed in at least one alternative), must meet the established planning criteria (Chapter 1), and must meet federal laws, regulations, policies, and standards, including the multiple use mandates of FLPMA.

Four alternatives were developed and carried forward for detailed analysis. Alternative A, continuation of current management, was developed using available inventory data, existing planning and management documents and policies, and established land use allocations. The action alternatives (B, C [Options 1 and 2], and D) were developed with input from public scoping, the Sierra Front-Northwestern Great Basin Resource Advisory Council (RAC)-Winnemucca RMP Subgroup, and the BLM interdisciplinary team. Alternative C has two options: one including livestock grazing and the other without livestock grazing.

Under all alternatives, the BLM would manage the public lands in accordance with all applicable laws, regulations, and BLM policies and guidance. All public lands would be managed in accordance with the Sierra Front-Northwestern Great Basin RAC Standards and Guidelines for Rangeland Health (Appendix E).

Alternative A (No Action Alternative)

Alternative A, referred to as the No Action Alternative, provides the baseline against which to compare the other alternatives. This alternative would continue present management practices based on existing land use plans and plan amendments incorporated into the existing plans. Decisions contained in the 1982 Sonoma-Gerlach MFP, the 1982 Paradise-Denio MFP, and the 1999 Lands Amendment would continue to be implemented. Direction contained in existing laws, regulations, policies, and standards would also continue to be implemented, sometimes superseding provisions of the 1980 MFPs and the 1999 Lands Amendment. The current levels, methods, and mix of multiple use management of public lands in the WD area would continue, and resource values would generally receive attention at present levels. Key components of Alternative A are as follows:

- Allow the full spectrum of wildland fire management responses and to achieve multiple objectives;
- Continue to manage the Pine Forest Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) (37,259 acres);
- On greater than 93 percent of BLM-administered lands in the WD, continue cross-country ("open" designation) travel with motorized vehicles. On six percent of BLM-administered lands, limit motorized vehicle to designated routes within wilderness study areas (WSA) ("limited" designation). On less than one percent of BLM-administered lands, prohibit motorized vehicle travel by the public yearlong ("closed" designation);
- Continue to manage special management areas, which include one 60-acre area of critical environmental concern (ACEC) at the Osgood Mountains;
- Maintain 3,207,789 acres of BLM-administered lands as available for disposal, based on established criteria identified in the 1999 Paradise-Denio and Sonoma-Gerlach MFP Lands Amendment;
- Make available 399,073 animal unit months (AUM) for livestock forage; and
- Continue to manage river segments found to be eligible for inclusion into the NWSRS according to interim protective management without determination of suitability, in conformance with BLM Manual 8351.33 (C).

Alternative B

Alternative B emphasizes resource use (e.g., livestock grazing, energy, and mineral development, and recreation) in the planning area. This alternative would have the fewest protected areas and restrictions to development and use. Potential impacts on sensitive resources (e.g., soils and sensitive plant habitat) would be mitigated on a case-by-case basis. Sustainable development concepts are included to maintain economic productivity, especially related to post-use of mining sites. For example, restoration actions that would enhance resource use or commodity production would be

used. Sustainable principles promote the disposal of public lands that have been developed if it would foster post-operation reuse. Key components of Alternative B include the following:

- Manage 110,167 acres to allow the full spectrum of wildland fire management responses and to achieve multiple objectives, including to achieve resource benefits;
- Manage three new SRMAs: the Nightingale SRMA (925,593 acres), the Winnemucca SRMA (151,824 acres) and the Granite Range SRMA (95,972 acres), and expand the area for the Pine Forest SRMA (98,874 acres);
- Continue cross-country ("open" designation) travel with motorized vehicles on 21 percent of BLM-administered lands in the WD. On greater than 78 percent of BLM-administered lands, limit motorized vehicles to designated routes ("limited" designation). On less than one percent of BLM-administered lands, prohibit motorized vehicle travel by the public yearlong ("closed" designation);
- Continue to manage existing special management areas, which include one 60-acre ACEC at the Osgood Mountains;
- Identify 2,131,367 acres of BLM-administered lands as available for disposal;
- Make available 399,073 AUMs for livestock forage; and
- According to a determination of non-suitability, provide no management action specific to the protection of the free flowing condition or outstandingly remarkable values (ORVs) identified along river segments found to be eligible for inclusion into the NWSRS. This alternative conforms to BLM Manual 8351.22 (C).

Alternative C, Option 1

Alternative C, Option 1 would develop management strategies to preserve and protect ecosystem health across the planning area, while providing multiple uses. Resource development would be more constrained than under Alternatives B or D, and in some cases and some areas, uses would be excluded to protect sensitive resources. This alternative includes the most special designations, with specific measures to protect or enhance resource values within these areas. This alternative emphasizes active and specific measures to protect and enhance vegetation and habitat for special status species, fish, and wildlife. Likewise, this alternative would reflect a reduction in resource production goals for forage, harvestable woodland products, and minerals. Production of products would generally be secondary to restoring and protecting important habitats, such as sagebrush and riparian areas. Sustainable development principles focus on preserving ecological functions and environmental values. Key components of Alternative C, Option 1 are as follows:

- Manage two new SRMAs, the Winnemucca SRMA (151,824 acres) and the Granite Range SRMA (95,972 acres), and expand the area for the Pine Forest SRMA (98,874 acres);
- On BLM-administered lands in the WD, motorized vehicle use would be prohibited on less than 1 percent. On greater than 99 percent of BLM-administered lands, limit motorized vehicle to designated routes ("limited" designation);
- Create new special management areas where special values warrant such designation. Management would create or expand four ACECs for a total of 97,816 acres.

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- According to a determination of suitability, five river segments (43.4 miles total) would be recommended for inclusion into the NWSRS. River segments recommended for inclusion would be managed as though Congressional designation was given at the tentative classification identified by BLM. This conforms to BLM Manual 8351.33 (C);
- Identify 1,217,926 acres of BLM-administered lands as available for disposal;
- Bring forward segments of the North Fork of the Little Humboldt River, Washburn Creek, and Crowley Creek as suitable for wild and scenic river status;
- No surface occupancy or disturbance within known sage-grouse nesting, summer, or winter habitats. Known habitats are those areas identified as nesting, summer, and winter habitats within Population Management Units (PMU);
- Make available 399,073 AUMs for livestock forage; and
- Manage about 716,528 acres as rights-of-way avoidance areas that require special stipulations to mitigate impacts on resources.

Alternative C, Option 2

To fully explore the impacts from livestock grazing, Alternative C, Option 2 evaluates a no grazing option. Key components and management strategies of Alternative C, Option 2 would be the same as Alternative C, Option 1 with the addition of designating zero acres open to livestock grazing.

Alternative D (Proposed RMP)

Alternative D, the Preferred Alternative, from the Draft RMP/EIS (May 2010), as modified, is the Proposed RMP. The Proposed RMP was developed in response to public comments received on the Draft RMP/EIS, input from cooperating agencies, and changes and updates in BLM regulations, policy, and guidance, and includes from management and the interdisciplinary team (IDT). The Proposed RMP represents a mix and variety of objectives and management actions that best resolve the issues identified from the assessment of need for changing management, concerns raised during public scoping, and future management considerations. This alternative would reflect the goals and objectives for all values and programs. Changes particularly relating to sage-grouse habitat management were incorporated into the Proposed RMP.

The Proposed RMP emphasizes an intermediate level of protection, restoration, enhancement, and use of resources and services to meet ongoing programs and land uses. The management strategy would be accomplished by using an array of proactive and prescriptive measures that would protect vegetation and habitat and would promote the continuation of multiple resource management. Vegetation and special status species habitat would be maintained, improved, protected, rehabilitated and enhanced to provide for the continued presence of an ecologically healthy ecosystem using a suite of proactive and specific prescriptive management tools and implementation measures. Commodity and development-based resources such as livestock grazing and minerals production would be maintained on public lands through specific actions to meet resource goals and protect ecosystem health. Management strategies would continue to provide for recreational opportunities and access to and on public lands and would take into consideration the result of management actions on the economies of communities within the region.

Similar to Alternatives B and C, the Proposed RMP provides sustainable development criteria for determining the suitability of reusing developed sites. The Proposed RMP represents the mix and variety of actions that the BLM believes best resolves the issues and management concerns in consideration of all values and programs. Key components of Alternative D are described below.

Key Management Actions under Alternative D (Proposed RMP)

Water Resources

The BLM would manage priority watersheds containing threatened and endangered species habitat and recovery habitat as no surface disturbance and no surface occupancy to protect threatened and endangered species habitat. The BLM would also manage priority watersheds containing municipal water supplies as avoidance areas to protect municipal water supplies outside of wellhead protection zones which are managed as no surface disturbance and no surface occupancy.

Wildlife and Special Status Species

The BLM is required to designate priority habitats in accordance with the Program/Resource-Specific Decision Guidance in Appendix C of the Land Use Planning Handbook (H-1601-I). Under this alternative, the BLM would designate and manage five priority wildlife habitat areas (Figure 2-5, Appendix A) to achieve desired population and habitat conditions for wildlife, including a number of sensitive and threatened species, by applying use restrictions or mitigation measures. Several factors went into the determination of priority wildlife habitat areas.

As a starting point, and through cooperation with Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW), the areas that are designated are population management units for the candidate species greater sage-grouse. These areas contain some of the most important habitat remaining for sage-grouse and other at-risk wildlife. Many of these areas are also within the Healthy Land Initiative (HLI) boundary. The HLI is a cooperative conservation effort to restore important wildlife habitat on a landscape scale. In particular, the priority wildlife areas fall within the HLI Oregon–Idaho–Nevada shrub steppe landscape project area. These areas are also inhabited by Lahontan cutthroat trout (LCT), a threatened species. Priority wildlife habitat areas are considered to be the most crucial for protecting these and other at-risk wildlife species. The following population management unit boundaries correspond to priority habitat areas: Massacre (north – adjacent to Black Rock Population Management Unit), Black Rock, Pine Forest, Lone Willow, and Santa Rosa.

Wild Horse and Burro

The BLM would adjust herd management area (HMA) boundaries (Figure 2-10, Appendix A) to existing fences or topological barriers where these features act as a physical boundary. These boundaries would not expand beyond original herd area (HA) (Figure 2-6, Appendix A) boundaries and would be located where little loss of HMA area would occur, including HMAs within the NCA. These fences and barriers include:

- Black Rock East (north) – fence;
- Black Rock West and Warm Springs Canyon – fence;
- Buffalo Hills – topological barriers;

- Calico Mountains and Warm Springs Canyon – topological barriers;
- Fox and Lake Range – fence;
- Jackson Mountain – fence (Desert Valley Allotment);
- Kamma Mountains – fence;
- Lava Beds – fence;
- McGee Mountain – fence;
- Nightingale– fence; and
- Seven Troughs – fence.

Wildland Fire Ecology

The BLM would manage 110,167 acres as conditional suppression areas where fire may be used to improve or provide habitat or other resource benefits (Figure 2-11, Appendix A).

Visual Resource Management

The BLM would manage visual resources on BLM lands under the following visual resource management (VRM) class designations (Figure 2-15, Appendix A):

- Class I - 417,605 acres;
- Class II - 2,780,416 acres;
- Class III - 3,073,906 acres; and
- Class IV - 961,504 acres.

Livestock Grazing

The BLM would make 398,860 animal unit months (AUMs) of livestock forage (at current permitted levels) available for grazing. Any adjustments increasing or decreasing AUMs would be made using a combination of monitoring data, field observations, ecological site inventory or other data in order to make progress towards or achieve resource objectives and standards for rangeland health.

The BLM would designate 8,016,754 acres as available to livestock grazing (including 823,483 acres managed within the NCA) (Figure 2-18, Appendix A) and designate 319,328 acres closed to livestock grazing (including 192,612 acres managed within the NCA) (Figure 2-21, Appendix A). The following areas would be closed to livestock grazing: Old Gunnery Range, Smoke Creek Desert, Rose Creek, Dolly Hayden (north of Ballard-Sweeney Fence), Thomas Creek (west of Westmoreland Fence), Mahogany Creek Exclosure, Water Canyon Exclosure, Oreana, Reymundo Parcel (closed until Pole Creek meets proper functioning condition [PFC], and then the Reymundo Parcel would be incorporated into the Crowley Creek and Pole Creek Allotments), Green Saddle Estates, and on BLM parcels along I-80 between the right-of-way (ROW) fence and the railroad fence.

Minerals

The BLM would manage areas for saleable minerals as either open with standard stipulations, open with standard and special stipulations, open to government entities only, or closed. Areas for fluid and solid mineral leasing would be managed as open with standard stipulations, open with special stipulations, open with no surface occupancy, or closed. Areas for locatable mineral claims would be managed as open with proposed operations subject to standard conditions, open with proposed operations subject to special mitigations, or closed.

Recreation

The BLM would manage four SRMAs in the WD – Nightingale, Winnemucca, Pine Forest, and Granite Range SRMAs. The BLM would designate 28,354 acres as closed, 6,862,682 limited, and 288,105 open to off-highway vehicle (OHV) travel (Figure 2-53, Appendix A).

Lands and Realty

The BLM would:

- Make available about 1,350,263 acres of public lands as suitable for sale or exchange.
- Manage 1,773,199 acres as avoidance areas (Figure 2-60, Appendix A) to protect resources. The granting of ROWs in avoidance areas would require special stipulations to mitigate any adverse impacts on resources.
- Manage 1,199,539 acres as exclusion areas (Figure 2-62, Appendix A) to protect priority wildlife habitat and wildlife populations.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

Designate the following four ACECs (Figure 2-69, Appendix A):

- Pine Forest;
- Stillwater;
- Raised Bog; and
- Osgood Mountains (existing).

Wild and Scenic Rivers

According to a determination of non-suitability, provide no management specific to the protection of free flowing condition or outstandingly remarkable values identified along river segments to be eligible for inclusion into the NWSRS.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

Alternative A (No Action Alternative) would be a continuation of current management. Alternative B offers the greatest economic potential but would have the greatest potential impact on the physical and biological environment. Conversely, Alternative C, Option 1, would have a lesser impact on physical and biological resources but the potential for a greater impact on the local

economies and businesses that depend on the public lands in the planning area for tourism, recreation, and resource extraction.

Alternative C, Option 2, would exclude livestock grazing on public lands. It would have the least potential impact on physical and biological resources but the greatest impact on the local economies and businesses that depend on the public lands in the planning area for revenue from livestock grazing operations.

Alternative D would allow for many uses to continue but could constrain certain activities in order to maintain or improve land health conditions. Impacts under Alternative D tend to be within the range of Alternatives B and C (Option 1). Taking no action would prohibit the BLM from implementing management measures needed to both protect resources and to address concerns related to recreation pressure. Detailed descriptions of impacts of the four alternatives are provided in Chapter 4, along with a discussion of the cumulative impacts, irretrievable and irreversible commitments of resources, and unavoidable adverse impacts of the alternatives.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROPOSED RMP

The Draft RMP/EIS was issued for a 60-day public review and comment in June 2010. The public comment period was extended an additional 30 days, ending in October 2010. The WD assessed and considered public comments, received both individually and collectively, during the public review period of the Draft RMP/EIS.

The BLM has crafted the Proposed Alternative (Proposed RMP), largely based on the Preferred Alternative (Alternative D), which was identified in the 2010 Draft RMP/EIS, with modifications based on review of public comments received on the Draft RMP/EIS. Elements from the other alternatives were also included. In addition, special expertise input and comments received from cooperating agencies helped shape the Proposed Alternative. Changes in BLM regulations, policy, and guidance were another factor taken into consideration in its development. Key policy and guidance changes center on sage-grouse habitat management.

BLM responded to all substantive comments received on the DRMP/DEIS (Appendix M). In preparing responses to comments, the BLM referenced responses based on similar comments. The BLM also included a "Comment Noted" applicable to some comments. This response is intended to inform the commenter that the comment was taken into consideration in the development of the proposed RMP.

COMPARISON AND SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

Resources

Air Quality

The major sources of air pollution emissions within the WD area include wildland fires, agricultural burns, vehicle traffic on unpaved roads, OHV use of unpaved roads, OHV use itself, wind erosion in dry lakebeds and other poorly vegetated areas following wildfires, mining and mineral developments, and energy resource developments. Wildland fires generally are the emission source with the greatest and most widespread impact on air quality in the WD. Depending on wind

conditions, wildland fires and prescribed burns elsewhere can have an impact on air quality conditions in the WD. Other emission sources tend to have more localized effects on air quality.

Air quality management objectives for all of the RMP alternatives include maintaining compliance with federal and state air quality standards and air quality management programs and carrying out FLPMA's instruction to protect air and atmospheric values while managing the public lands according to principles of "multiple use" and "sustained yield." Owners and operators of mineral and energy resource development projects would continue to be subject to state and federal air quality management programs, including air permit programs and fugitive dust control programs. Both existing and future gold and silver mining operations would be subject to Nevada mercury emission regulations. The WD area has been designated as being in attainment of federal ambient air quality standards for all federally-regulated pollutants. It should be noted that air quality impacts associated with natural events generally are excluded from consideration when determining whether or not an area complies with federal ambient air quality standards. Existing programs and procedures would continue to ensure that if prescribed burns do occur, they would not result in excessive smoke impacts on smoke-sensitive areas.

Alternatives A and C would not allow the use of conditional fire suppression management for a benefit while Alternatives B and D would. Allowing wildfires to burn in situations where the fire provides resource benefits would result in some increase in emissions for Alternatives B and D compared to Alternatives A and C. However, conditional fire suppression management for a benefit would likely be only a minor contributor to total annual emissions from wildfires.

Future mining activities, oil and gas developments, geothermal developments, and renewable resource developments are expected to be similar under all RMP alternatives. Because mineral development is largely driven by forces external to BLM, these activities would be nearly the same under all alternatives. Most areas proposed to be closed to mineral development in any alternative have only speculative value for most mineral resources. When mineral development occurs there would be mitigations in place under all alternatives.

RMP alternatives, with respect to recreation, would affect air quality based on OHV travel management. More areas designated as OHV-closed, or limited, would potentially reduce emissions from exhaust or air born fugitive dust. Fuels management alternatives would limit fire spread and associated fire emissions through construction of fuel treatment projects and fuel breaks. Two aspects distinguish Alternative C from the other alternatives in terms of air quality implications. Alternative C is expected to have the lowest level of OHV use among the alternatives since OHV use generally would be limited to established roads and trails and, Alternative C may indirectly increase the recurrence interval for wildland fires since it would likely have less effective programs for fuel treatments than the other alternatives. Because wildland fires are a more significant source of air pollution than OHV use, the overall effect is that Alternative C may result in higher overall air pollutant emissions than the other alternatives.

Geology

Impacts on geologic resources occur from large-scale surface disturbance, such as mining, erosion, off-road vehicles, excavation, and vandalism. Damage and vandalism are usually concentrated near roads and trails.

There would be no likely impacts on unique geologic resources resulting from the management, objectives, or actions under any of the alternatives for most of the other resources. With respect to effects on unique geologic resources, all of the alternatives are essentially equivalent.

Under Alternative A, mitigations measures would be employed to protect unique geologic resources on a case-by-case basis. There would be no restrictions on OHV travel management and areas near unique geologic resources would remain open for OHV travel. Areas containing unique geologic resources would remain open to multiples uses including minerals.

Under Alternative B, areas with unique geologic resources would remain open to multiple uses including all methods of mineral disposal, subject to implementing mitigation measures sufficient to protect the values at risk.

Under Alternative C, exclusion zones would be developed which would exclude uses relating to ROWs and minerals to protect unique geologic resources. Alternative C would also close OHV travel in and around these areas. Alternative D would have impacts similar to Alternative A. However, some areas containing unique geologic resource may restrict OHV travel as limited to existing roads and trails should unique geologic resources be located within delineated "limited" travel management zones. Use restrictions may apply under Alternative D should areas containing unique geologic resources be located within priority wildlife habitat areas and within priority watershed areas.

Soil Resources

Soil resources would be managed to maintain the natural habitat of the area and to minimize the potential for accelerated (human-caused) wind and water erosion. In order to maintain soil processes, a healthy, productive, and diverse plant community is necessary. Improved ecological condition would increase productivity, litter, soil biological crusts, soil fertility, infiltration, and nutrient cycling.

With respect to effects on soil resources, all of the alternatives are essentially equivalent. Impacts on soil resources from management actions related to land use include, grazing, fire management, recreation use, OHV travel, and other resources would vary the amount of land available for surface-disturbing activities and those that could impact the soil resources.

Under Alternatives A and B, soil erosion would be reduced by maintaining and improving the vegetative cover in areas designated as having high erosion susceptibility. Under Alternatives C and D, improvements would be pursued generally instead of just in erosion areas, and soil mitigation measures would be applied to all activities. Surface disturbances to vulnerable biological soil crusts would be minimized on a case-by-case basis under Alternative A, including some seasonal restrictions; they would be allowed with adverse effects mitigated under Alternative B, they would be eliminated or fully mitigated under Alternative C, including seasonal eliminations and use restrictions, surface disturbances would be minimized in areas with inadequate vegetative cover under Alternative D, including case-by-case seasonal use restriction.

Under Alternative A, surface disturbance activity operators would be encouraged to minimize disturbance. The BLM would pursue land reclamation in disturbed areas with conditions and methods determined on a case-by-case basis. Vegetation cover would be improved using a diversity

of native and introduced vegetation with native seed. Vegetation grown from native seeds would be preferred over introduced seed. Under Alternative B, surface disturbance activity operators would be encouraged to minimize disturbance, and the BLM would pursue land reclamation in disturbed areas. Land reclamation to original conditions would be required with best available material for growth media. Soil amendments would not be required. Vegetation cover would be improved primarily using introduced seed.

Under Alternative C, surface disturbance activities would be required to maintain, protect, or reduce adverse impacts on soil resources, and all land where the surface has been disturbed would be required to be reclaimed. Reclamation to original or better conditions would be required for all surface-disturbing activities, with salvaged or imported growth media. Only natural or organic soils amendments would be allowed. Only native vegetation would be used, which could result in areas being untreated and dominated by invasive plants when native seed supplies are exhausted.

Under Alternative D, surface-disturbing activities would be managed to ensure reclamation, where it is appropriate, with best available salvaged growth medium. Activities would be encouraged to maintain, protect, or reduce adverse impacts on soil resources, and, where appropriate, the BLM would manage surface-disturbing activities to ensure reclamation. Soil amendments would be allowed, where appropriate. Vegetation cover would be improved using a diversity of native and introduced vegetation with native seed. Vegetation grown from native seeds would be preferred over introduced seed.

Water Resources

Each alternative has a different emphasis, which is expected to result in different priorities for resource development. These priorities are expected to result in lower probabilities for adverse impacts on water resources under some of the alternatives.

Alternative A contains fewer, and generally less specific, management actions than the other alternatives. Use restrictions within watersheds would occur based on site specific analysis. Multiple uses would be allowed subject to development of site specific mitigation measures necessary to protect water resources. Alternative B would include use restrictions to manage well head protection zones. ROW avoidance areas that overlap with priority watersheds would also limit ROW or mitigate impacts from development within priority watersheds further protecting water resources. Alternative C would restrict uses that would not benefit resources within priority watersheds. Alternative D would restrict saleable, fluid and solid minerals and ROWs. Compared to Alternative C fewer uses may be restricted.

Alternative C would be the most protective of water resources because it would involve the least new development, excludes potentially impactful uses, and prioritize protection and restoration of resources when conflicts among uses occur. As one measure of the difference between Alternatives B and C on water quality, Alternative C would reduce road use, resulting in less potential for associated erosion impacts. However, some management actions under Alternative C may also enhance impacts on water resources. For example, less aggressive fire management and greater reliance on natural processes could lead to greater potential for large fires in the short term and associated short-term adverse impact on water resources.

Alternative D would be less didactic (instructive) in its overall approach, alternatively emphasizing development priorities or preservation priorities according to resource realm. Alternative D therefore represents a balance between alternatives, and its impacts on water resources would generally be intermediate between Alternatives B and C. Overall, it would tend to encourage economic development, but would recognize sensitive environmental concerns on a greater amount of land area, which would result in more acres excluded or restricted from conflicting uses than Alternative B.

Vegetation—Forest/Woodland Products

Forested vegetation would be affected most by fire management and forest vegetation management. Restrictions on management activities for the protection of other resources, primarily cultural, and special status species, would affect the level, location, and effectiveness of forest management actions to improve forest health. Effects from other resources could be limited and localized, considering the extent of forests and woodlands within the WD.

Restrictions would include location and size of fuel treatments to construct fuel breaks to protect stands from wildfire. Alternative B would include use of prescribed fire and allow 110,167 acres available for conditional fire suppression for a benefit to enhance stand health. Alternative B would also emphasize uses by allowing commercial harvesting of woodland products. Alternative C would restrict use of chemical and prescribed fire as tools to provide for stand health. Fewer tools would be available to ensure stand health under this alternative and changes to stand health would occur slowly over time. Alternative D would balance actions, allowing for prescribed fire and conditional fire suppression areas for a benefit. Commercial operations to harvest woodland products would not be allowed. Additional protections applicable to stand health would be realized from management actions to protect other resource which include use restrictions. No surface disturbance or no surface occupancy management to protect important priority wildlife habitat or within priority watersheds would protect stand health by restricting uses in forested areas.

From the standpoint of managing forest stands to maintain or improve wildlife habitat, Alternative C would provide the greatest benefit, followed by Alternatives D, A, and then B. All alternatives would allow for managing forest stands for stand health and vigor. Multiple uses would be emphasized the most in Alternative B, followed by Alternatives D, A, and C.

Vegetation—Invasive and Noxious Species

Weed potential would be affected most by fire and OHV management. The factors that would most differentiate one alternative from another in terms of their potential for weed infestation are the degree to which areas are open to OHV use, the type of treatments that would be allowed within the WD, the amount of acreage available for grazing and ground-disturbing activities. Alternative C would promote short term weed establishment and spread as chemicals would not be used to control weeds. The no grazing option under this alternative may limit weed spread as livestock would not graze public lands. Alternative D would provide the greatest flexibility in treating infestations offering an integrated weed management approach. Alternatives A and B would allow for more surface-disturbing activities and subsequently increase the potential for weed establishment and spread.

Vegetation—Rangelands

All alternatives would include management of rangeland vegetation to ensure standards for rangeland health are met. Wildland fire and livestock, wild horse and burro (WHB), and wildlife grazing have the greatest potential for impacting rangeland vegetation due to large areas of vegetation that is grazed or burned. Surface disturbing actions would also remove vegetation and effect rangeland depending on the size of disturbance. Management of grazing, implementation of emergency stabilization and rehabilitation (ES&R) treatments following fire, and ensuring requirements to reclaimed disturbed areas would reduce impacts on rangeland vegetation in the long term. Alternative C, Option 2 would have positive impacts on rangelands in the short-term as livestock grazing would be prohibited. Plant communities would thrive in areas from lack of grazing. On the other hand fuels would build up making rangelands vulnerable to wildfire. Alternatives A and B would be the least prohibitive towards use of rangelands, while Alternative C would restore rangelands through natural recovery. Alternative D would provide flexible opportunities to restore or improve rangeland through implementation of land treatments including chemical treatments. Rangeland would also be protected from certain uses through use restrictions for rangeland located within priority wildlife and priority watersheds.

Surface-disturbing activities on public land would cause short-term disturbance to vegetation by removal or trampling, which would allow weeds to become established. Such activities would include monitoring; small construction, implementation, and maintenance activities; fence building; road maintenance; wild horse and burro gathers; livestock impoundments; trap sites; recreational activities, such as camping, hiking, and backpacking; vegetation mowing; seed collection; and soil pit and cultural and paleontology site excavations for data recovery. Impacts would be limited and localized, due to the small area covered by these activities.

Alternative C, Option 2 would have the greatest impact on rangelands, as grazing would be prohibited. Alternatives A and B would be the least prohibitive toward use of rangelands, while Alternative C, Option 1, and Alternative D allow for the most resource protection.

Vegetation—Riparian Habitat and Wetlands

The greatest impacts on riparian or wetland habitat within the WD would be from wildland fire and livestock, WHB, and wildlife grazing. To a lesser degree, uses that disturb riparian areas would also remove riparian/wetland habitat. Impacts would vary based on the size and location of disturbance. Under all alternatives, riparian areas would be managed to achieve land health standards. All alternatives would manage riparian areas improving PFC. The percent of improvement in PFC varies by alternative. Alternative A would rely on mitigating impacts on riparian areas from location of roads and uses. Alternative B would be similar to Alternative A. Alternative B includes establishment of avoidance areas, which would limit ROWs through avoidance or development of mitigation measures. Riparian areas located within these avoidance areas would realize a greater degree of protection to improve riparian/wetland resources. Alternative C would include use restrictions that would apply to riparian areas should those areas be located within priority wildlife, priority watersheds or population management unit areas. Such use restrictions would result in fewer impacts and enhance riparian areas. Alternative C would also limit prescribed fire and use of herbicides in order to reduce fuels. Some riparian areas may be more vulnerable to wildland fire due to such limitations. Alternative D would allow for herbicide use and prescribed fire. Use restrictions

would occur in areas that overlap with priority watersheds or priority wildlife habitat areas. This alternative differs from Alternative C as fewer areas are identified with restrictions.

Fish and Wildlife

Impacts on fish and wildlife resources in the WD from other management programs include loss or alteration of native habitats, decreased food and water availability and quality, increased habitat fragmentation, changes in habitat and species composition, interruption of travel corridors, and disruption of species behavior, leading to reduced reproductive fitness or increased susceptibility to predation, and direct mortality. Surface-disturbing actions that alter habitat characteristics (e.g., structure, composition, and production) can affect habitat suitability for fish and wildlife, particularly where the disturbance removes or reduces cover and food resources. Even minor changes to vegetation communities can affect resident wildlife populations.

All alternatives would include applying land health standards, SOPs (standard operating procedure), best management practices (BMP), and mitigation measures to maintain and improve wildlife habitat. Alternative A would protect wildlife habitat based on implementation of site specific mitigation measures to improve and maintain wildlife habitat. Alternative B includes use restrictions for wildlife habitat located within ROW avoidance areas. ROW disturbance would either be avoided or mitigation measures would be developed to reduce impacts on wildlife habitat. Alternative C would include use restrictions for priority habitat areas and for population management units that include no surface use, no surface occupancy for certain uses. Habitat in these areas would improve as use restrictions would limit the potential for habitat disturbance. Alternative D would balance uses and would include some restrictions as described in Alternative C but fewer areas would be delineated with restrictions.

Special Status Species

All special status species management actions would implement appropriate mitigation and monitoring measures to ensure sensitive species are not affected in a manner that could lead to future listings. Impacts on special status fish, wildlife, and plant resources in the WD include loss or alteration of native habitats, increased habitat fragmentation, changes in habitat and species composition, disruption of species behavior leading to reduced reproductive fitness, and direct mortality. Surface-disturbing actions that alter vegetation characteristics (e.g., structure, composition, or production) have the potential to affect habitat suitability for special status fish, wildlife, and plants, particularly where the disturbance removes or reduces cover or food resources. Even minor changes to vegetation communities have the potential to affect resident special status populations.

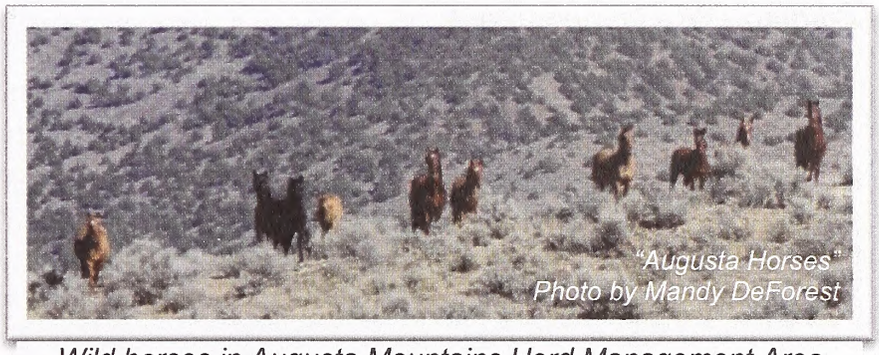
The direct and indirect impacts of management actions on fish, wildlife, and plant resources may vary widely, depending on a variety of factors such as the dynamics of the habitat (e.g., community type, size, shape, complexity, seral state, and condition); season, intensity, duration, frequency, and extent of the disturbance; rate and composition of vegetation recovery; change in vegetation structure; type of soils; topography and microsites; animal species present; and the mobility of fish or wildlife species (i.e., the ability to leave a site or recolonize a site after a disturbance).

Alternative A would maintain and improve special status species habitat based on a site specific analysis and development of associated mitigation measures. Alternative B would be similar to Alternative A. However, Alternative B would include establishment of avoidance areas, which would

avoid or mitigate impacts from ROWs within special status species habitat located within avoidance areas. Special status species habitat within these areas would realize a greater degree of protection from ROW development and associated disturbance. Alternative C would include use restrictions that would apply to sensitive species habitat located within priority habitat, priority watersheds and population management units. Such restrictions would result in protecting sensitive species habitat. Alternative C would also limit prescribed fire and use of herbicides in order to reduce fuels. Some riparian areas may be more vulnerable to wildland fire due to such limitations. Alternative D would allow for herbicide use and prescribed fire. Use restrictions would occur in areas that overlap with priority watersheds or priority wildlife habitat areas. This alternative differs from Alternative C as fewer areas are identified with use restrictions.

Wild Horses and Burros

Each alternative has a different emphasis, which is expected to result in different priorities for resource development. These priorities are expected to result in higher probabilities for adverse impacts on wild horse and burro (WHB) populations and habitat resources under the alternatives.



Wild horses in Augusta Mountains Herd Management Area

All alternatives would manage WHB with the objective of achieving land health standards and maintaining a thriving ecological balance. Alternative A would represent current management under guidance of the 1982 Sonoma-Gerlach and Paradise-Denio MFPs and the amendments of 1999. Alternative A contains fewer, and generally less specific, management actions than the other alternatives. It represents the status quo.

Alternative B would generally prioritize development of resources for economic return while relying on mitigation to reduce, rather than prevent, adverse impacts. Alternative B would likely have greater impacts on WHB, as it emphasizes development, than would Alternatives C and D. However, B is the only alternative that does not allow for the occupancy of elk to occur on BLM lands, which lessens overall habitat competition impacts on WHB. Alternative B would also include ROW avoidance and mitigation measures that would be applied to portions of HMAs located within these areas. HMAs within these avoidance areas would have fewer impacts from ROW development. Alternative C would include use restrictions that would apply to HMAs and WHB habitat located within priority habitat and priority watershed areas. Such use restrictions would result in fewer impacts from development protecting WHB rangeland. Alternative C, Option 2 would benefit WHB as livestock grazing would not be

McGee Mountain Burro Family

allowed, reducing competition for forage between WHB and livestock. Alternative B would be similar to Alternative D with fewer areas identified with use restrictions.

Alternative C would be the most protective of natural resources because it would involve the least new development, excludes potentially impactful uses, and prioritizes protection and restoration of resources when conflicts among uses occur. Option 1 would emphasize protection of wildlife habitat over WHB and allows for minimal development of WHB habitat.

Alternative D represents a balance between preservation and development. It would attempt to balance appropriate multiple uses and manages for a healthy environment. It would allow the greatest flexibility of potential management tools. Therefore, Alternative D impacts on WHB would be generally intermediate between Alternative B and Alternative C, Option 1.

Wildland Fire Management

Protecting priority wildlife habitats, priority watersheds, cultural resources, commercial, mineral development, and recreation infrastructure would affect fire suppression priorities by increasing demands for fire suppression resources and fuel treatments. Conflicts could result as available firefighting resources become overextended. This could increase the costs of firefighting, if additional resources are needed. Overextended firefighting resources could also affect availability of firefighting resources locally, regionally, or nationally if they were diverted from other suppression efforts to the WD. A similar trend is occurring nationwide. Because Alternative C generally has the most areas with priorities for protection, it has the greatest potential to increase demands and costs for fire suppression resources and fuel treatments.

Alternative A allows for most areas of public land open to OHV use. The potential for human caused fire would be increased. This alternative has the fewest suppression priority areas, simplifying management of fires with multiple objectives. This alternative would have the fewest fire suppression priority areas. Mineral and energy development would likely increase the number of facilities needing fire suppression.

Alternative B would have the greatest potential to increase the Wildland Urban Interface areas (WUI) as more public acres would be available for land disposal. The risk of human-caused fire would be lower due to fewer acres designated open to OHV travel compared with Alternative A. Alternative B would have more open acres than Alternatives C and D. Alternative B would have the most potential for increased commercial and mineral development infrastructure that would require fire suppression protection. Alternative B would also allow management of fire for multiple objectives and resource benefit within 110,167 acres of conditional suppression areas.

Alternative C would close or restrict the most areas to OHV travel, which would result in lowering the potential for human caused fires and reduce a major source of weed spread. Option 2, would eliminate grazing and both options would eliminate chemical and prescribed fire treatments for weeds and to reduce fuels. Potential for fine fuel buildup would occur which could result in increased size and intensity of fires. This alternative has the largest number of priority protection areas which would increase fire suppression complexity to prioritize fires.

Alternative D would have fewer acres designated open for OHV travel compared to Alternative A. Additional priority protection areas would increase priorities for fire suppression, causing

prioritization conflicts. ES&R actions to restore vegetation conditions, and prevent or eliminate the spread of noxious weeds, invasive plants, and to rehabilitate burned areas would all reduce condition classes in the long run. These actions would also support the return of natural fire regimes, along with reducing the risks from wildland fire to the public and other resources. Alternative D also offers areas subject to managing fire for multiple objectives and for resource benefit.

Under all alternatives, large wildland fire suppression costs are expected to increase due to increasing operating costs (fuel, personnel, equipment, and supplies), additional development would also increase fire priorities and costs.

Cultural Resources

Proposed management actions that could impact or increase the risk of impacts on known and unknown cultural resources include those that require ground disturbance and wildfire. Ground disturbance can directly damage cultural resources and affect the setting of some cultural resources, traditional cultural properties, sacred sites and National Historic Trails.

A stone cabin in Black Canyon, Humboldt Mountains
Mining activity began in Black Canyon in the 1850s

All alternatives for management of cultural resources are subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act process. The Section 106 process and tribal consultation process is completed to address anticipated cultural resource impacts. Most of the WD has not been inventoried for cultural resources, and thousands of undiscovered or unrecorded resources are believed to be there. A Section 106 process and tribal consultation would be completed to address anticipated impacts resulting from authorized and planned activities; however, unauthorized or unplanned activities, wildland fire, dispersed recreation, natural processes and unauthorized collection, excavation, and vandalism could lead to impacts that may be more difficult to monitor and mitigate. Management actions include stipulations designed to avoid or reduce impacts. Impacts on TCPs, sacred sites, historic trails, and some other cultural resource sites which are significant for reasons other than data potential may be difficult or impossible to mitigate.

Alternative A would emphasize protecting cultural resources based on site specific NEPA analysis and development of mitigation measures. Alternative B emphasizes uses which would have a higher potential to destroy cultural resources. However, cultural resources within ROW avoidance areas would be further protected due to avoidance and mitigation requirements. Alternative C would include use restrictions for saleable, fluid minerals, solid mineral leasing, and ROWs. These areas would be managed as no surface disturbance, no surface occupancy. Cultural resources located within the boundaries of these areas would be protected. Similar to Alternative C, Alternative D also

would provide use restrictions but fewer acres would be delineated with use restrictions compared to Alternative C.

Paleontological Resources

Impacts on paleontological resources are due to erosion, OHVs, excavation, theft, vandalism, and surface-disturbing activities, such as trampling by animals and humans. Experience has shown that damage, theft, and vandalism are usually concentrated near roads and trails. Impacts on paleontological resources may increase because of additional visitation to the areas containing these resources.

Implementing objectives and actions associated to protect other resources would also serve to protect paleontological resources. Impacts on paleontological resources includes surface disturbance from minerals, recreation use, and OHV travel. Impacts from OHV travel would vary by alternative and would be dependent on the number of acres open to unrestricted OHV use. Management actions for the other resources would vary the amount of land available for surface-disturbing activities and those that could impact the paleontological resources. Paleontological resources or impacts are not managed as unique geologic resources. Even though they are managed separately, any unknown paleontological resources within the boundaries of areas protected as unique geologic features would also be protected.

While physical conservation measures, such as signing, fencing, controlling erosion, and observing administrative conservation, would be implemented under all of the alternatives, under Alternative C, these measures would not be implemented if they could result in increased visitation. Other actions, including withdrawing land, closing public access, and prohibiting OHV use, would be used to protect vulnerable paleontological deposits and to reduce the potential for impacts. Under Alternative D, other actions, including withdrawing land, closing public access, and prohibiting OHV use, would be used as appropriate to protect vulnerable paleontological deposits.

If present, paleontological resources could be impacted by the extent and depths of ground disturbance associated with saleable and locatable mineral development. However, the potential for paleontological resources would be assessed before these activities were authorized, and avoidance or mitigations would be required. Alternative C would have the greatest restrictions to mining, Alternative D would be less restrictive, and Alternative B would be the least restrictive. Under Alternative A, restrictions would be implemented on a case-by-case basis where they may be more restrictive than under Alternative B.

Visual Resources

In general, all alternatives would involve actions that maintain or improve the quality of visual resources. In addition to relying on the visual resource contrast rating system to preserve the overall scenic quality of BLM-administered land, specific actions also maintain or improve visual resources involving air, water, flora, fauna, wildland fire, cultural resources, minerals, and recreation.

Alternative A would continue to rely on dated MFPs to manage visual resources. The MFPs are silent on certain issues related to geology, wildland fire, cultural resources, and cave and karst resources, all of which involve visual resources. This threatens visual resources associated with these resources. Also, incorrect or inconsistent visual resource management classifications would continue

to make managing visual resources difficult and would threaten the quality of visual resources. Furthermore, the demand for recreational use is expected to continue to increase, increasing the value of open spaces and undeveloped landscapes and the need for management actions to protect sensitive visual resource values.

Alternative C would provide the greatest protection to visual resources after Alternative B. Because Alternative C designates the most priority 1 wildlife habitat acres and the greatest total priority 1 and 2 wildlife habitat acres, it would have the greatest impact on protecting visual resources. Alternative C would assign more VRM class designations that are equal to or more protective than the VRI class designations. Also, Alternative C would close the most acres to OHV use and would have no open areas.

Cave and Karst

Karst features can occur in carbonate rock formations, but no significant karst features have been identified in the WD. The planning area has not been systematically surveyed for caves. Impacts on caves occur by excavation, theft, vandalism, and large-scale surface-disturbing activities, such as mining. Experience has shown that damage, theft, and vandalism are usually concentrated near roads and trails. Impacts on caves may increase because of additional visitation to areas within the planning area.

There would be no likely impacts on cave and karst resources resulting from the management, objectives, or actions under most of the other resources as all include specific measures to protect caves and karsts. With respect to their effects on cave and karst resources, all of the alternatives are essentially equivalent. The Lovelock Cave Byway is managed not as a cave resource but in accordance with cultural resource and byway management objectives and actions. Overall, objectives and actions associated with other resources that result in closure to surface disturbance activities would have beneficial impacts (less chance of disturbance) on caves and bat habitat and would increase protection of these resources. The education and public awareness provisions under the alternatives would increase visitation to those areas with caves and karst features, resulting in a greater risk of impacts from vandalism as access is improved and locations become known. While some individuals and small groups consider exploring caves as recreational, there are no caves that are recognized as recreation sites.

All alternatives include measures to mitigate adverse impact to caves and karsts. All alternatives require an inventory for bats and habitat use before allowing any surface occupancy or disturbance within at least 200 yards of caves that may be occupied. Alternatives B, C, and D provide varying degrees of protection of cave and karsts resources due to management actions proposed to protect other resources and protect wildlife habitat. Alternative B includes ROW avoidance areas which would indirectly protect caves and karsts. Alternative C includes ROW exclusion and avoidance areas that include use restriction in order to protect priority wildlife habitat, watersheds, and population management units. Caves and karsts located within these defined areas would be further protected from certain uses. Alternative D would also provide a layer of protection to include use restrictions within priority wildlife habitat areas and priority watersheds. Again, caves and karsts would be protected should caves and karsts be located within those priority areas.

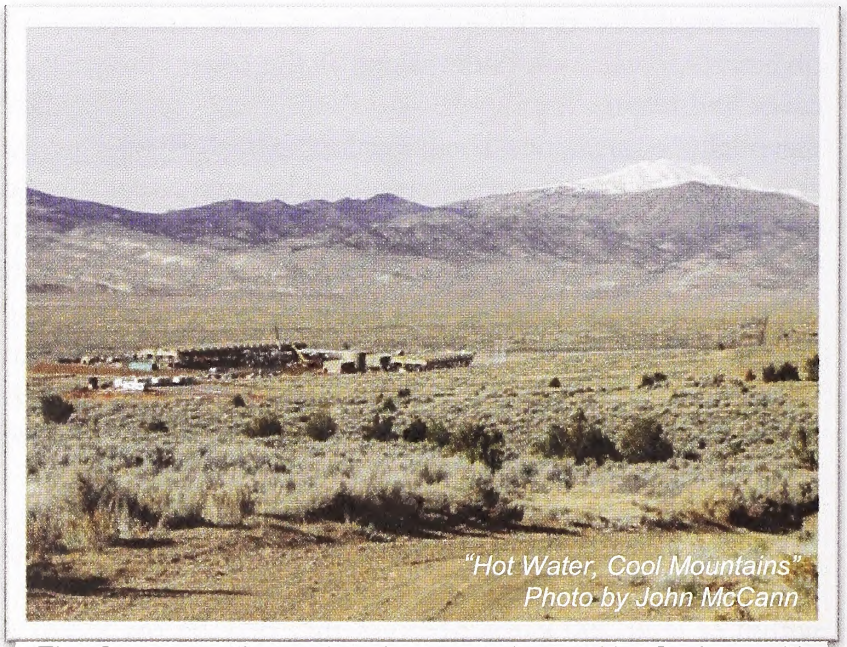
Resource Uses

Livestock Grazing

Grazing management objectives for all alternatives includes achieving land health standards. Impacts on grazing include loss of forage from wildfire, wild horse and burro management, surface disturbance from minerals and energy development. Emergency stabilization and rehabilitation actions following fire would affect livestock grazing under all alternatives. Impacts would include closure of areas to grazing while seeded and/or natural recovery areas become established. Alternative A relies on site specific analysis and implementation of site specific mitigation measures to reduce impacts on livestock grazing. Under Alternative A more areas would be available for minerals development which may impact grazing in the short term by removing or limiting access to forage during construction. Alternative B emphasizes uses but also includes ROW avoidance areas which would help protect rangeland by mitigating ROW impacts located within avoidance areas. Alternative C would provide the largest areas with use restrictions applicable to certain mineral activities and ROWs. These restrictions include no surface disturbance and/or no surface occupancy which would help protect forage within rangelands located within these areas. Alternative D would be similar to Alternative C; however fewer areas would be delineated having use restrictions.

Minerals—Leasable, Locatable, and Saleable

Mineral resources include fluid and solid minerals leased for development under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 and amendments, as well as the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970, locatable minerals that may be claimed and patented under the 1872 Mining Law, and common variety materials that may be purchased under the Mineral Materials Sales Act of 1947.



The Ormat geothermal project near Jersey Hot Springs with the snow covered Tobin Range in the background

Development of the various alternatives involved the identification of BLM-administered land that is open or closed to saleable, leasable, and locatable mineral activities. On BLM land open to leasing or mineral development, certain areas may be subject to surface use stipulations in addition to those required by regulation or policy or identified on the standard lease or permit form. These additional restrictions could include no surface occupancy and restrictions based on season or other location-specific environmental factors. In many instances, more than one stipulation may apply on the same parcel of land. Table ES-2 indicates the difference among the alternatives in terms of the level of mineral resource availability and surface use restrictions on subsequent operations.

Table ES-2
Summary of Effects on Minerals—Alternatives A, B, C, and D

Mineral Materials (Saleables)	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Acres closed to mineral material sale or permit	**418,938**	**418,938**	**837,049**	**694,991**
Total Acres open to mineral material sale of some type	**6,786,059**	**6,786,059**	**6,367,789**	**6,539,184**
Acres open to sale/permit[1]	0	4,473,691	2,746,668	2,871,026
Acres open to sale/permit[1] with known seasonal or other restrictions	6,786,059	1,445,244	0	2,390,415
Acres open to permitted government agencies only	0	867,124	3,621,121	1,277,700
Leasable Minerals (Fluid)	**Alternative A**	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C**	**Alternative D**
Acres closed to leasing	**446,887**	**1,132,594**	**4,455,028**	**1,740,928**
Acres open to leasing of any type	**6,745,878**	**6,068,969**	**2,749,810**	**5,492,707**
Acres open to leasing[2]	0	4,472,814	2,749,810	2,851,895
Acres open to leasing[2] plus known seasonal or other restrictions	6,716,296	1,374,731	0	2,435,327
Acres open to leasing[2] with No Surface Occupancy	29,582	221,724	0	205,485
Leasable Minerals (Solid)	**Alternative A**	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C**	**Alternative D**
Acres closed to leasing	**416,652**	**1,124,266**	**4,455,645**	**1,740,930**
Acres open to leasing of any type	**6,776,198**	**6,068,498**	**2,749,195**	**5,492,706**
Acres open to leasing[2]	0	4,472,950	2,749,195	2,851,895
Acres open to leasing[2] plus known seasonal or other restriction	6,776,198	1,373,904	0	2,435,326
Acres open to leasing[2] with No Surface Occupancy	0	221,644	0	205,485
Locatable Minerals	**Alternative A**	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C**	**Alternative D**
Acres closed to claim location	**6,543**	**6,543**	**281,892**	**7,296**
Acres open to claim location	**7,198,294**	**7,198,294**	**6,922,945**	**7,249,045**
Acres open to operations[1]	2,898,405	2,898,405	3,415,323	2,692,419
Acres open to operations but having known conflicts[3]	4,299,889	4,299,889	3,507,622	4,556,626

[1]Open with standard operation terms and stipulations.

[2]Open with standard lease terms and stipulations.

[3]Operations may be authorized, but one or more known conflicts may require special conditions or mitigating measures.

Notes: GIS data are presented for landscape level planning purposes to illustrate broad differences among the alternatives. The data presented in the Draft EIS (May 2010) were based on land status designations and mapping current at the time of publication. The data for Alternative D in this Final EIS include the BLM's most current land status designations and mapping, in order to provide up to date impact analysis of the Proposed RMP. The changes in the GIS land status layer that occurred over time were corrections to the layer arising from evolving GIS technologies and increased data available in GIS. The data presented here for Alternatives A through C, are substantially the same as presented in the Draft EIS, with minor corrections and changes in assumptions due to public comments. The accuracy of the GIS data is limited to the accuracy of the data available at the time of analysis. This data should not be interpreted to represent legal land survey. Because land status designations change over time, the accuracy of these data is expected to decrease over time. Parties interested in the land status of specific parcels of land should contact the appropriate local BLM Field Office.

Almost all of the management decisions and actions under each alternative are aimed at protecting other resources. In general, these decisions and actions result in varying amounts of land available for each of type of mineral resource category detailed below. They also result in varying types and levels of mitigation required for protection of sensitive environmental resources. The costs associated with reclamation and other mitigations could affect whether individuals or organizations continue mineral exploration and development activities. Other goals and actions involve frequency and types of audits and inspection of activities related to mineral development to ensure permit compliance and fair compensation for the minerals extracted.

Recreation and Facilities

Effects on recreation management from the proposed alternatives would result in a range of possible outcomes. Surface-disturbing activities, such as wildland fire management and mineral development, would have short-term and long-term effects on recreation users. This would be the case if areas and activities were restricted or excluded until surface-disturbing activities had concluded, or if such activities were to change the landscape character or the available recreation opportunities.

Little Onion Reservoir in the Pine Forest Ranges, spring 2010

Special designations, including Wilderness Areas (WA), WSAs, and ACECs recommended as suitable for designation, affect recreation management. Typically, these designations protect important historical, cultural, and scenic values, which encourage nonmotorized and more primitive backcountry experiences. Opportunities for this type of recreation user would increase as the percentage of the designated acreage increases. Recreation users who prefer motorized travel as an activity or who require motorized travel to access an area could be affected if previously accessible areas were to become inaccessible to motorized travel.

Maintaining and possibly increasing SRMA designations would protect recreation resources and would encourage appropriate recreation in these areas. The focus in these designations would include the most popular activities within the WD, such as camping, OHV use, pleasure driving, photography, and picnicking.

Alternatives B and D would designate the greatest number of SRMAs and the largest amount of acreage with SRMA designations. Those two alternatives would also designate the greatest number of Recreation Management Zones (RMZ). Alternative A would designate no additional SRMAs but would maintain the current Pine Forest SRMA designation, while Alternative D would add one designation. Alternative A would have the fewest number of acres designated in SRMAs, and Alternative C would have the second fewest acres. Under Alternative C, effects from general

recreation use and designation of new SRMAs would be similar to those described under Alternative B, with some exceptions. One SRMA containing a total of five RMZs and 151,824 acres would be designated under Alternative C and the array of recreational opportunities managed for would be more limited and provide more close-to-town activities than under Alternative B.

OHV use, which is a very popular activity within the WD, would be open on the greatest number of acres under Alternative A, followed by Alternative B. Alternative D would severely restrict open OHV use, and Alternative C would completely preclude it. Limited OHV use would occur on roughly similar acreage under all the alternatives except Alternative A, which would have the least acres with limited OHV use. Alternative C would close OHV use on the most acres, followed by Alternative D. Approximately the same number of acres would be closed to OHV use under Alternatives A and B.

Renewable Energy

All four alternatives contain actions that would affect the availability of lands for energy development. In general, the alternatives with ROW exclusion and avoidance areas contain the least acreage favorable to renewable energy development. The amount of land available for disposal out of public ownership would be different for each of the four alternatives and could affect renewable energy development. Although lands that would be disposed of could be used for renewable energy, there is no legal mandate for this use under private or other types of ownership; therefore, renewable energy development could be affected where the land available for disposal also contains renewable energy resources. Disposal probably would result in a lesser effect than ROW exclusion.

Alternative B would have the greatest potential for renewable energy development, since there would be no ROW exclusion areas. Although Alternative B would not have the lowest acreage available for disposal, it is lower than current conditions (Alternative A). Actions under Alternative C would present the least favorable conditions for renewable energy development; Alternative C would have more use restrictions. The potential for renewable energy development under Alternative D would be intermediate between Alternatives B and C. Alternative D would still afford use restrictions but with fewer acres delineated with restrictions.

Transportation and Access

The primary cause of effects on or changes to the transportation network is resource protection. Measures that are implemented to protect natural resources, such as wildlife, water, and soil, and to protect cultural resources could result in seasonal or permanent route restrictions or closures. Permitted activities on BLM-administered lands, such as those related to forestry and minerals, could expand the route network.

Under Alternative B, effects from commercial harvesting of firewood, posts, and Christmas trees could include an increase in forestry-related traffic in the WD. Long-term effects would include an increase in the number of routes accessible on public lands by establishing new roads during harvesting activities. This would affect opportunities for both motorized and nonmotorized users overall by increasing road density in the WD. Under Alternative C, certain transportation-related construction and maintenance could be restricted in designated old growth forests if impacts could not be minimized by implementing best management practices or if they could not be offset by mitigation measures. Under Alternative D, effects could be similar to those described under

Alternative B, but they are expected to be less because commercial harvesting would be authorized only on a case-by case basis to achieve resource objectives. In addition, effects from designating old growth forests would be the same as those described under Alternative C.

Increased visitation due to new recreational facilities would increase the use of roads and trails and would increase the demand for new travel routes under Alternative B. Managing new SRMAs could constrain or restrict public access in certain RMZs within the SRMAs or could enhance or encourage greater public access in other RMZs. Impacts would be local. Also, under Alternative B, 1,460,200 acres would be open to OHV use, 5,445,218 acres would be limited to OHV use, and 24,832 acres would be closed to OHV use; this alternative would allow the most OHV travel of the RMP alternatives. Under Alternative C, effects from general recreation use and designation of new SRMAs would be the same as those described under Alternative B. OHV travel would be the most restricted under Alternative C, with 61,427 acres closed, 7,143,177 acres limited, and no acres open to OHV use. Under Alternative D, effects from general recreation use and designation of new SRMAs would be the same as those described under Alternative B. Under Alternative D, 288,105 acres would be open to OHV use, 6,862,682 acres would be limited, and 28,354 acres would be closed to OHV use.

Under Alternative B, constructing roads while avoiding fragmentation may affect the location of routes, limiting access in some areas. Also, installing directional signs would enhance travel within the WD, particularly for recreational use, by indicating proper direction to destinations. In addition to minimizing the potential for visitors to become lost, signage would help direct traffic to main travel routes and would reduce the accidental use of roads that may not be suitable for all types of travel. Under Alternatives C and D, decommissioning, removing, or rerouting roads or trails that are adversely affecting the environment may limit access to some areas of the WD. Constructing roads while avoiding fragmentation may affect the location of routes, limiting access in some areas. Effects from implementing a signage plan would be the same as those described under Alternative B.

Under Alternative B, designating 716,528 acres as avoidance areas to protect resources could affect future route planning in and through these areas, although the impact on route planning would be limited. This is because resource impacts from the granting of ROWs would not be completely prohibited but would require mitigation. Under Alternative C, designating 869,645 acres as avoidance areas for granting ROWs would have the same effects as those described under Alternative B. In addition 1,201,000 acres would be designated as exclusion areas for granting ROWs in order to protect priority wildlife areas; this would limit route planning and could restrict access to some areas for certain uses. Under Alternative D, designating 1,783,000 acres as avoidance areas for granting ROWs would have the same effects as those described under Alternative B. Designating 1,201,000 acres as exclusion areas for granting ROWs would have similar effects as those described under Alternative C.

Lands and Realty

Alternative A would continue to rely on dated MFPs and the 1999 Lands Amendment to Paradise-Denio and Sonoma-Gerlach MFP to manage land use and land designations. These plans are silent on current issues (such as the scattered land ownership pattern, renewable energy development, and ROWs) affecting the management of BLM-administered land, diminishing the ability of the BLM to effectively manage the land.

In absolute terms, Alternatives C and D would have similar impacts on land use and land designations. Alternative B would provide slightly fewer opportunities for changing land uses and designations.

In relative terms, Alternatives B, C, and D differ in their degree of impact on land use and land designations. A noteworthy aspect of resource management actions that affect land use and land designations has to do with compatibility. For example, the allowance of one type of use can involve the restriction of a different type of use. Conversely, the restriction of one type of use can involve the allowance of a different type of use. Consequently, changes in land use typically involve both an increase and a decrease in the types of activities that can occur due to compatibility issues.

Special Designations

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

In general, effects common to all alternatives involve actions that maintain or improve the qualities of ACECs. Administrative designations include that of ACECs. Potential ACEC designated areas were identified in the ACEC Relevance and Importance Evaluations (2006), Appendix F.

Under Alternative A, the BLM would continue to rely on dated MFPs, along with current policy and guidance for the Osgood Mountains ACEC. These plans are silent on areas recently proposed for ACECs and wild and scenic rivers.

Alternative B would be similar to Alternative A but includes additional protection for the Osgood Mountains ACEC. For example, the ACEC would be closed to fluid mineral leasing, and there would be no surface occupancy. This would protect the special qualities of the ACEC from fluid mineral activities. There would be no surface occupancy for solid mineral development in the Osgood Mountains ACEC because the ACEC would be within a two-mile radius of known sensitive plants. This would protect the special qualities of the ACEC from solid mineral development. Also, the BLM would manage the ACEC and associated landscapes as VRM Class II.

Alternatives C and D would increase the number of ACECs and, therefore, would increase the protection of special resources in the WD. However, Alternative C would provide greater protection than Alternative D to those special resources by, for example, limiting land-disturbing activities and conserving resources in the ACECs.

Wild and Scenic Rivers

Analysis in this section considers the effects of resource management on all river segments found to be eligible for NWSRS designation regardless of the determination of their suitability or potential designation status. NWSRS eligible river segments were identified in the WSR Report (BLM 2006), Appendix G. Under Alternative A, the determination of suitability would not be made on NWSRS eligible river segments and interim protective management would continue. Under Alternatives B and D, no eligible segments would be considered suitable and would receive no management specific to the maintenance of free flowing conditions or ORVs under the Wild and Scenic River Act (1968).

Under Alternative C, the BLM would determine eligible river segments to be suitable and would be managed as though they were designated at the tentative classification identified in the WSR Report

(BLM 2006). This would protect the outstanding remarkable values of eligible river segments identified in the WSR report (BLM 2006).

Back Country Byways

In general, the effects common to all alternatives involve actions that maintain or improve the qualities of backcountry byways (BCB). Specific actions to achieve this are associated with the management of rangeland vegetation, wild horses and burros, wildland fire, cultural resources, visual resources, livestock grazing, minerals, recreation and visitor outreach and services, renewable energy, transportation and access, lands and realty, and backcountry byways. In general, any actions that would change the visual or aesthetic character of the landscape surrounding the BCB would have impacts on the quality of the BCB.

Under Alternative A, the BLM would continue to rely on dated management framework plans to manage the Lovelock Cave BCB. Designation of new BCBs would be considered. An increasing population and increasing demand for recreation opportunities threaten the landscape surrounding the Lovelock Cave BCB and other potential BCBs because the MFPs lack management actions for these areas.

In absolute terms, Alternatives C and D would have similar impacts on BCBs, with some exceptions. Alternative C would provide additional protection to the landscape surrounding existing and potential BCBs because it would protect the areas from livestock damage, such as trampled vegetation. Compared to Alternatives C and D, Alternative B would provide less than half of the opportunities for protecting the special resources associated with BCBs.

In relative terms, Alternatives B, C, and D would differ in their degree of impact on existing and potential BCBs.

Wilderness Study Areas and Lands with Wilderness Characteristics

In general, effects that are common to all alternatives involve actions that maintain or improve the qualities of WSAs or lands with wilderness characteristics. Specific actions to achieve this are associated with most resources.

Under Alternative A, the BLM would continue to rely on dated MFPs to manage WSAs or lands with wilderness characteristics. These plans are silent on lands with wilderness characteristics. In addition, an increasing population and increasing demand for recreation opportunities further threaten lands with wilderness characteristics because these public resources lack management actions in the MFPs.

In absolute terms, Alternatives C and D would have similar impacts on WSAs or lands with wilderness characteristics, with some exceptions. Alternative C, Option 2 would provide additional protection to WSAs or lands with wilderness characteristics because it would protect the areas from damage by livestock, WHB, and wildlife grazing, such as trampled vegetation. Alternatives B, C, and D identify six wilderness characteristics areas for management. Under Alternative B, BLM would manage these areas to achieve multiple use and sustained yield objectives, while Alternative C would close these areas to mineral leasing and saleable mineral disposal and would be designated as ROW exclusion zones and priority 1 habitat. Alternative D would implement unspecified restrictions to

provide a flexible and location-specific approach to management of lands with wilderness characteristics. Compared to Alternatives C and D, Alternative B would provide fewer opportunities for protecting the special resources associated with these areas.

In relative terms, Alternatives B, C, and D would differ in their degree of impact on WSAs or lands with wilderness characteristics.

Watchable Wildlife Viewing Sites

The BLM would maintain the following existing Watchable Wildlife Viewing sites (as published in the *Nevada Wildlife Viewing Guide* [Clark 1993]), and evaluate potential watchable wildlife areas in collaboration with local, state, tribal, federal agencies and interested publics:

- High Rock Canyon,
- Mahogany Creek,
- Pine Forest Mountains,
- McGill Canyon,
- Santa Rosa Mountains, and
- Sonoma Creek.

New site-specific watchable wildlife viewing sites have not been identified in any of the proposed alternatives. However, the BLM plans on coordinating with NDOW to establish location-specific watchable wildlife viewing sites. The suitability and value of any proposed watchable wildlife viewing site depends on the presence of healthy undisturbed habitat composed of native vegetation and on maintaining healthy, viable wildlife populations. Therefore, actions to improve either of these characteristics would indirectly benefit potential watchable wildlife viewing sites. Detailed analyses of impacts on habitats and wildlife from the varying degrees of alternative objectives and actions are discussed under Vegetation—Forest/Woodland Products, Vegetation—Weeds, Vegetation—Rangelands, Vegetation—Riparian Habitat and Wetlands, Fish and Wildlife, and Special Status Species.

Social and Economic

Tribal Interests

Effects of each of the management action alternatives on tribal economic interests on reservation lands are likely similar to those of other residents in rural low-income parts of the planning area, as described under Social and Economic Conditions and Environmental Justice. However, under Alternatives C and D, on congressional approval, lands would be transferred to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the expansion of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation. Expansion of the reservation land base may permit additional economic development of and income to the reservation. In terms of Native American Religious Concerns, Alternative A reflects the status quo, while Alternative B has the potential to increase impacts on areas that are held sacred by Native Americans. Alternatives C and D have the potential to have the least impact on areas held sacred by Native Americans.

Public Health and Safety

Nearly all management activities on the WD lands could affect public safety to some extent. The main goal for public safety as a resource is to protect people from natural or human-caused hazards encountered on public lands. Essentially, any management activity that improves access to BLM-administered lands or encourages the use of BLM-managed lands increases the likelihood that the public and BLM employees could come into contact with abandoned mine lands, modern mine pits, high walls and pit lakes, hot springs, and hazardous material sites, including solid waste, illegal dump sites, and unexploded ordinance or explosives. However, improving access in the resource area could reduce the number of accidents that result from poor travel conditions.

Under the Abandoned Mine Lands Program, management works to remove or remediate dangerous situations and materials when they are discovered. Remediation of abandoned mine hazards are prioritized by the potential for public exposure through access and proximity to populated areas and recreational uses. Increased public exposure to abandoned mine hazards would increase the priority to remediate those hazards in a timely manner. All alternatives would continue this work and would add procedures and safeguards for hazardous sites, including removing hazards, protecting significant sites, and stabilizing or limiting accessibility of abandoned mine lands and other hazardous sites when removal of hazards is not practical. Alternative C would have some added restrictions associated with recreation, visitor outreach and services management, geology management, and chemical and biological control of vegetation management, on abandoned mine lands and hazardous sites. These restrictions exceed those under Alternatives A and B and would be nearly the same as those under Alternative D. Long-term management of completed projects would include periodic maintenance and monitoring to determine success and stability of these measures.

Social and Economic Conditions and Environmental Justice

Alternative A would maintain current management practices; therefore, it would not induce any changes to the socioeconomic indicators. The actions proposed under Alternative B would be more use oriented and call for the fewest surface occupancy restrictions, special stipulations, and exclusion areas to protect water resources, wildlife and wildlife habitat, and geological, paleontological, and cultural resources. As such, Alternative B would provide the highest level of opportunity for economic development based on market goods, such as extractive industries, while potentially reducing non-market values, such as aesthetics and opportunities for solitude. Alternative C would be more environmentally oriented, with the greatest acreage of restrictions; therefore, Alternative C would have the greatest potential for limiting market-based economic activities but possibly enhancing non-market values, including bequest values for undisturbed lands. The acreage restrictions under Alternative D would fall between Alternatives B and C. Actions designed to protect sensitive resources under all alternatives could result in increased expenditures as a result of the management of some resources, such as water.

Each of the action alternatives would have the potential to affect local expenditures for equipment, supplies, and services by generating income in the local economy and fostering growth, by minimizing the potential for changes in economic growth, or by reducing income in the local economy and limiting growth, depending on the resource being considered. In general, Alternative B would have the greatest potential for generating or minimizing effects on economic growth. Alternative C would have the most actions that would limit resource uses, thereby limiting the

contribution of these uses to the local economy. In particular, Option 2 would eliminate grazing, which would impact individual ranchers, reduce local economies, and affect the social values of the local area. Alternative D would tend to have an economic effect that is intermediate between Alternatives B and C due to management actions relating to grazing, minerals, and recreation.

None of the alternatives would result in direct changes in population or changes in the demand for housing, schools, and public facilities and services. Alternative B could result in an indirect stimulus to population growth by encouraging greater resource use. No low-income or minority populations would be displaced or separated from community facilities, nor would minority businesses be disrupted by the proposed alternatives. Alternative C, Option 2, would eliminate a source of income for a specific group. To the extent that livestock grazing is the dominant or sole source of income for this group and that these ranchers' incomes would be considered low income, Alternative C, Option 2, could have a disproportionate effect on an environmental justice population.

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CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The United States (US) Department of the Interior (USDI), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), has prepared this Proposed Resource Management Plan (RMP) and Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for managing public lands administered by the Winnemucca District (WD) located in northern Nevada. The management actions proposed in this RMP provide direction for managing public lands, and the EIS analyzes the environmental effects that could result from implementing the alternatives defined in this RMP. The affected lands are currently being managed under two land use plans: the Paradise-Denio Management Framework Plan (MFP) (BLM 1982a) and the Sonoma-Gerlach Management Framework Plan (MFP) (BLM 1982b), and a land use plan amendment (BLM 1999 that amended both MFPs for land tenure adjustments. In addition, a separate RMP (BLM 2004e) covering lands within the WD administrative boundary located in the Black Rock Desert-High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area (NCA) was developed following the enactment of the NCA legislation. The Sonoma-Gerlach MFP, completed in 1982, generally covers the south and far west side of the planning area. The Paradise-Denio MFP, completed in 1982, generally covers the north side of the planning area. The planning area is described below under Section 1.3, Description of the Planning Area. In 1999, both MFPs were updated with a lands amendment that established updated guidance for land tenure adjustments, including disposal and acquisition of public lands. In July 2004 a separate land use plan was approved providing guidance and direction for approximately 1.2 million acres of public lands within the WD administrative boundary for the NCA per the Black Rock Desert-High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Act of 2000. Other management direction includes compliance with applicable laws, Executive Orders (EOs), regulations, and BLM policy and guidance.

The land use planning process is the key tool that the BLM uses to define resource management and to designate public land uses in coordination with federal, tribal, state, and local government, land users, and interested members of the public. Generally, an RMP does not result in a wholesale change of management direction. Accordingly, this RMP incorporates new information and regulatory guidance that have come about since the MFPs and amendments. The focus of this RMP is to provide management direction by establishing goals and objectives for resource management and the measures to achieve these goals and objectives (management actions and allowable uses). The RMP will also focus on areas to resolve land use issues or conflicts. Current management direction that has proven effective and requires no change will be carried forward into this RMP, as well as through the analysis process.

The RMP is being prepared in compliance with BLM planning regulations and guidance issued under the authority of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (43 US Code [USC] 1701 et seq.) and the BLM's Land Use Planning Handbook, H-1601-1 (BLM 2005a). An EIS is incorporated into this document to meet the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1500-1508) (CEQ 1978), and requirements of the BLM's NEPA Handbook, H-1790-1 (BLM 1988).

1.2 Purpose of and Need for the Resource Management Plan

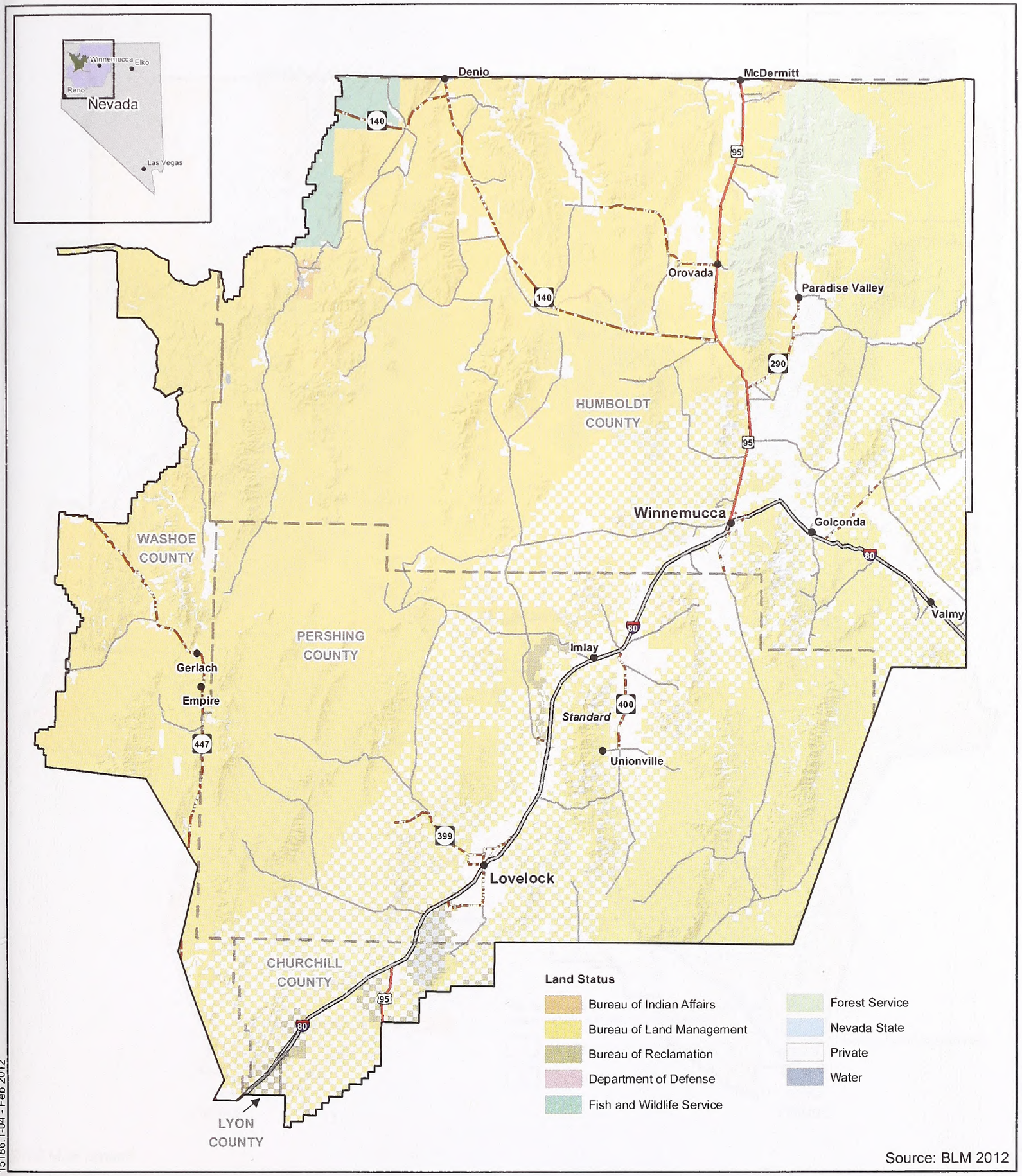
The purpose of the RMP is to provide a single, comprehensive land use plan that will guide management of the public lands and uses administered by the WD consistent with laws, regulations, policy and guidance. The RMP incorporates new information and data, addresses land use issues and conflicts, and specifies where and under what circumstances particular resources, activities, and uses will be managed on BLM-administered public lands. Public lands addressed in the RMP would be managed on the basis of multiple use and sustained yield, while preventing unnecessary or undue degradation of the lands, including the protection of natural and cultural resources, in accordance with FLPMA. The RMP generally does not include a description of how particular programs or projects would be implemented or prioritized; those decisions are deferred to implementation-level planning.

The Winnemucca RMP is needed because regulatory and resource conditions have changed, as well as public demands and uses, which warrant revisiting decisions in the 1982 MFPs and 1999 Lands Amendments. Many new laws, regulations, and policies have created additional public land management considerations. As a result, some of the decisions in the MFP and amendments are no longer valid or have been superseded by requirements that did not exist when they were prepared. Likewise, user demands and uses have evolved causing new impacts, requiring new management direction.

1.3 Description of the Planning Area

The WD administrative boundary encompasses about 11.3 million acres and includes all of Humboldt and Pershing Counties and parts of Washoe, Lyon and Churchill Counties. This area includes all lands within the WD administrative boundary regardless of ownership and includes public lands within the NCA (Figure 1-1; Table 1-1). The BLM manages about 75 percent, or about 8.4 million acres, of public lands within this administrative boundary. The WD RMP planning area considered in this RMP encompasses about 7.2 million acres of public lands and does not include private lands, federal lands not administered by the BLM, Tribal Lands, or state lands. Public lands within the NCA are also not included in the planning area as they are managed under the Black Rock Desert High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails NCA (BRDHRCET NCA) RMP (Figure 1-2). Where program administrative boundaries overlap (e.g., grazing allotments, priority wildlife areas, herd management areas [HMAs]), public lands would be managed in full conformance with the BRDHRCET NCA RMP and the WD RMP.

The BLM manages the surface and subsurface of federal lands under its jurisdiction and, in some cases, has administrative duties for mineral activities on lands managed by other federal agencies or on private split-estate lands. In addition, the WD administers certain resources and resource uses (such as grazing, wild horses, wildlife) on allotments and HMAs outside the WD administrative boundary through memorandums of understanding with other BLM administrative offices. For example, portions of the Bullhead Allotment and Little Owyhee Allotment are located within the administrative boundary of the Elko District. Although these areas extend beyond the WD administrative border, they are included in this RMP's decision area (Figure 1-3). The WD RMP's decision area therefore includes all lands identified within this RMP's planning area, as well as these outlying allotments.



Source: BLM 2012

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Winnemucca District RMP/EIS Administrative Area

Legend

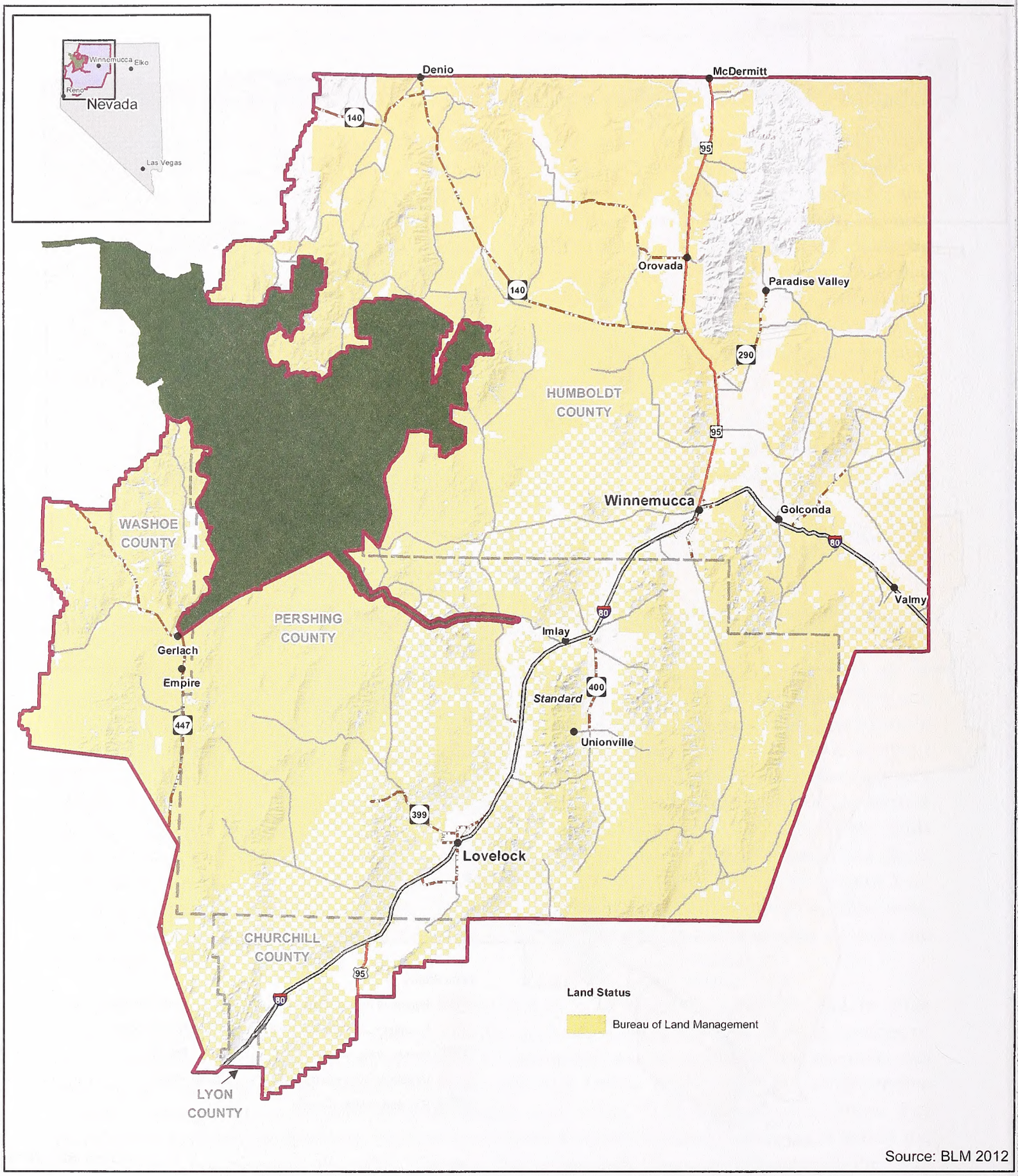
- BLM Winnemucca District Administrative Boundary
- County Boundaries
- Towns
- U.S. Highway
- U.S. Interstate
- County Road
- State Highway

N W E S

0 10 20 Miles

Northwest Nevada

Figure 1-1



Source: BLM 2012

15186 1-04 - June 2012

No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources. This information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This product was developed through digital means and may be updated without notification.

Winnemucca District RMP/EIS Planning Area

Legend

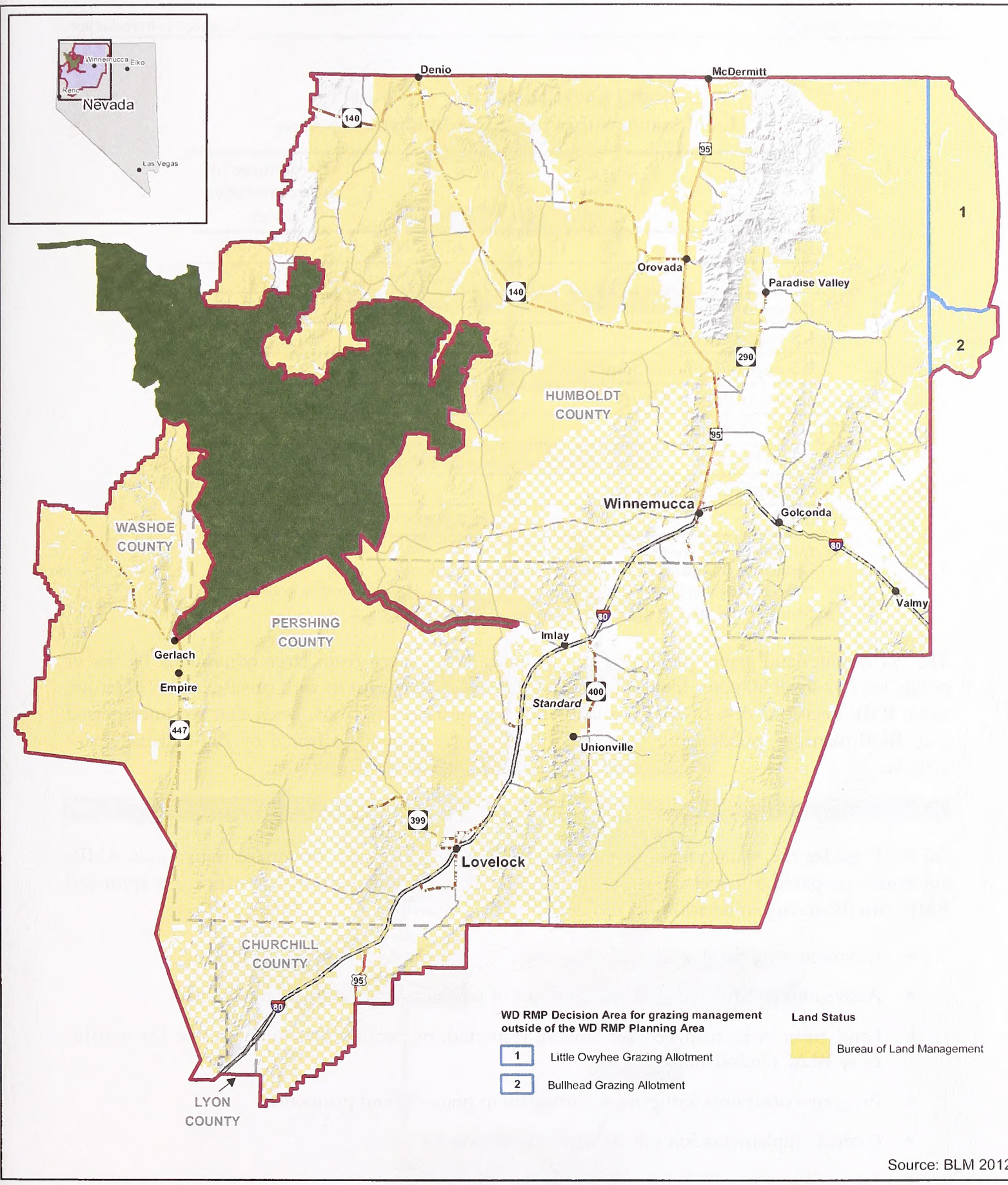
- BLM Winnemucca RMP Planning Area
- Black Rock/High Rock NCA RMP Area
- County Boundaries
- Towns
- U.S. Highway
- U.S. Interstate
- County Road
- State Highway

N W E S

0 10 20 Miles

Northwest Nevada

Figure 1-2



Source: BLM 2012

No Warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources. This information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This product was developed through digital means and may be updated without notification.

Legend

- BLM Winnemucca RMP Decision Area
- Black Rock/High Rock NCA RMP Area
- County Boundaries
- Towns
- U.S. Highway
- U.S. Interstate
- County Road
- State Highway

0 10 20 Miles

Winnemucca District RMP/EIS Decision Area

Northwest Nevada

Figure 1-3

Table 1-1
Land Status within the WD Administrative Area

Land Status	Acres	Percentage of Administrative Area
BLM	8,427,078*	74.70
Private	2,349,873	20.83
Bureau of Reclamation	82,444	0.73
US Forest Service	275,278	2.44
US Fish and Wildlife Service	107,460	0.95
Bureau of Indian Affairs	21,473	0.19
State of Nevada	16,426	0.15
Water Features	840	<0.01
Department of Defense	17	<0.01
Total	11,280,888**	100

*Includes NCA (1,222,838 acres), which is inside of the WD administrative boundary but outside of the planning area and decision area.
**Does not reflect land administered by WD outside of administrative boundary.
Source: BLM 2011

The geographic land status pattern of the planning area ranges from large continuous blocks of public land to small 40-acres blocks located in a checkerboard pattern with private land. Therefore, while RMP decisions do not apply to lands not administered by BLM, lands that are interspersed with BLM-managed public lands could be influenced or indirectly affected by BLM management actions.

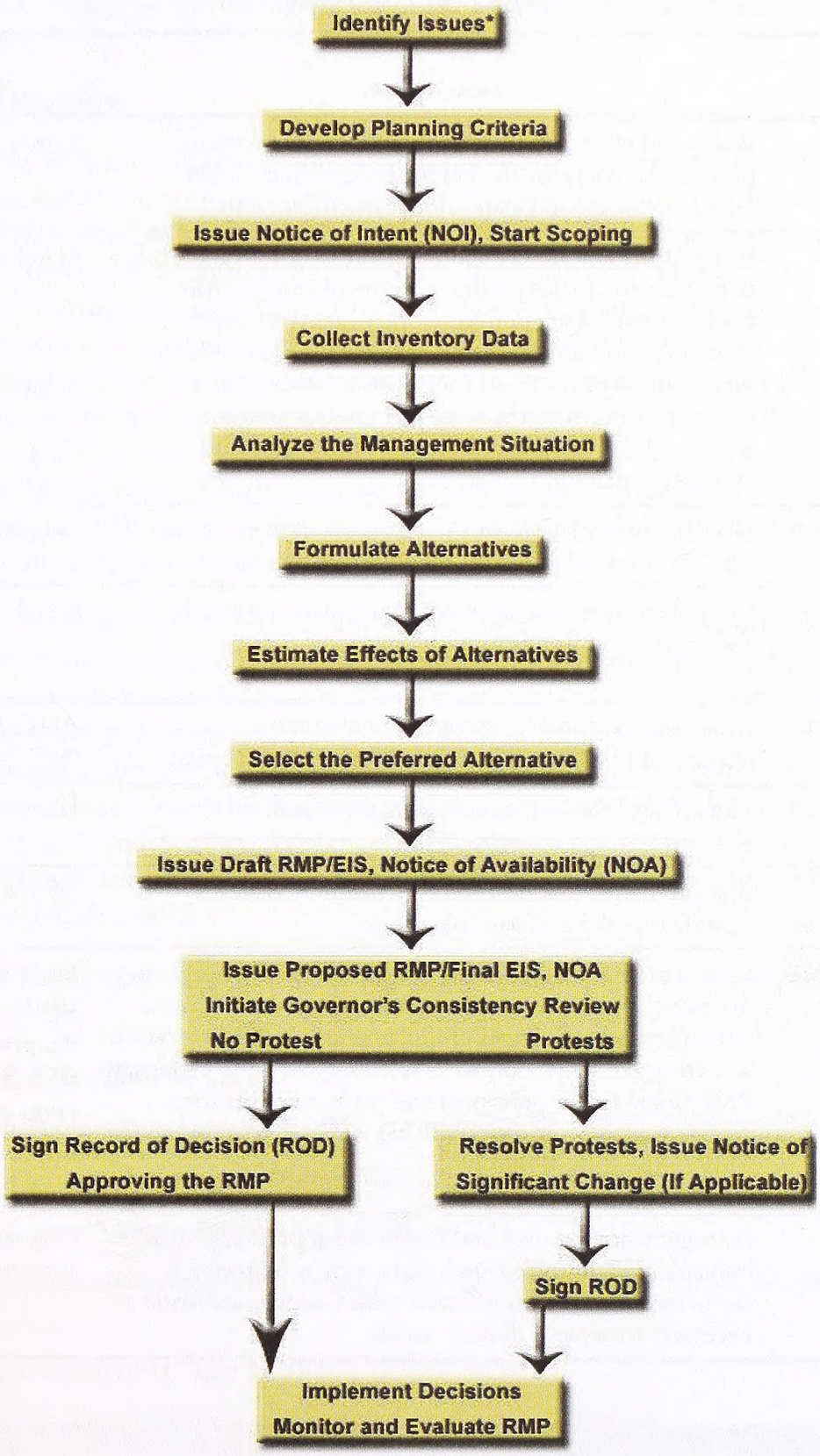
1.4 PLANNING PROCESS

An RMP guides the management of public lands in a particular area or administrative unit. RMPs are usually prepared to cover the lands administered by a BLM district or field office. An approved RMP with the record of decision (ROD) describes the following:

- Resource conditions, goals and objectives;
- Allowable resource uses and related levels of production or use to be maintained;
- Land areas to be managed for limited, restricted, or exclusive resource uses or for transfer from BLM administration;
- Program constraints and general management practices and protocols;
- General implementation schedule or sequences; and
- Intervals and standards for monitoring the RMP.

Preparation of an RMP involves interrelated steps, as illustrated below (Figure 1-4) and described in Table 1-2.

Figure 1-4 BLM Planning Process



*These steps may be revisited throughout the planning process.

Table 1-2
BLM Planning Process

BLM Planning Process Step	Description	Timeframe
Step 1—Identify planning issues	Issues and concerns are identified through a scoping process that includes the public, Indian tribes, other federal agencies, and state and local governments.	March to July 2005
Step 2—Develop planning criteria	Planning criteria are created to ensure decisions are made to address the issues pertinent to the planning effort. Planning criteria are derived from a variety of sources, including applicable laws and regulations, from existing management plans, from coordinating other agencies' programs, and from the results of public and agency scoping. The planning criteria may be updated and changed as planning proceeds.	March to July 2005
Step 3—Collect data and information	Data and information for the resources in the planning area are collected based on the planning criteria.	Ongoing
Step 4—Analyze management situation	Current resource management in the planning area is assessed.	March to April 2005
Step 5—Formulate alternatives	A range of reasonable management alternatives is developed to address issues identified during scoping.	April 2005 to January 2007
Step 6—Assess alternatives	The effects of each alternative are estimated.	January 2008
Step 7—Select preferred alternative	The alternative that best resolves planning issues is identified as the preferred alternative.	February 2008
Step 8—Select RMP	First, a draft RMP/EIS is issued and is made available to the public for a review and comment period of 90 days. After comments to the draft document have been received and analyzed, it is modified as necessary, and the Proposed RMP/Final EIS is published and made available for a protest period of 30 days. A ROD is signed to approve the RMP/EIS.	Draft RMP/EIS: June 2010 **Proposed RMP/Final EIS: August 2013** ***(you are here)*** Approved RMP/ROD: estimated 2014
Step 9—Implementation Monitoring	Management measures outlined in the approved plan are implemented on the ground, and future monitoring is conducted to test their effectiveness. Changes are made as necessary to achieve desired results.	Ongoing after RMP approval

1.5 SCOPING AND PLANNING ISSUES

WD's policy is to provide opportunities for the public, various groups, other federal agencies, Native American tribal members, and state and local governments to participate meaningfully and substantively and to give input and comments to the BLM during the preparation of the RMP and

EIS. Early in the planning process, the BLM invited the public to help the BLM identify planning issues and concerns related to the management of BLM-administered lands and resources and uses in the planning area.

1.5.1 Scoping Process

FLPMA allows the public to comment on and participate in the formulation of the RMP. The formal scoping period began with the publication of the notice of intent in the *Federal Register* on March 25, 2005.[1] In March 2005, the BLM launched the WD RMP/EIS project Web site to serve as a clearinghouse for project information during the planning effort. The Web site, at www.nv.blm.gov/wdormp, provided a link for site visitors to submit comments about the project. Due to security issues and upgrades, the Web site was temporarily shut down in April 2005 and remained so through the end of the scoping period. The public was urged in public notices and during the scoping meetings to use other means to provide their comments. In the summer of 2006 the Winnemucca RMP public Web site was brought back online with a new Web address (www.nv.blm.gov/Winnemucca/RMP/) was active intermittently until 2007. A new Web address was created in June of 2010 (http://www.blm.gov/nv/st/en/fo/wfo/blm_information/rmp.html), and the site has been available to the public ever since.

The BLM sent a newsletter to interested parties on March 23, 2005, to inform them of the WD RMP planning effort, the location of four scoping open houses in May 2005, and the opportunity to comment. The newsletter was mailed to over 1,600 individuals on the distribution list compiled by the WD. Newspaper advertisements and news releases also were published to notify the public of the project, to announce the four scoping open houses, to request public comments, and to provide contact information. Scoping open houses were held in Winnemucca, Lovelock, Gerlach, and Reno, Nevada, on May 2, 3, 4, and 5, 2005, respectively. These open houses provided an opportunity for the public to receive information, to ask questions, and to provide input (Chapter 5 further discusses scoping and public collaboration).

In addition to the public open houses, the BLM gave presentations on the WD RMP planning effort to the following groups:

- Fallon Tribe on February 1, 2005;
- McDermitt Tribe on February 14, 2005;
- Humboldt County Commissioners on March 7, 2005;
- Pershing County Commissioners on March 16, 2005;
- Sierra Front-Northwestern Great Basin Resource Advisory Council (RAC) on April 28, 2005;
- City of Winnemucca on May 3, 2005;
- Humboldt County Development Authority on May 10, 2005; and
- Two Native American tribal meetings on May 24 and May 26, 2005.

[1] "Notice of Intent to Prepare a Resource Management Plan (RMP) and Associated Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Initiate the Public Scoping Process." *Federal Register* 70, no. 57 (March 2005): 15348-15349.

The scoping period for receipt of public comments ended May 24, 2005. The BLM finalized analysis of the comments and completed a scoping summary report in July 2005 (BLM 2005b).

1.5.2 Issue Identification

Issue identification is the first step of the nine-step BLM planning process. A planning issue is a significant concern, need, resource use, or development and protection opportunity regarding resource management or uses on public lands that can be addressed in a variety of ways. The criteria used to identify issues include determining whether the effects:

1. Would approach or exceed standards or a threshold;
2. Would substantially change a resource;
3. Would be controversial;
4. Would offer a wide range of opportunities; or
5. Would cause disagreement regarding their environmental impact.

These issues drove the formulation of the RMP alternatives, and addressing them has resulted in a range of management options presented in four alternatives (Chapter 2). Each fully developed alternative represents a different land use plan that addresses or resolves the identified planning issues in different ways. While other concerns are addressed in the Proposed RMP, management related to them may or may not change by alternative.

After considering public scoping comments, the BLM identified nine major planning issue themes, as follows:

1. How will transportation and recreation be managed to improve public access, protect natural and cultural resources, reduce user conflicts, and provide a range of recreational opportunities, from developed/motorized to nonmotorized/wilderness experiences?
2. What opportunities exist to make adjustments to public land ownership that would result in greater management efficiency, appropriate and agreeable levels of public access, and increased public and natural resource benefits?
3. What actions or restrictions will be needed to maintain or improve natural resource values, reduce dangerous fuel loads, control and prevent noxious weeds and other undesirable plant species, and reduce risk of crossing ecological thresholds?
4. How will uses and land management activities be managed to maintain and improve terrestrial and aquatic habitats in a scattered land ownership pattern while maintaining multiple-use land management?
5. How will the BLM manage mining and other commercial uses (other than livestock grazing) on public lands while protecting natural and cultural resources? How will management of BLM lands affect the social and economic resiliency and sustainability of local economies?
6. How will the BLM manage livestock grazing on public lands while protecting, managing, restoring, and/or using natural and cultural resources?
7. Where are special designations appropriate to protect unique resources?

8. What are the appropriate management level and other management measures to protect natural and cultural resources while protecting the health and safety of the wild horse and burro populations? Where should herd management area boundaries be adjusted?
9. How can the BLM use proactive management, tribal consultation, and land tenure tools to identify, protect, and conserve cultural resources? How can these values be incorporated into other management activities?

1.5.3 Issues Considered But Not Further Analyzed

During scoping, several concerns were raised that are beyond the scope of this planning effort or represented questions on how the BLM would go about the planning process and implementation. There are several issues raised in scoping that are clearly of concern to the public but that are not under BLM jurisdiction. Where certain management is already dictated by law or regulation, new alternatives have not been developed, but management is instead applied as management common to all alternatives in the RMP. The Winnemucca RMP Scoping Report (BLM 2005b) discusses issues outside the scope of the RMP.

1.6 Planning Criteria and Legislative Constraints

FLPMA is the primary authority for the BLM's management of public lands. This law provides the overarching policy by which public lands will be managed and establishes provisions for land use planning, land acquisition and disposition, administration, range management, rights-of-way, designated management areas, and the repeal of certain laws and statutes. NEPA provides the basic national charter for environmental responsibility and requires the consideration of public input and information in the decision making process for federal actions. In concert, these two laws provide comprehensive guidance for administration of all BLM activities.

Planning criteria are the standards, rules, and guidelines that help to guide data collection, alternative formulation, and alternative selection in the RMP-development process. In conjunction with the planning issues, planning criteria assure the planning process is focused. The criteria guides planning and provide a basis for judging the responsiveness of the planning options.

Preliminary planning criteria were developed prior to public scoping meetings to set the focus for the Winnemucca RMP and to guide decision making by topic. These preliminary planning criteria were included in the initial newsletter, displayed at the four public open houses held during the first week of May 2005, and posted on the project Web site for public comment during the 60-day scoping period. The public was encouraged to comment on and to suggest additions to these criteria at the meetings and through correspondence with the BLM. Although no specific criterion differing from those above were suggested by the public during scoping, many comments supported the method provided by these principles to evaluate the issues. The public encouraged the BLM to use criteria and standards for as many decisions as possible, making it easier to manage site-specific activities during implementation-level management phases.

1. The RMP will comply with FLPMA and all other applicable laws, regulations, and policies. Decisions in the plan will be consistent with the existing plans and policies of adjacent local, state, tribal, and federal agencies to the extent allowed by federal law, regulations, and policy.

2. Impacts of the RMP will be analyzed in an EIS developed in accordance with regulations at 43 CFR 1610 and 40 CFR 1500 and the Departmental Manual (DM) 516 DM 1-8. The scope of analysis will be consistent with the level of analysis in approved plans and in accordance with BLM standards and program guidance.
3. The RMP will recognize the state's responsibility to manage wildlife populations and waters of the State of Nevada.
4. Management of migratory birds within the planning area will be consistent with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA). Migratory birds are protected and managed under the MBTA of 1918, as amended (16 USC 703 et seq.) and EO 13186. Under the MBTA, nests with eggs or young of migratory birds may not be harmed, nor may migratory birds be killed. EO 13186 directs federal agencies to promote the conservation of migratory bird populations.
5. The RMP will comply with US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines (USFWS 2007) and the Post-Delisting Monitoring Plan (USFWS 2009) for the bald eagle where it is appropriate[2].
6. The RMP will recognize valid existing rights.
7. Lands covered in the RMP will be public surface and split-estate lands managed by BLM. No decisions will be made in the RMP related to the management of lands not administered by the BLM.
8. The RMP will be developed cooperatively and collaboratively with the State of Nevada, tribal governments, county and municipal governments, other federal agencies, the Sierra Front-Northwestern Great Basin RAC, and other interested groups, agencies and individuals.
9. RMP development will include government-to-government consultation with Native American Indian Tribes in conformance with the requirements of Section 202(c)(9) of the FLPMA; Section 101(d)(6) of the National Historic Preservation Act; the American Indian Religions Freedom Act; Treaty Rights where applicable; EO 13007 (Indian Sacred Sites); EO 13084 (Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments); EO 12898 (Environmental Justice); BLM Handbook H-8160-1; BLM Nevada Instruction Memorandum NV-2005-008; and other applicable laws, regulations, and policies.
10. The RMP will incorporate standards and guidelines for rangeland health developed in accordance with regulations in 43 CFR Subpart 4180 and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and will incorporate valid and relevant management decisions from previous BLM plans.
11. Management of energy and nonenergy mineral resources will be consistent with the acts of Congress relating to the Domestic Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953, the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, the National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980, and the Energy Policy Act of 2005, and the 43 CFR 3100, 3200, 3600, 3800 regulations.

[2] The WD does not currently conduct bald eagle monitoring, as no foraging, nesting, wintering, or roosting areas have been identified within the planning area, and species occurrence is rare (Section 3.2.10).

12. Determinations for nonlocatable mineral development will be based on mineral, geothermal, and oil and gas potential within the planning area. Reasonable foreseeable development scenarios for fluid minerals will be developed in accordance with BLM Handbook H-1624-1 (BLM 1990).
13. Soil and vegetation correlations, maps, and the included information from Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Soil Surveys and range site descriptions will be used to evaluate ecological conditions and the fundamentals of rangeland health.
14. Fire management objectives will be consistent with the 2001 Federal Wildland Fire Policy, as updated; the National Fire Plan; the Healthy Forest Restoration Act; and other policies.
15. The RMP/EIS will be consistent with Homeland Security policies.
16. All proposed management actions will be based on current scientific information, research, and technology, and on inventory and monitoring information.
17. The RMP will recognize lifestyles and concerns of area residents and stakeholders. Analysis of economic matters will comply with established acceptable standards and environmental justice factors will be considered using analytical parameters recommended by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA 1998a).
18. Lands identified for disposal prior to July 25, 2000, will be further identified for disposal under the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act.
19. Lands identified for acquisition will be consistent with FLPMA Section 205, existing policy and regulation and, when applicable, with the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act.
20. Adaptive management principles will be adopted as appropriate.

1.6.1 Relationship to BLM Policies, Plans, and Programs

Since the development and approval of the MFPs (BLM 1982a, 1982b), BLM has processed one land use plan amendment to provide additional land management direction, specifically for land tenure adjustments. The MFPs were also amended to include energy transmission, geothermal energy development, and wind energy development. After the issuance of the final RMP ROD, guidance will be put into practice on the ground through implementation planning as directed by BLM policy and program-specific guidance. Tables 1-3 and 1-4 identify approved MFP amendments incorporated into the existing land use plans and other BLM guidance considered at the implementation-level planning stages. These plan amendments and guidance documents provide a perspective of the many management considerations pertinent to the planning area.

Table 1-3
Amendments to the Sonoma-Gerlach and Paradise-Denio MFPs Considered for Implementation-Level Planning

Amendments
• Paradise-Denio and Sonoma-Gerlach Management Framework Plan Approved Lands Amendment and Decision Record (BLM 1999);
• Programmatic EIS, Designation of Energy Corridors on Federal Land in the 11 Western States (BLM and DOE 2008);

Table 1-3
Amendments to the Sonoma-Gerlach and Paradise-Denio MFPs Considered for Implementation-Level Planning

Amendments
• Approved Resource Management Plan Amendments/ROD for Designation of Energy Corridors on Bureau of Land Management Administered Lands in the 11 Western States (BLM 2009c);
• Final Programmatic EIS on Wind Energy Development on BLM-Administered Lands in the Western United States (BLM 2005c);
• ROD, Implementation of a Wind Energy Development Program and Associated Land Use Plan Amendments (BLM 2005g);
• ROD and Resource Management Plan Amendments for Geothermal Leasing in the Western United States (BLM and US Forest Service [USFS] 2008);
• ROD and Final EIS for the Ruby Pipeline Project (BLM 2010; Federal Energy Regulatory Commission [FERC] 2010).

Table 1-4
Other Documents Considered for Implementation-Level Planning

BLM Policy and Program Guidance
• National Scenic and Historic Trail Administration – Manual #6250 (2012);
• Management of National Scenic and Trails Under Study or Recommended as Suitable for Congressional Designation – Manual #6280 (2012);
• Aquatic Resource Management – Manual #6720 (1991);
• Management of Wilderness Study Areas – Manual #6330 (July 2012);
• Considering Lands with Wilderness Characteristics in the BLM Land Use Planning Process – Manual #6320 (March 2012);
• Special Status Species Management – Manual #6840 (2008);
• Guidance for Implementation of Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy (February 2009);
• Pine Forest Recreation Area Management Plan (1992);
• Pine Forest Recreation Plan Activity Plan for Pine Forest Recreation Area (2001);
• Pine Forest Allotment Evaluation Summary (2004);
• Winnemucca District Office (WDO) Fire Management Plan (2004);
• Protecting People and Natural Resources: A Cohesive Fuels Treatment Strategy (February 2006);
• A Collaborative Approach for Reducing Wildland Fire Risks to Communities and the Environment: 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy (August 2001);

Table 1-4
Other Documents Considered for Implementation-Level Planning

BLM Policy and Program Guidance
• A Collaborative Approach for Reducing Wildland Fire Risks to Communities and the Environment: 10-Year Strategy Implementation Plan (December 2006);
• Water Canyon Management Plan (1997);
• Water Canyon Implementation Plan Amendment (2005);
• Wetland Riparian Initiative (1990);
• WDO Forestry Plan Amendment and Environmental Assessment (EA) (2003);
• Healthy Forest Initiative (Ongoing);
• EA for the Normal Year Fire Rehabilitation Plan EA (2004);
• Programmatic EA – Integrated Weed Management on Bureau of Land Management Lands (1998);
• EA – Herbicide Application for Control of Noxious Weeds (1999);
• EA - Integrated Weed Management (2002);
• EA for the Buffalo Hills Complex Wild Horse Capture Plan (2004);
• Calico Complex Gather Plan and EA/Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) (2004);
• Augusta Mountains Gather Plan and EA/FONSI (2003);
• Blue Wing/Seven Troughs Complex Gather Plan and EA/FONSI (2005);
• Jackson Mountains Gather Plan and EA/FONSI (2002);
• Little Owyhee/Snowstorms Gather Plan and EA/FONSI (2004);
• McGee Mountain Gather Plan and EA/FONSI (2005);
• ROD, Vegetation Treatment on BLM Lands in Thirteen Western States (1991);
• Final Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides Programmatic EIS—Western United States (2007);
• Oil Shale and Tar Sands Programmatic EIS—Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming (2007);
• West-Wide Energy Corridor Final Programmatic EIS—Western United States (2008);
• Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan Amendments for Geothermal Leasing in the Western United States (2008);
• Nevada Statewide Wilderness Report (1991);
• Bloody Shins Mountain Bike Trail (2001);
• Final Environmental Impact Statement: Wilderness Recommendations for Nevada Contiguous Lands (1990);
• Geothermal Resources Leasing Programmatic EA (2002);

Table 1-4
Other Documents Considered for Implementation-Level Planning

BLM Policy and Program Guidance
• Geothermal Leasing EA for Low Sensitivity Application (2001);
• A Recreation Area Management Plan for Lovelock Cave Backcountry Byway (1999);
• Nomination for Lovelock Cave Backcountry Byway (1994);
• Stillwater Range Woodland Harvest Management Plan, USDI/BLM, Winnemucca, Nevada (1978);
• Biological Assessment for the Normal Year Fire Rehabilitation Plan (2004);
• EA Washburn Creek Lahontan Cutthroat Trout Habitat Enhancement Project (2003);
• Lovelock Cave Cultural Resources Management Plan (1986);
• Oil & Gas Leasing EA (2005);
• Riser Creek EA (2003);
• Gerlach Green Energy Geothermal Exploration EA (2006);
• Golden Phoenix Minerals Inc. Ashdown Project Sylvia Mine EA (2006);
• Kramer Hill Quartzite Quarry EA (2007);
• National Fire Plan: Review and Update of the 1995 Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy (USDI et al. 2001);
• National Fire Plan: Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy (USDI and USDA 1995);
• National Management Strategy for Motorized Off-highway Vehicle (OHV) Use on Public Lands (BLM 2001);
• WDO Forestry Plan (2003);
• Blue Mountain Geothermal Exploration EA (2006);
• Jersey Valley Geothermal Exploration EA (2007);
• Aquatic Habitat Management Plan; Mahogany Creek Revised (1975);
• Aquatic Habitat Management Plan; North Fork, Little Humboldt River (1982);
• Big Game Habitat Management Plan (HMP) (1993);
• Disaster Peak HMP (1969);
• Fox Mountain—Granite Range HMP (1970, revised 1989);
• Jackson Mountains Wildlife HMP (1979, revised 1981);
• Little Owyhee/Snowstorms HMP (1987);
• Montana-Double H Wildlife Habitat Area, Bighorn Sheep HMP (1990);

Table 1-4
Other Documents Considered for Implementation-Level Planning

BLM Policy and Program Guidance
• Osgood Mountains Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) HMP(no date; circa 1990);
• Owyhee Desert HMP (1976);
• Pine Forest HMP (1969, revised 1981);
• Sage Hen Flat Meadow HMP (1973);
• Soldier Meadows Desert Dace HMP (1983);
• Sonoma Creek Aquatic HMP (1985);
• Sonoma Mountain HMP (1975);
• Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation Plan for Nevada and Eastern California (2004);
• Stillwater Range HMP (1986);
• Instruction Memorandum Number 2010-071: Gunnison and Greater Sage-Grouse Management Considerations for Energy Development (2010);
• Abel Creek Allotment Final Multiple Use Decision (FMUD) (1997);
• Alder Creek Allotment FMUD (1994);
• Antelope Allotment FMUD (1998);
• Asa Moore Allotment FMUD (2001);
• Bottle Creek Allotment FMUD (2000);
• Buffalo Allotment FMUD (1996);
• Buffalo Hills Allotment FMUD (1993);
• Bullhead Allotment FMUD (1997);
• Buttermilk Allotment FMUD (2001);
• Clear Creek Allotment FMUD (2000);
• Coyote Hills Allotment FMUD (1994);
• Crowley Creek Allotment FMUD (1998);
• Deer Creek Allotment FMUD (1998);
• Dolly Hayden Allotment FMUD (2000);
• Double H Allotment FMUD (1995);
• Dyke Hot Allotment FMUD (1995);
• Flat Creek, Willow Creek, and Upper Quinn River Allotment FMUDs (1995);

Table 1-4
Other Documents Considered for Implementation-Level Planning

BLM Policy and Program Guidance
• Fort Scott Allotment FMUD (1997);
• Goldbanks Allotment FMUD (2001);
• Granite Allotment FMUD (1991);
• Hanson Creek Allotment FMUD (1997);
• Happy Creek Allotment FMUD (1997);
• Hole in the Wall, Jersey Valley , and Home Station Gap Allotment FMUDs (1997);
• Horse Creek Allotment FMUD (1984);
• Hot Springs Peak Allotment Multiple Use Decision EA (2004);
• Hot Springs Peak Allotment FMUD (2005);
• Indian Creek Allotment FMUD (1993);
• Jackson Mountain Allotment FMUD (1994; Stipulation in 1998);
• Jordan Meadows Allotment FMUD (1995);
• Klondike Allotment FMUD (1998);
• Leadville Allotment FMUD (1994);
• Little Horse Creek Allotment FMUD (1990);
• Little Owyhee Allotment FMUD (1999);
• Long Canyon Allotment FMUD (1995);
• Martin Creek Allotment FMUD (1996);
• Mullinix Allotment FMUD (1998);
• Paiute Meadows Allotment FMUD (2003);
• Paradise Hill Allotment FMUD (2000);
• Pole Canyon Allotment FMUD (2000);
• Provo Allotment FMUD (2000);
• Pueblo Mountain Allotment FMUD (1999);
• Pumpernickel Allotment FMUD (1996);
• Rebel Creek Allotment FMUD (1998);
• Rock Creek Allotment FMUD (1997);

Table 1-4
Other Documents Considered for Implementation-Level Planning

BLM Policy and Program Guidance
• Rodeo Creek Allotment FMUD (1997);
• Singus Allotment FMUD (1999);
• Soldier Meadows Multiple Use Management EA (2003);
• Soldier Meadows Allotment FMUD (2004);
• Solid Silver Allotment FMUD (1991);
• South Rochester Allotment FMUD (1998);
• Spring Creek Allotment FMUD (2000);
• UC Allotment FMUD (1998);
• Washburn Allotment FMUD (1994);
• Wilder-Quinn Allotment FMUD (1998);
• William Stock Allotment FMUD (2000);
• Nevada Wilderness Study Notebook (2001);
• NGP Blue Mountain LLC, Blue Mountain Geothermal EA (year);
• Santa Rose Cooperative Fuels Treatment Project EA (2010);
• Western Lithium EA (2010);
• Newmont Gold Vista 7 Pit Expansion EA (2011);
• Humboldt County, Winnemucca Mountain Hiking and Biking Trail EA (2011);
• TGP Dixie Development Company, New York Canyon Exploration EA (2010); and
• Coeur Rochester, Inc., Plan Amendment 8 EA (2010).

1.7 COLLABORATION

1.7.1 Intergovernmental and Interagency Collaboration

The BLM has collaborated with numerous agencies, municipalities, and tribes throughout the preparation of this RMP. The benefits of enhanced collaboration among agencies in the preparation of NEPA analyses include disclosing relevant information early in the analytical process, applying available technical expertise and staff support, avoiding duplication with other federal, state, tribal, and local procedures, and establishing a mechanism for addressing intergovernmental issues.

On February 16, 2005, the BLM mailed letters to the following local, state, federal, and tribal representatives inviting them to participate as cooperating agencies for the Winnemucca RMP:

- US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS);
- Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS);
- US Forest Service (USFS);
- Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW);
- Burns Paiute Tribe;
- Cedarville Rancheria;
- Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation;
- Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe;
- Fort Bidwell Indian Community;
- Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribe;
- Nevada Department of Agriculture (NDOA);
- Nevada Natural Heritage Program;
- State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO);
- Humboldt County;
- Washoe County;
- Pershing County;
- Churchill County;
- Lyon County;
- City of Winnemucca;
- Alturas Indian Rancheria;
- Battle Mountain Band;
- Klamath Indian Tribe;
- Lovelock Paiute Tribe;
- Pit River Tribe;
- Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe;
- Reno-Sparks Indian Colony;
- Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of Fort Hall;
- Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley;
- Summit Lake Paiute Tribe;
- Susanville Indian Rancheria;
- Washoe Tribe;
- Winnemucca Tribe;
- Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada.

Nine agencies (Humboldt County, City of Winnemucca, Washoe County, Pershing County, NDOW, N-2 Grazing Board, NDOA, Bureau of Reclamation, and USFWS) accepted the offer to participate in the BLM WD planning process as cooperating agencies. These agencies will "work with the BLM, sharing knowledge and resources, to achieve desired outcomes for public lands and communities within statutory and regulatory frameworks" (BLM 2005a).

To initiate the collaborative planning process, on March 25, 2005 BLM mailed letters inviting the aforementioned federal, state, local, and tribal organizations to the four scoping open houses held during the first week of May. Each of these organizations was also included on the original distribution list to receive the newsletter.

The BLM gave presentations on the WD RMP planning effort to numerous groups over the course of several meetings:

- Combined Cooperator Meeting on July 13, 2005;
- NDOW on July 27, 2005;
- Pyramid Lake Tribe on August 25, 2005;

- Humboldt County Commissioners on September 19, 2005;
- Combined Cooperator Meeting on February 22, 2006;
- Battle Mountain Band on March 21, 2006;
- Humboldt County Commissioners on April 4, 2006;
- Washoe County on April 6, 2006;
- USFWS on May 9, 2006;
- NDOW on June 1, 2006;
- Fallon Tribe on June 20, 2006;
- NDOA and N-2 Grazing Board on June 21, 2006;
- NDOW on August 7, 2006;
- Meeting with Churchill County and Fallon Naval Air Station on October 25, 2006;
- Fort McDermitt Paiute Tribe on December 15, 2006;
- Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes in September and December 2010;
- Native American Consultation Meeting in July 2012; and
- Combined Cooperator Meeting – December 2011.

A RAC is a committee established by the Secretary of Interior to provide advice or recommendations to BLM management (BLM 2005a). A RAC is generally composed of 15 members of the public representing different facets. The Sierra Front-Northwestern Great Basin RAC includes a panel of mixed expertise ranging from natural resources and Native American culture to mining, transportation, and politics. The group is facilitated by the public affairs officer from the BLM. In March 2005, five new members were incorporated into the WD RAC to replace previous members. The first meeting with the new RAC was held on April 28, 2005 at the WDO. After a presentation of the RMP process highlighting the components and issues of the planning area, preliminary planning criteria, and project status, the RAC elected to form a subgroup to provide assistance and input. The RAC subgroup is expected to meet at a frequency appropriate to meet the needs of the RMP. The RAC subgroup assisted in developing the alternatives at the following meetings:

- Fernley, Nevada on July 11, 2005;
- BLM Carson City District Office on July 29, 2005;
- WDO from September 17-18, 2005;
- WDO from November 11-13, 2005;
- WDO from January 17-18, 2006;
- WDO on March 15, 2006;
- WDO from June 8-9, 2006;

- WDO on November 30, 2006;
- WDO on January 11, 2008.

BLM continued collaboration among cooperating agencies, the RAC subgroup, and Tribal governments during the preparation of the Proposed RMP. Following issuance of the Draft RMP/EIS, the WD hosted a cooperating agency meeting on December 1, 2011 inviting all cooperating agencies to meet and follow-up individual meetings for cooperators who missed the combined meeting. The purpose of the meeting was to provide agencies with the status of the planning effort, an overview of public comments, and distribute preliminary proposed management actions for review and comment. The BLM also provided the RAC subgroup with the opportunity to review the preliminary proposed management actions for the RMP because they were instrumental in providing information for development of the Draft RMP/EIS. The BLM has continued coordination with Tribal governments through the Native American consultation process. The BLM would also coordinate with the National Park Service, National Trails Intermountain Regional Office, with obtaining data applicable to the revised National Trails feasibility study.

1.7.2 Tribal Relationships and Indian Trust Assets

The unique political relationship between the US government and federally recognized Indian tribes is defined by treaties, statutes, executive orders, judicial decisions, and agreements. This relationship has created a special federal trust responsibility, involving the legal commitments and obligations of the US toward Indian tribes, Indian lands, tribal trust resources, and the exercise of tribal rights. These trust responsibilities supersede any and all actions taken by the BLM.

Indian trust assets means lands, natural resources, money or other assets held by the US government in trust or restricted against alienation for Indian tribes and individual Indians. Trust is a formal, legally defined, property-based relationship that depends on the existence of three elements: (1) a trust asset (lands, resources, money, etc.); (2) a beneficial owner (the Indian tribe or individual Indian allottee); and (3) a trustee (the Secretary of the Interior). Many things and ideas that are commonly represented in terms of "trust" obligations are not actually part of the government's trust responsibility toward Indians. Cultural resources on BLM-administered lands are not Indian trust assets. Sacred sites on BLM-administered lands are not Indian trust assets. Human remains and cultural items subject to NAGPRA are not Indian trust assets. The BLM is legally required to notify the tribes of all federal actions on federal land. For non-emergency actions, the BLM is required to provide a 30 day window in which the tribes can institute consultation on the action.

1.8 Consistency with Other Plans

BLM planning regulations require that BLM RMPs developed under FLPMA be consistent with resource-related plans of other federal, state, local, and tribal governments to the extent those plans are consistent with federal laws and regulations applicable to public lands (CFR § 1610.3.3-2(a)(2011). Plans formulated by federal, state, local, and tribal governments that relate to management of lands and resources have been reviewed and considered in this Proposed RMP/Final EIS. These plans include the following:

- Churchill County Master Plan Update (2005);
- Humboldt County Master Plan (2002);

- Humboldt County Master Plan Open Space Element Amendment (2003);
- Lander County Master Plan (1997);
- Lyon County Master Plan (1990);
- Pershing County Master Plan (2002);
- Pershing County Natural Resources and Federal or State Land Use Natural Resources Management Plan (2010)
- Washoe County Comprehensive Plan (1994);
- Nevada Division of State Lands, Nevada Statewide Policy Plan for Public Lands (1985);
- Nevada Division of State Lands, Lands Identified for Public Acquisition (1999);
- Nevada Division of State Lands, Nevada Natural Resources Status Report (2002);
- State of Nevada Drought Plan (1993);
- Nevada's 2003 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan—Assessment and Policy Plan (2003);
- Nevada BLM Statewide Wilderness Report (1991);
- Statewide Wildfire Management Plan (developing);
- Nevada Comprehensive Preservation Plan (2004);
- Nevada's Coordinated Invasive Weed Strategy (2000);
- RMP for the Black Rock Desert-High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area and Associated Wilderness and Other Contiguous Lands in Nevada (2004);
- Carson City Field Office Consolidated RMP (2001);
- Shoshone-Eureka Planning Area, RMP (1987, as amended);
- Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge Comprehensive Conservation Plan (2002);
- Final Programmatic EIS on Wind Energy Development on BLM-Administered Lands in the Western United States (2005);
- ROD and RMP Amendments for Geothermal Leasing in the Western United States (2008);
- West-Wide Energy Corridor Final Programmatic EIS—Western United States (2008);
- Proposed Southeastern Oregon Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Statement (2001);
- Nevada Wildlife Action Plan (June 2006);
- NDOW Nevada Elk Species Management Plan (1997);
- First Edition Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation Plan for the Bi-State Plan Area of Nevada and Eastern California (June 2004);
- Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies – Greater Sage-Grouse Comprehensive Conservation Strategy (December 2006)

- Eagle Lake Field Office RMP (2007);
- National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR 300) (1994, revised 2007);
- Comprehensive Management and Use Plan/Final EIS, California National Historic Trail (1999).

1.9 Implementation and Monitoring of the Resource Management Plan

1.9.1 Introduction

The WD RMP would provide broad direction for managing the decision area. Implementation of the RMP would involve completion of several tasks, some of which are completed when the plan is adopted, while others would continue over the 20-year life of the plan. This section provides a framework to guide implementation of the planning decisions contained in the RMP, and future actions that may occur as a result of this plan. Implementation of future actions would often require additional site-specific planning to implement the broad guidance contained in the RMP. This chapter also contains information on the process to maintain the RMP in the future as additional information becomes available and changes in conditions or resource uses change.

Implementation of the RMP would begin when the Nevada BLM State Director signs the ROD for the RMP. Decisions in the RMP would be tied to the BLM budgeting process. An implementation schedule would be developed after the ROD is signed, providing for the systematic accomplishment of decisions in the approved RMP. During implementation of the RMP, additional documentation may be required to comply with NEPA.

Implementation of the RMP would be monitored, and the RMP would be evaluated periodically. Revisions or amendments to the RMP may be necessary to accommodate changes in resource needs, policies, or regulations. Other decisions would be issued after the ROD is signed, in order to fully implement the RMP.

1.9.2 Implementation Plan

An Implementation Plan would be completed after the ROD is signed and the RMP is adopted. The purpose of the Implementation Plan is to outline the priority tasks and resources needed during the first 3 to 5 years after the RMP is adopted. The Implementation Plan would contain a schedule for the development of priority activity plans identified in the RMP, including the Transportation and Travel Management Plan and the Recreation Activity Management Plan.

The Implementation Plan would also contain the following:

- Results of the consistency review of existing BLM activity plans;
- Cost estimates for the first five years of implementation of the RMP;
- Strategies for funding implementation of the RMP; and
- A schedule of implementation actions.

During development of the Implementation Plan, several workshops would be conducted to educate the BLM staff and external parties about the RMP, how it would be implemented and to encourage partnerships to improve the efficiency of implementation efforts and cost-effectiveness.

1.9.3 Implementation Schedule

Implementation of decisions made through this planning process would occur in several phases. Although the use of the word "phase" implies sequential steps, some of the phases may be implemented concurrently. These phases include:

Pending/Ongoing: Generally, any ongoing, short-term activity would not be changed as a result of the RMP decisions. Short-term activities where NEPA analysis has been completed and decisions are pending would be screened to ensure they are consistent with the decisions in the RMP prior to implementation.

Short-term: Actions where implementation would begin in the immediate future (i.e., within the first several years) are included in this category. These include development of the priority activity plans. The monitoring and adaptive management process would also begin during the short-term phase to include establishment of coordination efforts and priorities for monitoring and research programs.

Long-Term: This phase includes actions that need to be implemented over the life of the plan (up to 20 years). In addition to ongoing regulatory requirements, a major part of this effort would include site-specific project and activity planning needed to implement the RMP but not specifically outlined in the plan. The monitoring/adaptive management strategy would continue to be implemented throughout the life of the plan, which may lead to changes in the plan through an amendment or revision process that considers information collected during implementation. This process is discussed in more detail in the sections that follow.

In the adaptive management process, evaluation of information collected may result in changes in time frames for implementation. Data may indicate a need to accelerate a protective management action or an action could be delayed because impacts are less (or more) than originally anticipated.

1.9.4 Linking Broad Scale Decisions to More Detailed Plans and Actions

The RMP provides general direction and guidance for the entire planning area and makes some specific implementation decisions. However, most management actions necessary to achieve broad-scale objectives, such as developing an effective Transportation and Travel Management Plan or a Recreation Area Management Plan would require further planning and additional decisions. Additional planning would:

- Validate, refine or add-to information concerning current and historical resource conditions;
- Address site-specific issues not appropriately addressed at the broad level scale;
- Prioritize implementation actions consistent with achievement of management goals and objectives;
- Guide the type, location and sequence of appropriate management activities; and
- Identify specific monitoring and research needs.

The additional detailed plans and actions would "step-down" broad-scale objectives and decisions in the RMP to site-specific actions. This step-down process would be designed to ensure that RMP goals, objectives and decisions are applied to on-the-ground management in a manner consistent with the RMP.

Where RMP decisions do not adequately provide the detail needed to manage resources and uses, activity plans may be used to supplement the RMP (i.e., planning specific to a particular resource program such as a Fire Management Plan or a Special Recreation Management Plan). Activity planning is an intermediate step between the broad level planning and the specific details of project development. These plans would fill a need to provide specific program guidance, while allowing the flexibility to adjust management decisions over the life of the RMP without requiring an RMP amendment.

The RMP identifies activity plans that should be completed in the first several years following adoption of the RMP. The highest priority plans include:

- **Transportation and Travel Management Plan:** This plan would identify the priorities and costs associated with management of the BLM road system to meet the requirements of the RMP, identify the initial on-the-ground transportation sign needs and define the guidelines to be used for changing road condition or maintenance and signage levels. Though historically focused on motor vehicle use, comprehensive travel management also encompasses all forms of transportation including travel by foot, horseback, bicycle, motorcycle and OHV. Because of the explosive growth of OHV use on public lands in the Winnemucca District a high priority pro-active district wide OHV management plan would be pursued. This coordinated OHV management policy would provide for inventory, development, design, designation and monitoring of OHV routes, increased enforcement of regulations, and a greater emphasis on user education. Appendix J provides the proposed Travel Management Plan criteria for subsequent road and trail selection, identification, and designations in 'Limited' OHV areas.
- **Recreation Area Management Planning:** These recreation activity plans would be established for each of the proposed Recreation Management Zones (RMZs). Within these plans thresholds for resource conditions would be set and if reached would trigger corrective recreation management actions. In addition, if the prescribed setting character (see Appendix C) is different from existing setting characteristics, then these plans would address how this shift would be achieved. These plans would also provide guidance for implementing the Resource Monitoring System, Public Outreach Facilities, Recreation Site Development, Visitor Management, Camping Designations and special recreation permit (SRP) administration.
- **Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) Management Plan:** These plans would identify specific management actions for each ACEC designated in the RMP ROD. The ACEC management plans would further address how activities would be managed within each ACEC.

Implementation of specific, on-the-ground management actions such as development of a campground or maintenance of a road may require detailed project plans. These plans would be consistent with the RMP and applicable activity plans.

1.9.5 Compliance with NEPA

The RMP includes goals, objectives and decisions that were subjected to environmental analysis as required by NEPA during the preparation of the RMP. Subsequent planning at the project or activity plan level would require additional NEPA analysis in most cases and rarely an amendment to the RMP. The BLM would continue to conduct site-specific inventories and perform the appropriate level of NEPA analysis as part of the planning and decision making processes described above. Management changes resulting from the adaptive management process could also require NEPA analysis. Changes beyond the scope of the land use plan that are deemed desirable in the adaptive management process, may result in a plan amendment.

1.9.6 Consultation, Coordination and Collaboration

This plan and all implementation plans would be prepared in close coordination and collaboration with other federal agencies, state, tribal, and local governments, the public, and other interested parties. Collaborative approaches to implementation are necessary to assure success. While the BLM retains the responsibility and authority for land management decisions, these decisions are more meaningful, effective and enduring if made in a collaborative and open process. Therefore, close working relationships among management and regulatory agencies need to be developed and maintained. In addition, others outside of the BLM (State and local agencies, universities, volunteers, etc.) should be involved in subsequent analysis, monitoring, evaluation, research, and adaptive management processes.

The ability of the RAC subgroup to provide high quality input into the planning process was essential to the timely completion of the Proposed RMP. The continuing involvement of the RAC would assure that management decisions are made in a collaborative manner. Continuing opportunities for public participation may include, among other things:

- Regular involvement of a RAC sanctioned group similar to the planning subgroup to provide the RAC with recommendations relating to the management of the planning area;
- Volunteer partnerships or assistance agreements with other agencies to complete assessments, establish baseline data, monitor, and recommend management actions as a result of these processes; and
- Working groups, agreements and memorandums of understanding with State and Tribal governments.

The successful collaborative planning work of the RAC Subgroup provides a model for how a similar group could help BLM to better manage the many diverse and sometimes conflicting uses in the WD.

Therefore, BLM would periodically ask the RAC to form collaborative subgroups, as needed with a suggested composition of six to eight members representing State, local and Tribal governments, and constituencies, groups and individuals with interest in the public land management in the WD. Subgroups would work with BLM to gain an in-depth understanding of management of the area and give input and recommendations in the development of implementation plans. The BLM would also ask the RAC to specify any interests they feel should always be represented on the subgroup (i.e.,

ranching, recreation, SRPs, OHV enthusiasts, etc.), and the length of terms of subgroup members (e.g., staggered 2- or 3-year terms).

Individual members of the subgroup would serve as information conduits between BLM and the groups and interests they represent, which would greatly enhance community involvement in management of the WD. As a whole, the subgroup's purpose would be to provide detailed information and recommendations to the parent RAC concerning management of the area. The subgroup would not be an oversight or advisory group. The advisory function would remain where it currently is and where it belongs: solely within the authority and purpose of the parent RAC. The subgroup would be a collaborative group and as such would be an invaluable asset to BLM, the RAC and the general public.

This general interest group may be supplemented by smaller focused workgroups established by the RAC to provide recommendations on short-term projects and technical issues of limited interest to such a broadly based group.

1.9.7 Adaptive Management

The RMP would be implemented using an adaptive management process. Under adaptive management, decisions, plans and proposed activities are treated as working hypotheses rather than final solutions to management of resources and uses. For the purposes of this plan, adaptive management would represent a process that tests, evaluates and adjusts the assumptions, objectives, actions, and subsequent on-the-ground results from the implementation of RMP decisions. Used effectively, adaptive management would provide resource managers with the flexibility to respond quickly and effectively to changing resource and user conditions. Changes in management actions would be based on site-specific resource monitoring and evaluation.

The intent of adaptive management is to allow future management actions, as applied through resource management guidelines, to fully incorporate the knowledge and experience gained up to that time from monitoring, evaluation and experimentation. However, adaptive management does not relieve managers of their responsibilities to consider the effects on the human environment of actions proposed under the guise of adaptive management. Managers would still be required to comply with the provisions of NEPA and other applicable laws, regulations and policies before such actions are applied. Certain actions proposed to apply adaptive management techniques may require amendment to the RMP before they could be employed.

Guidelines assure that constraints established in the RMP are consistently applied when management methods and practices are used to meet plan objectives. Examples of guidelines are the livestock grazing guidelines required by CFR 43 §4180, Land Health Standards. Guidelines would be developed for all programs and uses. Guidelines that already exist for many programs and uses would be adopted as is when reviews show them to be applicable to the Planning Area. New site-specific guidelines would also be developed as necessary.

The adaptive management process is a continuous cycle that includes the following four phases:

- **Planning:** Management guidelines, actions, and objectives are developed. Monitoring techniques and adjustment thresholds are designed based upon available information, past monitoring information and current scientific information.

- **Implementation:** Objectives, guidelines, actions and constraints developed and identified during planning processes at all scales are applied as on-the-ground management.
- **Monitoring:** Monitoring includes all efforts to document the current state of implementation, the resulting resource conditions as measured through indicators, and the effectiveness of the implementation strategy. Monitoring is designed to tier from existing data and techniques, be outcome based, technically feasible, affordable, and operationally attainable. Two types of monitoring would occur:
  - **Implementation monitoring:** Determines whether the decisions and proposed actions developed during planning are actually being implemented.
  - **Effectiveness monitoring:** Determines whether implemented decisions and actions have changed resource condition indicators. If so, determines whether the changes in the indicators are consistent with meeting the objectives.

The credibility of an adaptive management process rests in part on the routine application of an outside check on the use of technical and scientific information, including monitoring. Independent reviews can provide verification that plans, evaluations and changes in management strategy are consistent with current scientific concepts.

When additional monitoring is required to fill information gaps, standardized monitoring techniques would be used where available before new techniques are developed. The BLM staff of the WD would be responsible for developing a monitoring strategy and adaptive management protocols and ensuring that documentation is sufficient to facilitate feedback into the adaptive management process.

Evaluation:

- **Modification Evaluation:** The part of the process through which specific objectives, actions, monitoring thresholds, and even resource condition indicators may be modified to better meet the goals of the plan.
- **Timing Evaluation:** Determines the need for and time frames during which changes to planning, implementation and monitoring should occur.

The BLM staff would also be responsible for ensuring that monitoring results and other new information is compiled and evaluated in accordance with the two evaluation phases discussed above.

Monitoring

Monitoring would determine whether or not planning objectives are being met and ensure that BLM meets the commitments made in the plan. The information developed through monitoring would feed the evaluation process that may alter decisions or the timing of decisions, change implementation or maintain current management direction.

The key step in developing a monitoring strategy is to define the questions that must be answered to evaluate the attainment of broad-scale management goals and objectives in the RMP. These questions would be used to focus monitoring on appropriate issues and avoid gathering irrelevant information. Focused monitoring also helps to keep costs within agency budgets.

The first step is to select key monitoring elements and indicators that can be effectively sampled and can provide desired data at a reasonable cost. An example of such indicators is provided in Table 1-5. A standard set of core data elements would be collected. Core data, including data necessary to evaluate achievement of the applicable Land Health Standards, are the minimum set of variables to be collected at all scales. Standardized measurement and reporting protocols would be determined because the need for consistency is essential. Where possible, monitoring protocols would be designed to integrate existing monitoring efforts and would address multiple questions. Also, the design would have the flexibility to add data elements required to answer new questions raised during subsequent site-specific planning.

Table 1-5
Monitoring Indicators

Major Uses and Resources	Indicators to be Monitored
Land Health	• Amount of Ground Cover • Evidence of Erosion • Vegetation Composition, Vigor and Structure • Riparian Functional Condition • Achievement of Water Quality Standards • Population and Habitat Diversity and Viability • Special Status Species Viability • Levels of Invasive Species
Transportation	• Road Condition • Numbers of Vehicle Accidents • Numbers of Search and Rescue Incidents • Erosion/Resource Damage Associated with Roads
OHV Use	• Occurrences of New Tracks
Cultural Resources	• Evidence of Looting/Vandalism • Changes in Site Integrity • Erosion of Trail Traces
Paleontological Resources	• Evidence of Looting/Vandalism • Changes in Site Integrity
ACECs	• Land Health Indicators • Cultural Resources Indicators
Livestock Grazing	• Land Health Indicators
Wild Horses & Burros	• Population Levels • Demographics • Herd Health • Land Health Indicators
Wildland Fire	• Fuel Characteristics • Burn Area Recovery • Rehabilitation Success • Fire Regime Condition Class

Table 1-5
Monitoring Indicators

Major Uses and Resources	Indicators to be Monitored
Fish & Wildlife	• Population Numbers/Trends • Impacts on Habitat
Special Status Species	• Land Health Indicators • Fish and Wildlife Indicators • Species Distribution
Visual Resources	• Changes in Visual Quality • Changes to Visual Intrusions/Contrast • Uses Comply with VRM Class
Water Resources	• Land Health Indicators
Lands & Realty	• Compliance with Stipulations • Numbers of Trespass Incidents • Access to Public Lands
Mineral and Energy Resource Uses	• Compliance with Stipulations
Vegetation and Soil Resources	• Land Health Indicators
Recreation	• Evidence of Litter, Garbage, Excrement • Vandalism • Area of Impact • SRP Stipulation Requirements • Surface Permeability • Loss of Vegetation
Sustainable Development	• Engagement • Well-being of People • Well-being of the Environment • Well-being of the Economy

Determining the specific monitoring approach for any question requires knowledge of detailed information on existing conditions. A monitoring strategy must also identify the techniques needed to acquire a complete picture of the structure and pattern of a resource (i.e., remote sensing, sample-based studies, modeling).

A monitoring system requires the development and use of indicators and thresholds based on guidelines. Thresholds are measurable indicators of when a change in management needs to be made. For example, the specific amount of resource impacts that would be tolerated before a campsite would be closed to public use and rehabilitated is a threshold. The development of indicators and thresholds would occur during the early part of plan implementation. Until these measures are in place, evaluations may not be completed. Indicators and thresholds would be periodically evaluated to assure that they remain appropriate for the Planning Area.

1.9.8 RMP Evaluation

Plan evaluations are a type of mechanism that review implementation of the RMP at several levels to see whether management goals and objectives are being met and determine whether management direction is sound. An evaluation examines management actions to determine whether they are consistent with thresholds established for the achievement of the objectives. If they are not, an evaluation identifies the reasons. The conclusions are then used to make recommendations on whether to continue current management guidelines, to make changes in management practices to meet plan goals and objectives, or to amend the plan objectives or decision to better meet the capabilities of the land and the intent of the legislation.

Reviews of the evaluation process would be periodically scheduled to ensure that:

- Monitoring data is gathered sufficiently in advance to be used effectively in the evaluation process.
- Evaluations are conducted at intervals that allow for adjustments to be made in management direction before crises develop.

RMP Evaluations made too frequently would not detect changes in ecosystems because cost-effective monitoring systems cannot detect changes at this scale. On the other hand, if plan evaluations are delayed for too long or are not conducted at all, irreversible changes may take place without detection. RMP evaluations would be conducted every five years to assess the progress toward achieving broad-scale objectives and desired future conditions.

The evaluation process would review progress toward RMP implementation as well as new, scientific research, monitoring data, and other information on changed resource or social circumstances that needs to be considered in future management. The evaluation may conclude:

- Management actions are moving resources toward the desired objectives. In this case, management actions are affirmed and may not need to be adjusted.
- Further research needs to be initiated or that actions must be adjusted to more efficiently achieve objectives of the Plan. If new information or research demonstrates better ways to achieve plan objectives, changes in activity planning and project implementation may be made.
- The objectives should be altered based on the new information. If the new information indicates that plan objectives should be reconsidered, a plan amendment may be required that would reexamine desired future conditions and ways to reach those conditions.

1.9.9 Changing the RMP

This RMP is expected to remain in place for up to 20 years. During that period, the BLM anticipates that occasional changes to the RMP would be needed because of new information, changes in resource uses, new legislation or other factors. All changes to the RMP would be documented in a manner that allows future tracking of any changes to the plan. Changes to the RMP fall into two categories:

- **RMP maintenance**: The process of modifying the text or maps of the RMP to correct clerical and technical errors or implement minor changes in wording or mapping. Maintenance actions would not change the intent of goals, objectives or decisions. Maintenance would be limited to minor corrections to improve clarity of the text, update textual or map information that changes over time or eliminate errors. Maintenance actions are not subject to the requirements of NEPA and do not require public involvement.
- **RMP Amendment**: Changes to the RMP that modify the intent of goals, objectives or decisions or add new decisions require amending the plan. Amendments may be the result of periodic evaluations that recommend changes to the plan, external factors including new legislation, changes in BLM policy, or proposals from external parties. The amendment process includes public involvement, coordination and environmental analysis similar to that used in the preparation of the original RMP. The level of environmental analysis would be appropriate to the level of potential impacts expected to be caused by the proposed amendment and could include preparation of an EIS.

1.9.10 Relationship to Other Agency Plans

Local, State, other federal agencies, and Indian Tribes in the immediate region routinely prepare plans that establish goals and direction for land use, economic development or resource management within their jurisdictions. Many of these plans bear directly on or are significantly affected by BLM plans for managing public lands. During implementation of the RMP, BLM would coordinate and consult with such agencies and Tribes to assure consistency with other approved plans to the extent these other plans are in compliance with federal laws, regulations and policies. The principles of community-based planning would be employed where timing, mutual interest and the availability of resources are appropriate to address economic, ecologic and land use issues of mutual concern.

1.10 Changes between the Draft RMP/EIS and Proposed RMP/Final EIS

As a result of public comment and internal BLM review, the BLM's Preferred Alternative, identified as Alternative D as presented in the May 2010 Draft RMP/EIS has been modified and is now considered the Proposed RMP for managing BLM-administered public lands within the RMP's decision area. The Proposed RMP is a refinement of Alternative D from the Draft RMP/EIS or may include management actions proposed from other alternatives, with consideration given to public comments, corrections, and rewording for clarification of purpose and intent. The Draft RMP/EIS was available for a 90-day comment period, plus a 30 day extension, ending on October 25, 2010. Four Draft RMP/EIS public meetings were held July 16-29, 2010.

In March 2010, the USFWS published its listing decision for the greater sage-grouse as "Warranted but Precluded." The USFWS has identified the principal regulatory mechanism for the BLM as conservation measures in RMPs. Based on the identified threats to the greater sage-grouse and the USFWS timeline for making a listing decision on this species, the BLM has launched a new planning strategy to incorporate conservation objectives and management actions into RMPs in order to conserve greater sage-grouse habitat and avoid a potential listing under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The planning strategy will evaluate the adequacy of BLM RMPs and address, as necessary, revisions and amendments throughout the range of the greater sage-grouse (with the exception of the bi-state population in California and Nevada and the Washington state population segment,

which will be addressed through other planning efforts). The WD has incorporated goals, objectives, management action, and use restrictions in order to protect or conserve sage-grouse habitat (See Fish and Wildlife and Special Status Species sections in Table 2-1). However, based on the results of the Great Basin Region – National Greater Sage-Grouse Planning Strategy and associated EIS, the WD RMP may be amended in the future to incorporate changes to sage-grouse management.

The BLM considered all substantive comments and used many of them to assist in making changes or clarifications to the Proposed RMP/Final EIS. Other factors contributed to the development of the Proposed Alternative. These include changes in policy and guidance, especially with respect to sage-grouse habitat, and input and special expertise provided by cooperating agencies.

Modifications to Alternative D focused on addressing public comments, while continuing to meet the BLM's legal and regulatory mandates. Chapter 5 of the Proposed RMP/Final EIS contains a summary of the public comment process and the comments received on the Draft RMP/EIS. Comment letters received during the 120-day comment period and the BLM's responses are in Appendix M.

Changes in this Proposed RMP/Final EIS from the Draft RMP/EIS generally include the following:

- Revisions or adjustments to Alternative D (the Proposed RMP);
- Additions, corrections, and clarifications to Chapter 3, Affected Environment;
- Clarifications to better explain the purpose and intent of management proposed in the Draft RMP/EIS or the environmental consequences;
- Incorporation of new information;
- Revisions to Chapter 4, Environmental Consequences, to make corrections and reflect changes in management direction (Proposed RMP) and subsequent impact analysis;
- Additions to Chapter 5, Consultation and Coordination, to describe the public comment process on the Draft RMP/EIS;
- Additions to Chapter 6, References, to include additional references cited in the document;
- Minor corrections, such as typographical errors; and
- Revisions and clarifications of the cumulative impact analysis.

The BLM made the following notable changes from the Draft RMP/EIS to the Proposed RMP/Final EIS (by resource and resource use):

- Air Quality – Improved Climate Change section (See Chapter 3).
- Geology – Supplemented and modified proposed management actions and use restrictions (See Table 2-1).
- Water Resources – Supplemented and modified management of Priority Watersheds (See - D-WR 1.4 and D-WR 1.4.1 in Table 2-1).
- Vegetation – Forests/Woodland Products – Clarified section. Two actions were added or moved (VR. 1.3.1 and VR 1.N) from Vegetation Rangeland to Vegetation Forest/Woodland

products. Two actions have been added to Vegetation – Forests/Woodlands (D-VF 1.3N and D-VF 2.1N) (See Table 2-1).

- Vegetation – Rangeland – Clarified management of forbs (D-VR 1.N and D-VR 1.1.N) and reorganized shrub sections.
- Fish and Wildlife – Supplemented and modified management of Priority Habitat areas (See D-FW 1.1 and D-FW 1.2 in Table 2-1), modified mitigation measures to protect wildlife habitat, migration corridors and protect seasonal use areas. (See CA-FW 1.2 in Table 2-1).
- Special Status Species – Supplemented and modified management relating to population management units (See D-SSS 1.2.1 and D-SSS 1.2.N in Table 2-1). Modified sensitive plant section including white bark pine to clarify management (See CA-SSS 4N in Table 2-1).
- Tribal Consultation – Identified lands proposed suitable for disposal in response to Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe and the Summit Lake Paiute Tribe.
- Wild Horse and Burro – Modified WHB management. Identified the Tobin HMA as a non-reproducing HMA.
- Wildland Fire Ecology – Included ES&R from vegetation rangeland into Wildland Fire management section. Modified or clarified fire suppression priorities.
- Visual Resources – Improved Tables 4-15, 4-16, 4-17, and 4-18 to make them easier to read and understand.
- Minerals – Modified fluid minerals stipulations, redefined areas open, closed, or open with constraints for mineral development.
- Lands and Realty – Revised lands proposed suitable for disposal (See figure 2-66), included rights of way avoidance area stipulations (See appendix O). Subject to Congressional approval - identified public lands adjacent to Summit Lake Paiute Tribe and Pyramid Lake Tribe as eligible to be transferred either to BIA or the tribe.
- ACECs – Made factual corrections to the ACEC Nomination Report – Appendix F.
- Wild and Scenic Rivers – Modified the alternatives, clarified the affected environment and environmental consequences sections to improve the analysis.
- Lands with Wilderness Characteristics – Identified Warm Springs (18,149 acres) as an area containing wilderness characteristics.
- National Historic Trails – Modified alternatives to clarify management of National Historic Trails.
- Social and Economic – Updated tables and other relevant data.
- Sustainable Development – Removed management action that conflicts with BLM policy (See D-SD1.1, item G).
- Supplemented, improved, and modified the cumulative impact analysis with the inclusion of graphs.
- Made factual corrections to figures – Figures 2-1, 2-21, 2-29, 2-33, 2-37, and 2-53.
- Supplemented or modified some Fluid Mineral stipulations.

The detailed description of the Proposed RMP is included in Chapter 2, Table 2-1. The environmental consequences of implementing the Proposed RMP and alternatives are described in Chapter 4.

CHAPTER 2 – ALTERNATIVES

2.1 OVERVIEW

2.1.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the proposed resource management plan (RMP), which is based on the staff proposed (Preferred) Alternative D from the Draft RMP (June 2010), and incorporates elements from all four alternatives. The Proposed RMP (Alternative D) and Alternatives A, B, and C, presented in detail in this chapter, provide a range of different approaches to managing public land resources and uses in the Winnemucca District (WD). Alternative C includes two options. The first option allows for livestock grazing; the second option is the no grazing option. This chapter also contains an explanation of the alternative development process. Each alternative is a complete and reasonable resource management plan based on the following:

- A common set of desired future conditions and goals;
- Resource objectives;
- Management actions to meet resource goals and objectives, where appropriate; and
- The allocations of land, resources, and uses to facilitate multiple resource management.

These components of each alternative are integral in guiding future management of the public land resources and uses in the WD decision area. Four management alternatives ("no action" and three "action" alternatives) are presented in detail and provide a range of choices for meeting the multiple-use mandate of Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) while protecting or preserving important resources and values and addressing the planning issues identified in Chapter 1.

2.1.2 How to Read This Chapter

Chapter 2 begins with introductory materials regarding the development of the alternatives for the RMP/EIS, followed by a general narrative description of the alternatives. The chapter continues with a discussion of the alternatives considered but eliminated from detailed analysis. The heart of this chapter is the presentation of the four alternative management plans in Table 2-1. The table is organized by resource programs and provides an in-depth description of the management objectives and actions for each alternative. Acreage and other numbers used in the alternatives are approximate and serve for comparison and analytic purposes only. Data from geographic information systems (GIS) have been used in developing acreage calculations and may not reflect exact measurements or precise calculations. Figures that were created during the development of the alternatives and cartographically show the differences between the alternatives are located in Appendix A of this document. Details on how to read Table 2-1 can be found in Section 2.5.2 prior to the table.

Fluid minerals referred to in this document include oil and gas (sources of non-renewable energy) as well as geothermal resources (a source of renewable energy). Geothermal resources on federal lands are subject to lease under the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970, as amended (30 USC § 1001, et seq.), and geothermal resource leasing regulations (43 CFR § 3200). Renewable energy sources involving geothermal resources are addressed under the leasable mineral resources sections.

2.2 ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

2.2.1 How Alternatives Were Developed

Goal

The goal in formulating alternatives for an RMP and EIS is to identify combinations of management practices to address planning issues and provide guidance where direction for a resource or use is currently lacking or is insufficient in the existing planning documents. Each alternative is to represent a complete and reasonable interdisciplinary land use plan to guide future management of the public land resources and uses in the planning area. As discussed in Chapter 1, the WD used a collaborative approach in developing the alternatives.

Issue Identification, Planning Criteria Development, Scoping, Data Collection, and Assessment of Current Management

The WD implemented the first five steps of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Planning Process (see Chapter 1) in developing alternatives: issue identification, planning criteria development, scoping, data collection, and assessment of current management.

The issue identification and assessment of current management process began in 2003 with an extensive review by the BLM RMP interdisciplinary team (IDT) of current land management decisions and direction from the Paradise-Denio and Sonoma-Gerlach management framework plans (MFPs) (BLM 1982a, b) and the 1999 Lands Amendment updates (BLM 1999). Interdisciplinary team review included review of the two Land Use Plan evaluations and development of the Analysis of Management Situation (BLM 2005f). This resulted in: (1) the identification of key direction for resources and uses that could be carried forward into a new plan; (2) the identification of resources and uses that need new management direction to address current laws, regulations, and policies or to respond to changes in conditions on the public lands managed by the WD; and (3) the development of draft planning criteria. The results of this internal analysis were presented for comment during the scoping process, along with a request for identification of issues. Based on scoping and collaboration efforts, the WD finalized their planning criteria and identified six key planning issues to help frame the alternatives development process.

Following the close of the public scoping period in May 2005, BLM began the alternatives development process. On April 28, 2005, the Sierra Front-Northwestern Great Basin resource advisory council (RAC) elected to form a subgroup to provide assistance and input on the WD RMP/EIS process. Between April 2005 and May 2007, the WD RMP RAC Subgroup assisted the BLM IDT in developing management goals and objectives, and management actions to meet those goals and objectives, in consideration of public comment received through briefings and scoping. Additionally, the BLM IDT worked with the cooperating agencies. Collaborative efforts included workshops, meetings and collection of resource-specific data.

Selection of and Rationale for Identifying the Preferred Alternative

The BLM selected Alternative D as its preferred alternative, which was presented in the Draft RMP/EIS, released in June 2010. The BLM selected the preferred alternative based on interdisciplinary team recommendations, environmental consequences analysis of the alternatives, and public input during scoping.

Alternative A, the No Action Alternative, was not the preferred alternative because it minimally addresses current and relevant issues identified through public scoping, required components of the land use planning document, and based on conclusions from Land Use Plan evaluations.

Alternatives B and C both address the identified relevant issues and required components necessary in a land use planning document focusing on conservation and commercial uses of the public land. Alternatives B and C also address the public's issues and concerns through identified management direction, as well as the purpose and need, but they lack a balance between resources and resource use allocations as required by FLPMA.

Alternative D provides the most reasonable and practical approach to managing the public land resources and uses, while addressing the relevant issues and purpose and need. Alternative D provides a balanced approach to public lands management with an appropriate level of flexibility to meet the overall needs of the resources and use allocations. This alternative represents management that is proactive and provides flexibility to adjust to changing conditions over the life of the plan, while emphasizing a level of protection, enhancement, and use of allocations.

Development of the Proposed Alternative

The Draft RMP/EIS was issued for a 60-day public review and comment in June 2010. The public comment period was extended an additional 30 days, ending in October 2010. The WD assessed and considered public comments, received both individually and collectively, during the public review period of the Draft RMP/EIS.

The BLM has crafted the Proposed Alternative (Proposed RMP), largely based on the Preferred Alternative (Alternative D), which was identified in the 2010 Draft RMP/EIS, with modifications based on review of public comments received on the Draft RMP/EIS. Elements from the other alternatives were also included. In addition, special expertise input and comments received from cooperating agencies helped shape the Proposed Alternative. Changes in BLM regulations, policy, and guidance were another factor taken into consideration in its development.

Key policy and guidance changes center on sage-grouse habitat management. In April 2010, the US Fish and Wildlife Service (UFWS) determined that the greater sage-grouse warranted protection under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), but that listing the species was precluded by the need to address other, higher-priority species first. In December 2011, BLM initiated a response to the UFWS determination by launching the National Greater Sage-Grouse Planning Strategy. This strategy would preserve, conserve, and restore sagebrush habitat for the greater sage-grouse. The strategy would also evaluate the adequacy of BLM Land Use Plans (LUPs), and as necessary revise and amend LUPs for those located throughout the range of greater sage-grouse. The evaluation would ensure sufficient conservation and habitat restoration measures are in place to preserve habitat. The BLM is preparing an EIS, which proposes alternative management strategies to conserve and restore sagebrush habitat and implement new habitat management strategies, by amending LUPs. The WD RMP may be amended in the future to reflect the results of the National Greater Sage-Grouse Strategy and associated EIS. In the meantime, the WD will continue to comply with interim greater sage-grouse management in accordance with IM2012-039, IM2012-043, IM2-12-044 and/or other applicable guidance.

BLM responded to all substantive comments received on the Draft RMP/EIS (Appendix M). In preparing responses to comments, the BLM referenced responses based on similar comments. The BLM also included a "Comment Noted" applicable to some comments. This response is intended to inform the commenter that the comment was taken into consideration in the development of the proposed RMP.

2.2.2 The Anatomy of an Alternative

A resource management plan contains four critical elements: goals, objectives, allocations, and management actions. As discussed above, issue statements and the planning criteria help to focus the management plan on relevant concerns.

Goals and objectives provide overarching direction for BLM actions in meeting the agency's legal, regulatory, policy, and strategic requirements. Goals are broad statements that provide the vision for the management plan but generally are not measurable. Objectives are more specific statements of a desired outcome that may include a measurable component. Objectives generally are anticipated to achieve the stated goals. There may be different approaches to achieve the goals; therefore, objectives may be different between alternatives. Goals and objectives initially were identified during the early workshops with the RAC Subgroup and cooperating agencies and were refined through subsequent collaboration efforts. Management goals were defined for each resource management category and land use program that BLM must address in the planning process. The goals are common to all alternatives and represent the desired outcomes for the landscape, resources, and resource uses. The management goals for each resource management category are presented in Table 2-1.

Allocations and management actions comprise the second category of land use planning decisions and are anticipated to achieve the desired outcomes (goals and objectives). Management actions are proactive measures or limitations intended to guide BLM activities in the planning area and could include monitoring. Actions can be common to all alternatives or unique to a specific alternative. Allocations, which are also called allowable uses, identify where land uses are allowed, restricted, or prohibited on all BLM-administered surface lands and federal mineral estate in the planning area. Alternatives may include specific land use restrictions to meet goals and objectives and may exclude certain land uses to protect resource values. For example, alternatives considered for this RMP prohibit surface occupancy (i.e., no surface occupancy [NSO]) for fluid mineral development within priority wildlife habitat. Because the alternatives identify whether particular land uses are allowed, restricted, or prohibited, allowable uses often include a spatial (i.e., map) component.

Four livestock grazing alternatives were developed to include goals, objectives, and management actions that meet BLM regulatory and policy requirements while assuring land health standards are achieved. The BLM manages livestock grazing according to the Rangeland Management and Grazing Administration regulations, 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 4100. Included in the regulations are requirements to manage public lands by assessing resource conditions and evaluating rangeland health standards. Through this process, based on monitoring and professional observations, grazing plans are developed to include strategies or management actions to meet, or make significant progress towards, meeting allotment objectives and land health standards. These plans are integrated into the allotment evaluation process where the BLM may issue decisions that

include implementation of plan strategies, changes in grazing management, or adjustment in animal unit months (AUMs).

Grazing is also managed through decisions in the two existing land use management plans; the Paradise-Denio and the Sonoma-Gerlach Management Framework Plans (BLM 1982a, 1982b). These plans established base grazing levels by grazing allotment for livestock, wildlife, and wild horses and burros. The plans also implemented the process to establish permitted use of livestock AUMs based on a case-by-case basis by allotment. This process, titled the "Coordinated Resource Management Process," sets grazing levels based on monitoring, allowed for development of allotment management plans, and included other adjustments besides livestock numbers (e.g., season of use). Through allotment evaluations and land health evaluations, decisions have been rendered providing the foundation for the AUMs currently being allocated in the RMP.

Based on current regulatory requirements, policy, and existing land use plan decisions the WD would continue to adjust livestock AUMs by allotment on a case-by-case basis to ensure all grazing permits are meeting or making significant progress towards meeting rangeland health standards. Therefore a range of alternatives showing potential increases or decreases of AUMs, that are not supported by monitoring data or achievement of standards for rangeland health were not considered in this RMP.

Livestock grazing management also considered a range of alternatives that includes a no grazing option under Alternative C. Goals, objectives, and management actions applicable to no grazing have been identified and analyzed in the Final EIS.

2.2.3 Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is an important concept that ensures human well-being, meeting the needs of present and future generations, while respecting ecosystem health and the earth's environment.

The primary guiding laws for managing public lands are FLPMA and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), both of which support the concept of sustainable development. FLPMA requires that land use plans "observe the precepts of multiple use and sustained yield." (Sec 202 [c] [1]), while protecting the quality of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, and environmental values (Sec. 102 [8]). NEPA encourages the use of "practical means and measures to foster and promote the general welfare, to create and maintain conditions under which man and nature can exist in productive harmony and fulfill the social economic and other requirements of present and future generations" (Sec.101 [A]).

The BLM WD has incorporated sustainable development goals, objectives, and management actions into the RMP in order to address planning question #5, as defined by public scoping. Question 5 asks "How will the BLM manage mining and other commercial uses on public lands while protecting natural and cultural resources? How will management of BLM lands affect the social and economic resiliencies and sustainability of local economies?" The BLM focus is to contribute to sustaining local economies while maintaining or improving ecosystem health of the lands. Although there is a separate sustainable development section in the RMP, sustainable development goals, objectives, and actions enhance the lands and realty, minerals, social and economic, and monitoring sections of the document.

In January 2006, following similar efforts in Elko County in 2003 and Lander and Eureka Counties in 2005, the Humboldt County Sustainable Development Committee was formed. In July 2006, the Pershing County Commission agreed to participate in Sustainable Development efforts. A Humboldt-Pershing County Sustainable Development Summit was held in March 2007. Later in 2007, the groups joined to form the Northern Nevada Partnership, Gold Belt Coalition. Within the sustainable development section, the BLM proposes to be proactively involved with local communities to promote sustainable development concepts. Involvement with the Humboldt-Pershing County sustainable development committee would facilitate these efforts.

2.3 Alternatives Considered but Eliminated from Detailed Analysis

The following alternatives were eliminated from detailed study because they did not meet the purpose and need for the proposal or were outside of the technical, legal, or policy constraints of developing a land use plan for public land resources and uses.

Exclusive Use or Protection

Alternatives and general management options proposing exclusive use or maximum development, production, or protection of one resource at the expense of other resources and uses were not considered. FLPMA mandates BLM to manage public lands for multiple use and sustained yield, so certain alternatives have been eliminated from detailed analysis. An example of such an alternative is closing all public lands to multiple uses, such as excluding mineral development or recreation use or managing only for fish, WHB, wildlife, and wilderness values at the exclusion of other resource considerations. In addition, resource conditions do not warrant planning area wide prohibition of any particular use. Alternatives eliminating multiple traditional uses where resource conditions do not justify such measures are not reasonable. Each alternative considered allows for some level of support, protection, or use of all resources present in the planning area. In some instances, the alternatives analyzed in detail do include various considerations for eliminating or maximizing individual resource values or uses in specific areas where conflicts exist.

Designation of All Areas as Either Open or Closed to Off-Highway Vehicle Use

Suggestions to designate all areas on public lands as entirely open for yearlong off-highway vehicle (OHV) use without regard to current travel restrictions or to entirely close lands to OHV use were considered but dismissed. BLM policy requires public land management to include restrictions to address travel concerns and recreation demands but also to protect resource values.

Elimination of All Wild Horses, Burros, and Herd Management Areas

This alternative would be viable only if the management of wild horses and burros were not possible in any herd management area (HMA) located in the planning area. As this is not the case, this alternative would contravene the intent and letter of the Wild Horse and Burro Act of 1971, which states "... they [wild horses and burros] are considered in the area where presently found as an integral part of the natural system of the public lands" and should be "protected and managed as components of the public lands." This alternative was considered and was dismissed.

2.4 Overview of Alternatives and Land Use Decisions

2.4.1 Alternative A (No Action or Current Management)

Alternative A, referred to as the No Action Alternative, provides the baseline against which to compare the other alternatives. This alternative would continue present management practices based on existing land use plans and plan amendments incorporated into the existing plans. Decisions contained in the 1982 Sonoma-Gerlach MFP, the 1982 Paradise-Denio MFP, and the 1999 Lands Amendment would continue to be implemented. Direction contained in existing laws, regulations, policies, and standards would also continue to be implemented, sometimes superseding provisions of the 1980 MFPs and the 1999 Lands Amendment. The current levels, methods, and mix of multiple use management of public lands in the WD area would continue, and resource values would generally receive attention at present levels. The objectives and actions associated with Alternative A are presented in Table 2-1. Key components of Alternative A are as follows:

- No allowance for conditional fire suppression areas where fire may be used to improve or provide habitat or other resource benefits.
- Continue to manage the Pine Forest Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) (37,259 acres).
- On greater than 93 percent of BLM-administered lands in the WD, continue to allow the public to travel cross-country ("open" designation) with motorized vehicles. On six percent of BLM-administered lands, limit motorized vehicle to designated routes within wilderness study areas (WSA) ("limited" designation).
- On less than one percent of BLM-administered lands, prohibit motorized vehicle travel by the public yearlong ("closed" designation).
- Continue to manage special management areas, which include one 60-acre ACEC at the Osgood Mountains.
- Maintain 3,207,789 acres of BLM-administered lands as available for disposal, based on established criteria identified in the 1999 Paradise-Denio and Sonoma-Gerlach Management Framework Plan Lands Amendment.
- Make available 399,073 AUMs for livestock forage.

2.4.2 Alternative B

Alternative B emphasizes resource use (e.g., livestock grazing, energy, and mineral development, and recreation) in the planning area. This alternative would have the fewest protected areas and restrictions to development and use. Potential impacts on sensitive resources (e.g., soils and sensitive plant habitat) would be mitigated on a case-by-case basis. Sustainable development concepts are included to maintain economic productivity, especially related to post-use of mining sites. For example, restoration actions that would enhance resource use or commodity production would be used. Sustainable principles promote the disposal of public lands that have been developed if it would foster post-operation reuse. The objectives and actions associated with Alternative B are presented in Table 2-1. Key components of Alternative B include the following:

- Allow 110,167 acres for conditional fire suppression areas where fire may be used to improve or provide habitat or other resource benefits;
- Manage three new SRMAs: the Nightingale SRMA (925,593 acres), the Winnemucca SRMA (151,824 acres) and the Granite Range SRMA (44,911 acres), and expand the area for the Pine Forest SRMA (98,874 acres);
- Allow the public to travel cross-country ("open" designation) with motorized vehicles on 21 percent of BLM-administered lands in the WD. On greater than 78 percent of BLM-administered lands, limit motorized vehicles to designated routes ("limited" designation). On less than one percent of BLM-administered lands, prohibit motorized vehicle travel by the public yearlong ("closed" designation);
- Continue to manage existing special management areas, which include one 60-acre ACEC at the Osgood Mountains;
- Identify 2,131,367 acres of BLM-administered lands as available for disposal; and
- Make available 399,073 AUMs for livestock forage.

2.4.3 Alternative C - Option 1

Alternative C, Option 1 would develop management strategies to preserve and protect ecosystem health across the planning area, while providing multiple uses. Resource development would be more constrained than under Alternatives B or D, and in some cases and some areas, uses would be excluded to protect sensitive resources. This alternative includes the most special designations, with specific measures to protect or enhance resource values within these areas. This alternative emphasizes active and specific measures to protect and enhance vegetation and habitat for special status species, fish, and wildlife. Likewise, this alternative would reflect a reduction in resource production goals for forage, harvestable wood products, and minerals. Production of products would generally be secondary to restoring and protecting important habitats, such as sagebrush and riparian areas. Sustainable development principles focus on preserving ecological functions and environmental values. The objectives and actions associated with Alternative C (Options 1 and 2) are presented in Table 2-1. Key components of Alternative C, Option 1 are as follows:

- Manage two new SRMAs, the Winnemucca SRMA (151,824 acres) and the Granite Range SRMA (44,911 acres), and expand the area for the Pine Forest SRMA (98,874 acres);
- On BLM-administered lands in the WD, prohibit the public from cross-country travel ("open" designation) with motorized vehicles. On greater than 99 percent of BLM-administered lands, limit motorized vehicle to designated routes ("limited" designation);
- Create new special management areas where special values warrant such designation. Management would create or expand four ACECs (for a total of 97,816 acres) and would recommend three river segments (19 miles total) found eligible and suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (NWSRS);
- Identify 1,217,926 acres of BLM-administered lands as available for disposal;
- Bring forward segments of the North Fork of the Little Humboldt River, Washburn Creek, and Crowley Creek as suitable for wild and scenic river status;

- No surface occupancy or disturbance within known sage-grouse nesting, summer, or winter habitats. Known habitats are those areas identified as nesting, summer, and winter habitats within PMUs;
- Make available 399,073 AUMs for livestock forage; and
- Manage about 716,528 acres as rights-of-way avoidance areas that require special stipulations to mitigate impacts to resources.

2.4.4 Alternative C - Option 2

To fully explore the impacts from livestock grazing, Alternative C, Option 2 evaluates a no grazing option. The objectives and actions associated with Alternative C (Options 1 and 2) are presented in Table 2-1. Key components and management strategies of Alternative C, Option 2 would be the same as Alternative C, Option 1 with the addition of designating zero acres open to livestock grazing.

2.4.5 Alternative D (Proposed RMP)

Alternative D, the Preferred Alternative (staff proposed), from the Draft RMP/EIS (May 2010), as modified, is the Proposed RMP. The proposed Alternative D was developed in response to public comments received on the Draft RMP/EIS, input from cooperating agencies, and changes and updates in BLM regulations, policy, and guidance, and includes recommendations made by the IDT from issues identified through the assessment of current management and concerns raised during scoping, with some adjustments as necessary to meet current policy and guidance. The Proposed RMP represents a mix and variety of objectives and management actions that best resolve the issues identified from the assessment of need for changing management, concerns raised during public scoping, and future management considerations. This alternative would reflect the goals and objectives for all values and programs. Changes particularly relating to sage-grouse habitat management were incorporated into the Proposed RMP.

The Proposed RMP emphasizes an intermediate level of protection, restoration, enhancement, and use of resources and services to meet ongoing programs and land uses. The management strategy would be accomplished by using an array of proactive and prescriptive measures that would protect vegetation and habitat and would promote the continuation of multiple resource management. Vegetation and special status species habitat would be restored and enhanced to provide for the continued presence of an ecologically healthy ecosystem using a suite of proactive and specific prescriptive management tools and implementation measures. Commodity and development-based resources such as livestock grazing and minerals production would be maintained on public lands through specific actions to meet resource goals and protect ecosystem health. Management strategies would continue to provide for recreational opportunities and access to and on public lands and would take into consideration the result of management actions on the economies of communities within the region.

Unlike the other alternatives, the Proposed RMP provides sustainable development criteria for determining the suitability of reusing developed sites. The Proposed RMP represents the mix and variety of actions that the BLM believes best resolves the issues and management concerns in consideration of all values and programs. The objectives and actions are presented in Table 2-1. Key components of Alternative D are described below.

Key Management Actions under Alternative D (Proposed RMP)

Water Resources

The BLM would manage priority watersheds containing threatened and endangered species habitat as no surface disturbance and no surface occupancy to protect threatened and endangered species habitat. The BLM would also manage priority watersheds containing municipal water supplies as avoidance areas to protect municipal water supplies.

Wildlife and Special Status Species

The BLM is required to designate priority species and habitats, including special status species, in accordance with the Program/Resource-Specific Decision Guidance in Appendix C of the Land Use Planning Handbook (H-1601-I). Under this alternative, the BLM would designate and manage five priority wildlife habitat areas (Figure 2-5, Appendix A) to achieve desired population and habitat conditions for wildlife, including a number of sensitive and threatened species, by applying use restrictions or mitigation measures. Several factors went into the determination of priority wildlife habitat areas. As a starting point, with cooperation from Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW), important PMU areas are included in the Proposed RMP as designated priority wildlife habitat areas and preliminary priority sage-grouse habitat. These areas contain some of the most important habitat remaining for sage-grouse and other important wildlife. Many of these areas are also within the Healthy Land Initiative (HLI) boundary. The HLI is a cooperative conservation effort to restore important wildlife habitat on a landscape scale. In particular, the priority wildlife areas fall within the HLI Oregon–Idaho–Nevada shrub steppe landscape project area. These areas are also inhabited by the threatened species Lahontan cutthroat trout (LCT), pygmy rabbit, and several sensitive plant species. Priority wildlife areas were also delineated because all provide nesting, summer and winter habitat for greater sage-grouse and contain areas with high lek densities. The priority wildlife habitat areas also overlap with preliminary priority habitat areas, data, and maps for sage-grouse. All contain important wildlife habitat values for other wildlife and many contain important habitat for sensitive and threatened and endangered species. The following PMU boundaries correspond to priority habitat areas: Massacre (north – adjacent to Black Rock PMU), Black Rock, Pine Forest, Lone Willow, and Santa Rosa. Management of special status plants includes actions to reduce the likelihood that sensitive plants will become listed as threatened or endangered by minimizing or eliminating threats to these species through monitoring, developing cooperative conservation strategies, and prioritization and implementation of conservation actions.

Wild Horse and Burro

The BLM would adjust HMA boundaries (Figure 2-10, Appendix A) to existing fences or topological barriers where these features act as a physical boundary. These boundaries would not expand beyond original HA (Figure 2-6, Appendix A) boundaries and would be located where little loss of HMA area would occur, including HMAs within the NCA. These fences and barriers include:

- Black Rock East (north) – fence;
- Black Rock West and Warm Springs Canyon – fence;
- Buffalo Hills – topological barriers;
- Calico Mountains and Warm Springs Canyon – topological barriers;

- Fox and Lake Range – fence;
- Jackson Mountain – fence (Desert Valley Allotment);
- Kamma Mountains – fence;
- Lava Beds – fence;
- McGee Mountain – fence;
- Nightingale– fence; and
- Seven Troughs – fence.

Wildland Fire Ecology

The BLM would manage 110,167 acres as conditional suppression areas where fire may be used to improve or provide habitat or other resource benefits.

Visual Resource Management

The BLM would manage visual resources on BLM lands under the following VRM class designations (Figure 2-15, Appendix A):

- Class I - 417,605 acres;
- Class II - 2,780,416 acres;
- Class III - 3,073,906 acres; and
- Class IV - 961,504 acres.

Livestock Grazing

The BLM would make 398,860 AUMs of livestock forage (at current permitted levels) available for grazing. Any adjustments increasing or decreasing AUMs would be made using a combination of monitoring data, field observations, ecological site inventory or other data in order to make progress towards or achieve resource objectives and standards for rangeland health.

The BLM would designate 8,016,754 acres as available to livestock grazing (including 823,483 acres managed within the NCA) (Figure 2-18, Appendix A) and designate 319,328 acres closed to livestock grazing (including 192,612 acres managed within the NCA) (Figure 2-21, Appendix A). The following areas would be closed to livestock grazing: Old Gunnery Range, Smoke Creek Desert, Rose Creek, Dolly Hayden (north of Ballard-Sweeney Fence), Thomas Creek (west of Westmoreland Fence), Mahogany Creek Exclosure, Water Canyon Exclosure, Oreana, Reymundo Parcel (closed until Pole Creek meets proper functioning condition [PFC], and then the Reymundo Parcel would be incorporated into the Crowley Creek and Pole Creek allotments), Green Saddle Estates, and on BLM parcels along I-80 between the ROW fence and the railroad fence.

Minerals

The BLM would manage areas for saleable minerals as either open with standard stipulations, open with standard and special stipulations, open to government entities only, or closed. Areas for fluid and solid mineral leasing would be managed as open with standard stipulations, open with special

stipulations, open with no surface occupancy, or closed. Areas for locatable mineral claims would be managed as open with proposed operations subject to standard conditions, open with proposed operations subject to special mitigations, or closed.

Recreation

The BLM would designate and manage four special recreation management areas (SRMA) in the WD – Nightingale, Winnemucca, Pine Forest, and Granite Range SRMAs. The BLM would designate 28,354 acres as closed, 6,862,682 limited, and 288,105 open to OHV travel (Figure 2-56, Appendix A).

Lands and Realty

The BLM would:

- Dispose of 1,350,263 acres of public lands as potentially suitable for sale or exchange.
- Manage 1,773,199 acres as avoidance areas (Figure 2-60, Appendix A) to protect resources. The granting of ROWs in avoidance areas would require special stipulations to mitigate any adverse impacts to resources.
- Manage 1,199,539 acres as exclusion areas (Figure 2-62, Appendix A) to protect priority wildlife habitat and wildlife populations.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

Designate the following four ACECs (Figure 2-69, Appendix A):

- Pine Forest;
- Stillwater;
- Raised Bog; and
- Osgood Mountains (existing).

Wild and Scenic Rivers

None of the evaluated segments are suitable under the Wild and Scenic River Act.

2.5 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATIVES

2.5.1 Introduction

Table 2-1 describes and compares goals, objectives, and actions among alternatives. Goals are always the same across all alternatives or "common to all alternatives." Management objectives and actions represent alternative strategies to meet these goals, and they may be unique to one alternative or the same among two, three, or all four alternatives (common to all). Objectives and management actions were determined to be applicable for all alternatives if they met one of the following two criteria:

1. In accordance with the planning criteria, management objectives and actions are needed to meet laws and non-discretionary regulations that govern BLM management decisions

2. Based on a review of current management practices and public collaboration, management objectives and actions have been determined to meet the desired conditions and goals for management of the public lands.

In addition, best management practices (BMPs) and standard operating procedures (SOPs) are incorporated by reference into all alternatives. BMPs and SOPs are standardized but dynamic procedures to handle routine or ongoing management activities, generally with the purpose of improving environmental conditions. They do not allocate resources or specify uses, nor are they management actions; instead they articulate how the BLM and public land users would address certain situations in order to attain the objectives of this RMP. BMPs and SOPs are generally based on BLM policy and guidance and are designed to address conditions unique to the applicable district office; therefore, they would be revised as needed to respond to changing resource and management conditions. The WD's BMPs and SOPs are provided in Appendix B.

During the development of the Proposed RMP, BLM continues to provide program specific guidance through issuance of instruction memorandums, instruction bulletins, and manual revisions or updates. The WD, as practical, has attempted to incorporate guidance issued throughout the planning process into the Proposed RMP. The Proposed RMP does not include the establishment of a National Trail Management Corridor due to timing issues and lack of inventory in accordance with BLM Manual 6280. Until such time that a National Trail Management Corridor is established, the BLM will management the National Trail resources, qualities, values, and associated settings, and the primary use or uses in accordance with the direction provided in the Proposed RMP and BLM Manual 6280.

In compliance with FLPMA and other applicable laws and regulations, a general goal would be to employ principles of coordination, cooperation, consultation, and collaboration where appropriate and available to enhance communication, obtain advice or opinion, encourage participation, and inform and engage diverse interested parties for the purpose of seeking solutions for managing public lands.

2.5.2 Goals, Objectives and Actions by Alternative

Table 2-1 describes goals, objectives, and actions in detail by alternative. A hyperlinked table of contents to navigate the table is provided on the following page, and a link to return to the table of contents is provided at the top of each page. Notes on how to read the table are provided on the first page of the table, and a link to return to those notes is provided at the top of each page.

Use the following hyperlinks and page numbers to navigate to a resource or resource use in Table 2-1.

Air Quality (AQ)
Page 2-16

Geology (G)
Page 2-18

Soils (S)
Page 2-20

Water Resources (WR)
Page 2-23

Vegetation - Forest/Woodland Products (VF)
Page 2-33

Vegetation - Invasive and Noxious Plants (VW)
Page 2-40

Chemical and Biological Control (PE)
Page 2-43

Vegetation - Rangeland (VR)
Page 2-45

Vegetation - Riparian and Wetlands (VRW)
Page 2-55

Fish and Wildlife (FW)
Page 2-59

Special Status Species (SSS)
Page 2-76

Wild Horses and Burros (WHB)
Page 2-91

Wildland Fire Ecology Management (WFM)
Page 2-102

Fuels Management (WFM)
Page 2-105

Cultural Resources (CR)
Page 2-107

Tribal Consultation (TC)
Page 2-121

Paleontological Resources (PR)
Page 2-126

Visual Resources (VRM)
Page 2-131

Cave and Karst Resources (CK)
Page 2-134

Livestock Grazing (LG)
Page 2-135

Mineral Resources: Leasable, Locatable, and Saleable (MR)
Page 2-161

Recreation, Visitor Outreach and Services (R)
Page 2-200

Renewable Energy (RE)
Page 2-236

Transportation and Travel Management (TA)
Page 2-237

Lands and Realty (LR)
Page 2-243

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)
Page 2-270

Back Country Byways (BCB)
Page 2-272

National Historic Trails
Page 2-274

Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR)
Page 2-275

Wilderness Study Areas and Lands with Wilderness Characteristics (WSA)
Page 2-277

Watchable Wildlife Viewing Sites (WWV)
Page 2-281

Public Health and Safety (PS)
Page 2-282

Sustainable Development (SD)
Page 2-284

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

TABLE NOTES

The following notes describe how Table 2-1 is structured:

- The alternatives are separated into columns.
- The alternatives are further subdivided by the individual resource and resource uses most prominent in the WD.
- Goals for each resource or resource use are presented first, followed by objectives to address the goal, and then management actions that support each objective.
- Where adjacent alternatives have the same objective or actions, columns are merged together, so that the reader can visually scan the table and see which objectives or actions are the same among alternatives. Goals are always the same among alternatives.
- Alternative C includes two options. This alternative is broken out into two columns only where actions differ between the two options.
- The actions are numbered to allow cross-checking and comparison among the alternatives and correspond to the numbers that were used in the Draft RMP (May 2010).
- The term "no similar action" is used as a placeholder where an alternative does not include a similar action as others. The use of this placeholder allows the numbering of the actions to remain consistent across the alternatives.
- The Draft RMP (May 2010) had separate tables for (1) management goals; (2) management actions common to all alternatives; and (3) goals, objectives and actions by alternative. These tables have been combined into one table in this Proposed RMP.

The following acronyms are used in Table 2-1:

- A, B, C, D = Alternatives A, B, C, and D; CA = Common to all alternatives.
- N = New (an objective or action that is new to this Proposed RMP and has no corresponding number in the Draft RMP (May 2010).
- Each resource or resource use has a corresponding one to three letter acronym used in the numbering system. These acronyms are listed above and included in the header at the top of each page of the table. A full list of acronyms can be found on page iv.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">AIR QUALITY (AQ)
Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15</th></tr>
<tr><th>Alternative A
(No Action)</th><th>Alternative B</th><th>Alternative C*</th><th>ALTERNATIVE D
(PROPOSED RMP)</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">GOAL: Meet all applicable local, state, tribal and national ambient air quality standards and regulations under the Clean Air Act (as amended).</td></tr>
<tr><td><u>OBJECTIVE A-AQ 1.</u> Appendix 1 of the MFP Standard Operating Procedures (.45[4]) Soil-Water-Air), states: "Prevent Bureau and Bureau-authorized activities from degrading air quality beyond established standards as specified in the Nevada Ambient Air Quality Standards."</td><td><u>OBJECTIVE B-AQ 1.</u> Prevent BLM management activities and land use authorizations from exceeding air quality standards specified by the State of Nevada, Division of Environmental Protection.</td><td colspan="2"><u>OBJECTIVE AQ 1, Alternatives C and D.</u> Manage BLM actions and land use authorizations to prevent significant deterioration of Federal Class 1 areas and from exceeding air quality standards specified by the State of Nevada, Division of Environmental Protection or other applicable federal, state, or local air quality standards.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Action CA-AQ 1.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Cooperate with appropriate air quality regulatory agencies to reduce adverse impacts on air quality.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Action A-AQ 1.1. Specify that compliance with appropriate air quality standards is required when authorizing actions.</td><td>Action B-AQ 1.1. Specify that compliance through the State of Nevada's air quality program is required for applicable BLM management actions and land use authorizations on public land.</td><td colspan="2">Action AQ 1.1, Alternatives C and D. Specify that compliance through the State of Nevada, Division of Environmental Protection or other applicable federal, state, or local air quality standards are required for applicable BLM management actions and land use authorizations on public land.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Action A-AQ 1.2. Ensure dust abatement and other mitigating measures are implemented in road maintenance, as applicable.</td><td colspan="3">Action AQ 1.2, Alternatives B, C, and D. Minimize or reduce adverse impacts on air quality from BLM and BLM-authorized activities by implementing BMPs and mitigation measures on a case-by-case basis.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2"><u>OBJECTIVE AQ 2, Alternatives A, B, and D.</u> Manage prescribed fire and wildfire in a manner to minimize degradation to air quality.</td><td><u>OBJECTIVE C-AQ 2.</u> Manage wildfire in a manner to minimize degradation to air quality.</td><td><u>OBJECTIVE AQ 2, Alternatives A, B, and D.</u> Manage prescribed fire and wildfire in a manner to minimize degradation to air quality.</td></tr>
</table>

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">AIR QUALITY (AQ)
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<tr><th>Alternative A
(No Action)</th><th>Alternative B</th><th>Alternative C*</th><th>ALTERNATIVE D
(PROPOSED RMP)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Action A-AQ 2.1. Continue smoke modeling for prescribed burns.</td><td>Action B-AQ 2.1. Continue smoke modeling for prescribed burns and fire use.</td><td>Action C-AQ 2.1. No similar action.</td><td>Action D-AQ 2.1. Continue smoke modeling for prescribed burns and fire management for multiple objectives including for a benefit.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Action AQ 2.2, Alternatives A, B, and D. Ensure smoke from prescribed fires complies with prescription plans.</td><td>Action C-AQ 2.2. No similar action.</td><td>Action AQ 2.2 Alternatives A, B, and D. Ensure smoke from prescribed fires complies with prescription plans.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Action AQ 2.3, Alternatives A, B, and C. Ensure dust and ash abatement and other mitigating measures are implemented in fire management.</td><td>Action D-AQ 2.3. Manage fire to achieve multiple objectives including full suppression to reduce fire size and smoke emissions. Implement dust and ash abatement treatments and other mitigating measures to reduce impacts to air quality.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Action AQ 2.4, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Reduce emissions from wildland fires by implementing strategically placed fuel treatments (e.g., prescribed fire, thinning, fuel breaks) to reduce fire size and smoke emissions.</td></tr>
</table>

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

AIR QUALITY (AQ) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
GOAL: Meet all applicable local, state, tribal and national ambient air quality standards and regulations under the Clean Air Act (as amended).			
OBJECTIVE A-AQ 1. Appendix 1 of the MFP Standard Operating Procedures (.45[4]) Soil-Water-Air), states: "Prevent Bureau and Bureau-authorized activities from degrading air quality beyond established standards as specified in the Nevada Ambient Air Quality Standards."	**OBJECTIVE B-AQ 1.** Prevent BLM management activities and land use authorizations from exceeding air quality standards specified by the State of Nevada, Division of Environmental Protection.	**OBJECTIVE AQ 1, Alternatives C and D.** Manage BLM actions and land use authorizations to prevent significant deterioration of Federal Class 1 areas and from exceeding air quality standards specified by the State of Nevada, Division of Environmental Protection or other applicable federal, state, or local air quality standards.	
Action CA-AQ 1.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Cooperate with appropriate air quality regulatory agencies to reduce adverse impacts on air quality.			
Action A-AQ 1.1. Specify that compliance with appropriate air quality standards is required when authorizing actions.	**Action B-AQ 1.1.** Specify that compliance through the State of Nevada's air quality program is required for applicable BLM management actions and land use authorizations on public land.	**Action AQ 1.1, Alternatives C and D.** Specify that compliance through the State of Nevada, Division of Environmental Protection or other applicable federal, state, or local air quality standards are required for applicable BLM management actions and land use authorizations on public land.	
Action A-AQ 1.2. Ensure dust abatement and other mitigating measures are implemented in road maintenance, as applicable.	**Action AQ 1.2, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Minimize or reduce adverse impacts on air quality from BLM and BLM-authorized activities by implementing BMPs and mitigation measures on a case-by-case basis.		
OBJECTIVE AQ 2, Alternatives A, B, and D. Manage prescribed fire and wildfire in a manner to minimize degradation to air quality.		**OBJECTIVE C-AQ 2.** Manage wildfire in a manner to minimize degradation to air quality.	**OBJECTIVE AQ 2, Alternatives A, B, and D.** Manage prescribed fire and wildfire in a manner to minimize degradation to air quality.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

AIR QUALITY (AQ) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action A-AQ 2.1. Continue smoke modeling for prescribed burns.	**Action B-AQ 2.1.** Continue smoke modeling for prescribed burns and fire use.	**Action C-AQ 2.1.** No similar action.	**Action D-AQ 2.1.** Continue smoke modeling for prescribed burns and fire management for multiple objectives including for a benefit.
Action AQ 2.2, Alternatives A, B, and D. Ensure smoke from prescribed fires complies with prescription plans.		**Action C-AQ 2.2.** No similar action.	**Action AQ 2.2 Alternatives A, B, and D.** Ensure smoke from prescribed fires complies with prescription plans.
Action AQ 2.3, Alternatives A, B, and C. Ensure dust and ash abatement and other mitigating measures are implemented in fire management.			**Action D-AQ 2.3.** Manage fire to achieve multiple objectives including full suppression to reduce fire size and smoke emissions. Implement dust and ash abatement treatments and other mitigating measures to reduce impacts to air quality.
Action AQ 2.4, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Reduce emissions from wildland fires by implementing strategically placed fuel treatments (e.g., prescribed fire, thinning, fuel breaks) to reduce fire size and smoke emissions.			

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

GEOLOGY (G) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15.*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
GOAL: Maintain the integrity of non-economic geologic resources (such as sites or features that have unique, uncommon scientific, scenic, cultural, or visitor interest values), while providing for multiple use.			
OBJECTIVE A-G 1. Not addressed in current plan.	**OBJECTIVE G 1, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Protect unique geologic resources while providing for multiple uses.		
Action A-G 1.1. No similar action.	**Action B-G 1.1.** Identify areas of unique geologic interest. Those areas would remain open for all methods of mineral disposal subject to implementation of permit stipulations or mitigation measures to prevent undue adverse impacts.	**Action C-G 1.1.** Designate areas containing unique geologic resources as exclusion zones for ROWs and other discretionary actions and close these areas to saleable mineral disposal. Leasable minerals within unique geologic areas would be available with a "No Surface Occupancy" stipulation. Pursue mineral withdrawal from the operation of the General Mining Law of areas containing unique geologic resources.	**Action D-G 1.1.** Identify, evaluate, and interpret areas of unique geologic interest. Issue permits with stipulations or mitigation measures to limit or avoid undue adverse impacts.
Action G 1.1.1, Alternatives A and D. No similar action.	**Action B-G 1.1.1.** Areas with unique geologic resources: a. Lake Lahontan tufa mounds; b. Humboldt Range Arch; c. Columnar basalt near Lava Beds; d. McFarlan Hot Spring;	**Action C-G 1.1.1.** Areas with unique geologic resources: a. Lake Lahontan tufa mounds; b. Humboldt Range Arch; c. Columnar basalt near Lava Beds; d. McFarlan Hot Spring;	**Action G 1.1.1, Alternatives A and D.** No similar action.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

GEOLOGY (G) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15.*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
	e. Trace of 1915 earthquake fault; and f. Lake Lahontan shore features (e.g., bars or shore terraces).	e. Trace of 1915 earthquake fault; f. Lake Lahontan shore features (e.g., gravel bars or shore terraces); g. Disaster Peak; h. Trego Mountain; and i. Pulpit Rock.	
Action G 1.N, Alternatives A, B, and C. No similar action.			**Action D-G 1.N.** Designate sites eligible for National Natural Landmarks in collaboration with local communities and public outreach.
Action A-G 1.2. Maintain OHV travel use within exclusion zones as "open."	**Action B-G 1.2.** Designate OHV travel use within unique geologic characteristic zones to "Limited" on existing roads and trails.	**Action C-G 1.2.** Close OHV travel within exclusion zones.	**Action D-G 1.2.** No similar action.
Action G 1.3, Alternatives A and D. No similar action.	**Action B-G 1.3.** Proposed activities that may impact unique geologic features would be authorized with the minimum mitigation measures sufficient to protect the values at risk. Mitigate impacts through avoidance, reclamation, and other applicable use restrictions.	**Action C-G 1.3.** Proposed nondiscretionary activities that may affect geologic features would be authorized with appropriate mitigation measures to protect the values at risk. Discretionary activities that may affect geologic features would not be allowed.	**Action G 1.3, Alternatives A and D.** No similar action.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

GEOLOGY (G) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15.*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action G 1.4, Alternatives A and D. No similar action.	**Action G 1.4, Alternatives B and C.** Continue to evaluate sites containing unique geologic resources as to their significance and need for protection.		**Action G 1.4, Alternatives A and D.** No similar action.
Action G 1.5, Alternatives A and D. No similar action.	**Action B-G 1.5.** Produce or make available media (e.g., pamphlets, news releases) that interpret public land and unique geologic resources and encourage that they be visited and protected.	**Action C-G 1.5.** Produce or make available media (e.g., pamphlets, news releases) encouraging protection of public land and unique geologic resources.	**Action G 1.5, Alternatives A and D.** No similar action.

SOILS (S) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
GOAL: Maintain, protect, and improve soil processes (hydrologic cycle, nutrient cycle, and energy flow) to prevent or reduce accelerated soil erosion and maintain or achieve the fundamentals of rangeland health.			
OBJECTIVE S 1, Alternatives A and B. Reduce soil erosion.		**OBJECTIVE C-S 1.** Improve soil processes appropriate to soil types, climate and land form, as indicated by surface litter, biological soil crusts, hydrologic cycles, nutrient cycles, energy flows, and plant communities.	**OBJECTIVE D-S 1.** Maintain, protect, and improve soil processes appropriate to soil types, climate, and land form, as indicated by surface litter, biological soil crusts, hydrologic cycles, nutrient cycles, energy flows, and plant communities. As appropriate, use ecological site descriptions or state and transition models in project planning.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

SOILS (S) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action A-S 1.1. Maintain and improve existing vegetative cover in areas designated as having "high" erosion susceptibility. Encourage natural processes such as plant growth, litter accumulation, and biological crust formation.	**Action B-S 1.1.** Maintain and improve vegetative cover in areas designated as having a high water or wind erosion hazard.	**Action C-S 1.1.** Improve vegetative cover by increasing litter, biological soil crusts, and vegetation as appropriate for soil type.	**Action D-S 1.1.** Maintain or improve existing vegetative cover, litter, biological soil crusts, and vegetation as appropriate for soil type for native vegetative communities.
Action S 1.2, Alternatives A and B. Use Sierra Front/NW RAC-RAC Standards and Guidelines and site-specific allotment objectives for livestock grazing.		**Action S 1.2, Alternatives C and D.** Incorporate Land Health Standards (e.g., Sierra Front/NW RAC Standards and Guidelines) and site-specific allotment objectives for livestock and wild horse and burro grazing to ensure soil processes are considered when approving land use authorizations to minimize impacts.	
Action S 1.3, Alternatives A and B. Use BMPs and erosion control techniques, such as seeding, erosion control structures (straw bales), and erosion control matting.		**Action C-S 1.3.** Apply BMPs and mitigation measures to all BLM and BLM-authorized activities to maintain, protect, or reduce adverse impacts on soils. Eliminate or fully mitigate surface disturbances to biological soil crusts when soil surfaces are dry.	**Action D-S 1.3.** Apply BMPs (State of Nevada) and mitigation measures to all BLM and BLM-authorized activities to maintain, improve, protect, or reduce adverse impacts on soils.
Action S 1.4, Alternatives A and B. Pursue land reclamation in disturbed areas.		**Action C-S 1.4.** Require reclamation of all surface disturbing activities.	**Action D-S 1.4.** Where appropriate or required by regulation, reclaim surface-disturbed areas.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

SOILS (S) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action A-S 1.4.1. No similar action.	**Action B-S 1.4.1.** Salvage the best available material for growth medium for surface disturbance and reclamation.	**Action C-S 1.4.1.** Salvage or import growth medium for surface disturbance and reclamation.	**Action D-S 1.4.1.** Salvage the best available material for growth medium to reclaim surface disturbance.
Action A-S 1.4.2. No similar action.	**Action B-S 1.4.2.** Do not apply soil amendments.	**Action C-S 1.4.2.** Improve soils by applying natural or organic amendments.	**Action D-S 1.4.2.** If appropriate, improve soils by applying soil amendments (fertilizers, mulch).
Action A-S 1.5. Minimize breaking up or excessive shearing to biological soil crusts especially when soil surfaces are dry, as appropriate for the soil type.	**Action B-S 1.5.** Maintain and improve the components of soil surface, vegetation, soil litter, and biologic crusts.	**Action C-S 1.5.** Seasonally eliminate surface disturbances within high potential biological crust areas.	**Action D-S 1.5.** In areas with inadequate surface litter or vegetation cover, minimize excessive breaking up or shearing of biological crusts. Maintain and improve other components of the soil surface (e.g., vegetation and litter).
Action A-S 1.6. No similar action.	**Action B-S 1.6.** Allow multiple uses while mitigating adverse effects from soil compaction.	**Action C-S 1.6.** Protect soils from excessive compaction by implementing seasonal use restrictions.	**Action D-S 1.6.** Protect moist soils with high compaction potential from surface disturbance activities by implementing seasonal use restrictions on a case-by-case basis.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

WATER RESOURCES (WR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
GOAL: Manage for healthy watersheds across the landscape. Protect and maintain watersheds so they appropriately capture, retain, and release water of quality that meets State and national standards. Ensure public lands are capable of providing long-term sustainable water for local community needs and for land management activities, while minimizing impacts on the local ecosystem hydrologic functions and processes.			
OBJECTIVE CA-WR 1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Manage BLM and BLM-authorized activities and uses to prevent degradation of water quality beyond established standards, as specified in the Nevada Water Pollution Control Regulations (NRS Ch. 445A) and the memorandum of understanding of September 2004 between BLM and the State of Nevada, Division of Environmental Protection. This memorandum concerns diffuse source water pollution and the Nevada State 208 Water Quality Plan.			
Action CA-WR 1.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Apply BMPs and mitigation measures to all BLM and BLM-authorized activities to protect watersheds (see Appendix B).			
Action CA-WR 1.2, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Implement and apply land health standards (e.g., Sierra Front/NW RAC Standards and Guidelines for Rangeland Health).			
Action CA-WR 2.2, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Review BLM and BLM-authorized activities to assess impacts on and propose mitigation for water resources.			
Objective CA-WR 3. Consistent with NV State Water Law, make water available to wildlife.			
Action CA-WR 3.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Adhere to multiple use principles in the maintenance, use, and development of existing water sources on public land.			
OBJECTIVE A-WR 1. No similar objective.	**OBJECTIVE WR 1, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Manage priority watersheds and wellhead areas to provide long-term sustainable water for local communities and improve or maintain hydrologic functions and processes.		
Action A-WR 1.1. No similar action.	**Action WR 1.1, Alternatives B and C.** Identify and maintain a listing of priority watersheds based on the following criteria: 1. Threatened and endangered species habitat and 2. Presence of municipal water supply collection.		**Action D-WR 1.1.** Identify and maintain a listing of priority watersheds and priority water supply areas based on the

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

WATER RESOURCES (WR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
	Priority watersheds are identified on Figure 2-1, Appendix A.		following criteria: 1. Watersheds with threatened and endangered species habitat including Lahontan Cutthroat Trout (occupied and recovery streams); and 2. Presence of well head protection zones as defined in community well head protection plans in accordance to the State of Nevada's well head protection program. Priority watersheds are identified on Figure 2-1, Appendix A.
Action A-WR 1.2. No similar action.	**Action B-WR 1.2.** Manage priority watersheds for multiple uses.	**Action C-WR 1.2.** Management of the priority watershed would be to benefit the resource(s) for which the priority was created. These uses would be considered primary and all other uses would be subordinate to those uses. The priority watersheds would be considered exclusion areas for discretionary actions that are incompatible.	**Action D-WR 1.2.** To protect threatened and endangered species habitat, manage priority watersheds to protect habitat containing threatened and endangered species habitat (occupied and recovery) as no surface disturbance or no surface occupancy applicable to the following uses: saleable minerals (except for government use at the Authorized Officer's discretion), fluid and solid mineral

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

WATER RESOURCES (WR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
			leasing, and ROWs (Exclusion Areas). Manage priority watersheds containing municipal water supplies as avoidance areas to protect municipal water supplies.
Action WR 1.2.1, Alternatives A, B, and C. No similar action.			**Action D-WR 1.2.1.** Manage the priority watershed in the Sonoma range containing T&E habitat, as avoidance areas. Manage the area within the well head protection zone as no surface disturbance and/or no occupancy applicable to the following uses: saleable minerals (Government use subject to criteria identified in action D-WR 1.2), fluid and solid mineral leasing, and ROWs (Exclusion Areas).
Action A-WR 1.3. No similar action.	**Action B-WR 1.3.** Implement land health standards, BMPs, and mitigation measures to provide long-term sustainable water.	**Action C-WR 1.3.** Implement land health standards, BMPs, and mitigation measures for BLM or BLM-authorized activities to protect watersheds and provide long-term sustainable water.	**Action D-WR 1.3.** Implement land health standards, BMPs, and mitigation measures to protect watersheds and provide long-term sustainable waters.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

WATER RESOURCES (WR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action A-WR 1.4. No similar action.	**Action WR 1.4, Alternatives B and C.** Manage well head protection zones identified in the local communities well head protection plans to protect water quality. In general these areas would include the 10-year capture area for that well. In the event that the plans are not complete, establish a radius of 1,000 feet as a buffer for the protection of public drinking water. Those lands that fall within the 10-year capture area or the 1,000-foot radius (see Figure 2-1, Appendix A) would be managed consistent with the goals of the State of Nevada's well head protection program.		**Action D-WR 1.4.** Protect priority watersheds containing municipal water supply within 1,000 feet radius of municipal well heads or within well head protection zones as no surface disturbance and/or no occupancy applicable to the following uses: saleable minerals (Government use subject to criteria listed below), fluid and solid mineral leasing (energy and non-energy), and lands and realty rights-of-way (Exclusion Areas) to maintain conformance with the goals of the State of Nevada's well head protection program. In general, these areas would include the 10-year capture area for that well. In the event that the plans are not complete, establish a radius of 1,000 feet as a no surface disturbance/no surface occupancy buffer for the protection of public drinking water. The District Manager/Authorized Officer may consider allowing surface disturbance and/or surface occupancy and location of rights-

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

WATER RESOURCES (WR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
			of-way based on meeting one of the following management criteria: 1. Recognition of valid existing rights; 2. A determination made through consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service that the proposed action and associated surface disturbance and/or occupancy is located within previously disturbed areas having little suitable habitat or is incapable of providing the long term requirements of LCT. 3. Determination that the proposed actions and associated surface disturbance would: a. Protect, mitigate, or improve wildlife/fish habitat and/or b. Provide for public safety or local water supply.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

WATER RESOURCES (WR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
			4. A Right of Way proposed action and associated surface disturbance located within a designated Rights of Way corridor; 5. Connected actions where the proposed action and associated disturbance supports other federal actions or is connected with private land actions, the proposed action would avoid sage-grouse 75 percent bird breeding density areas and/or adverse impacts to sage-grouse habitat would be fully mitigated; and 6. Surface disturbance defined as "casual use" [refer to glossary for casual use definition].
Action WR 1.4.1, Alternatives A, B, and C. No similar action.			**Action D-WR 1.4.1.** Manage priority watersheds containing municipal water supply outside of well head buffers or protection zones as avoidance areas.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

WATER RESOURCES (WR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
			Applicable to Actions D-WR 1.2, D-WR 1.2.1, D-WR 14, and D-WR 1.4.1, the District Manager/Authorized Officer may allow surface disturbance and/or surface occupancy within priority watersheds on a case-by-case basis based on one or more of the following: 1. Recognition of Valid existing rights; 2. A determination made through consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service that the proposed action and associated surface disturbance and/or occupancy is located within previously disturbed areas having little suitable habitat or is incapable of providing the long term requirements of LCT. 3. Determination that the proposed actions and associated surface disturbance would:

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

WATER RESOURCES (WR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
			a. Protect, mitigate, or improve wildlife/fish habitat and/or b. Provide for public safety or local water supply. 4. A Right of Way proposed action and associated surface disturbance located within a designated Rights of Way corridor; 5. Connected actions: where the proposed action and associated disturbance supports other federal actions or is connected with private land actions, the proposed action would avoid sage-grouse 75 percent bird breeding density areas and/or adverse impacts to sage-grouse habitat would be fully mitigated; and 6. Surface disturbance defined as "casual use" [refer to glossary for casual use definition].

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">WATER RESOURCES (WR)
Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15</th></tr>
<tr><th>Alternative A
(No Action)</th><th>Alternative B</th><th>Alternative C*</th><th>ALTERNATIVE D
(PROPOSED RMP)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Action WR 1.5, Alternatives A and D. No similar action.</td><td>Action B-WR 1.5. Manage well head protection zones as avoidance zones for discretionary actions that are not compatible.</td><td>Action C-WR 1.5. Manage well head protection as exclusion zones for discretionary actions.</td><td>Action WR 1.5, Alternatives A and D. No similar action.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Action WR 1.6, Alternatives A and D. No similar action.</td><td colspan="2">Action WR 1.6, Alternatives B and C. In the areas of large municipal water supply systems (Golconda, Winnemucca, Imlay, Lovelock, Fernley, Gerlach, and Empire), manage as recharge zones. These areas would be managed to provide groundwater recharge that is suitable for use as municipal supply. The use of these lands for other purposes would be considered secondary. Those discretionary actions that are compatible with the protection of groundwater quality would be allowed.</td><td>Action WR 1.6, Alternatives A and D. No similar action.</td></tr>
<tr><td><u>OBJECTIVE WR 2, Alternatives A, C, and D.</u> Acquire or provide sufficient quantity and quality water on public lands for multiple uses and land management activities consistent with state water law.</td><td><u>OBJECTIVE B-WR 2.</u>
Encourage private water right filings for uses of water on public lands by permittees.</td><td colspan="2"><u>OBJECTIVE WR 2, Alternatives A, C, and D.</u> Acquire or provide sufficient quantity and quality water on public lands for multiple uses and land management activities consistent with state water law.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Action WR N.N, Alternatives A, B, and C. No similar action.</td><td>Action D-WR N.N. Develop partnerships with water right holders to provide water for multiple uses.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Action A-WR 2.1. No similar action.</td><td>Action B-WR 2.1. Promote commercial development by allowing water importation and exportation projects.</td><td colspan="2">Action WR 2.1, Alternatives C and D. Allow water importation and exportation projects that do not exceed the perennial yield of the source basin (as determined by the NV State Engineer) and can be implemented without compromising the multiple use mandate of FLPMA land health standards or those that can be mitigated.</td></tr>
</table>

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

WATER RESOURCES (WR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action CA-WR 2.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Acquire or provide water through permit, public water reserve, adjudication, or purchase processes, as provided by federal and state water law.			
Action WR 2.2, Alternatives A, B, and C. Develop water sources or wells on public lands that can be used for multiple uses.			**Action D-WR 2.2.** In accordance with state water law, develop water sources or wells on public lands that can be used for multiple uses, including fire suppression activities.
Action WR 2.3, Alternatives A, B, and C. Use land acquisitions and other realty actions to acquire minimum pool or instream flows or to gain access to water sources or developments for other resources (e.g., wild horses, livestock [except under Option 2], recreation, wildlife, fire protection, road and trail maintenance, aquatic habitat, and other multiple uses).			**Action D-WR 2.3.** Use the state permitting process, land acquisitions, and other realty actions to acquire minimum pool and instream flows or to gain access to water sources or developments for other resources and uses.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

VEGETATION – FOREST/WOODLAND PRODUCTS (VF) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
GOAL: Expand, preserve, conserve, and maintain healthy woodland communities with various age classes of trees with a vigorous, diverse, self-sustaining understory relative to site potential, while allowing for multiple uses. Provide wildlife habitat and a sustainable yield of forest products over time.			
OBJECTIVE CA-VF 1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Manage forests to improve, and maintain healthy, diverse, and sustainable woodland ecosystems.			
Action CA-VF 1.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Monitor forest health and establish early warning systems to respond to climate change or for insect or disease outbreaks within woodland communities.			
Action CA-VF 1.2, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Implement standard operating procedures (SOPs) and mitigation measures to minimize or reduce adverse impacts on woodland habitats.			
OBJECTIVE CA-VF 2N, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Provide special forest products and native plant materials to meet customer demand within sustained yield capabilities, while maintaining healthy diverse ecosystems.			
Action A-VF 2N.1 (VR 1.3.1). No similar action.	**Action VR 2N.1 (VR 1.3.1), Alternatives B and D.** Authorize the collection of seed from public lands.	**Action C-VR 2N.1 (C-VR 1.3.1).** Authorize the collection of native seed from public lands.	**Action VR 2N.1 (VR 1.3.1), Alternatives B and D.** Authorize the collection of seed from public lands.
Action VF 2N.2 Alternatives A, B, C. No similar action.		**Action D-VF 2N.2** On a case-by-case basis permit short term harvesting of plant materials (including shrubs and forbs) for Native American ceremonial use.	
Action A-VF 2N.3 (3.5). Prohibit commercial Christmas tree and other commercial woodland product harvesting in the Stillwater Range and East Range.	**Action B-VF 2N.3 (3.5).** Allow commercial and noncommercial harvest of pinyon nuts, firewood and posts, and Christmas tree cutting within designated harvest areas.	**Action C-VF 2N.3 (3.5).** Prohibit harvesting of pinyon/juniper stands for woodland products.	**Action D-VF 2N.3 (3.5).** Permit noncommercial harvest of woodland and special forest products for firewood, posts, native plant material, pinyon nut, and Christmas tree harvesting within designated harvest areas.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

VEGETATION – FOREST/WOODLAND PRODUCTS (VF) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
			Permit commercial harvest on a case-by-case basis to achieve resource objectives.
Action A-VF 3.1. Maintain the Stillwater Range as a full suppression fire management area.	**Action B-VF 3.1.** Prioritize suppression of wildfires in the Stillwater Range.	**Action C-VF 3.1.** Allow natural fire regimes to return to the landscape.	**Action D-VF 3.1.** Prioritize fire suppression within areas containing forest resources.
Action A-VF 3.2. No similar action.	**Action VF 3.2, Alternatives B and D.** Use prescribed fire and allow conditional fire suppression management for a benefit as a management tool to enhance or to protect woodland sites.	**Action C-VF 3.2.** Allow natural fire regimes to return to the landscape in lieu of prescribed fire activities.	**Action VF 3.2, Alternatives B and D.** Use prescribed fire and allow conditional fire suppression management for a benefit as a management tool to enhance or to protect woodland sites.
Action A-VF 3.3. Monitor, survey, and analyze for disease and develop management actions (e.g., apply pesticides and remedial thinning) to protect harvest areas.	**Action B-VF 3.3.** Where feasible and practical, use fencing, mechanical, biological, or chemical treatments to reduce fuels while providing woodland products.	**Action C-VF 3.3.** Where feasible and practical, use mechanical or biological treatments to achieve stand health and structure objectives.	**Action D-VF 3.3.** Where feasible and practical, use fencing, mechanical, biological, or chemical treatments, and planting and seeding to achieve stand health and structure objectives, including temporary wood product harvesting areas.
OBJECTIVE A-VF 1. Preserve and enhance curlleaf mountain mahogany, aspen, cottonwood, limber pine, whitebark pine, willow, alder, and chokecherry stands as components of the natural landscape.	**OBJECTIVE VF 1, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Manage for healthy curlleaf mountain mahogany and multistoried or patchy stands of aspen, cottonwood, willow, alder, limber pine, whitebark pine, and chokecherry to include snags and mature trees for wildlife habitat.		

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

VEGETATION – FOREST/WOODLAND PRODUCTS (VF) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action A-VF 1.1. Respond quickly to fires in broadleaf woodland habitats. Harvesting or fire may be used as management tools in broadleaf woodland habitats.	**Action B-VF 1.1.** As conditions warrant, use wildland fire in broadleaf woodlands to achieve stand health and structure objectives (aspen, chokecherry, and alder).	**Action C-VF 1.1.** Allow natural fire regimes to return to the landscape, in accordance with fire management objectives, priorities, and actions.	**Action D-VF 1.1.** On a case-by-case basis, prioritize suppression of wildfires based on proper management response relative to values to be protected, if fire is likely to spread. First Priority: white bark pine, limber pine, and curlleaf mahogany stands. Second Priority: aspen, cottonwood, willow, pinyon pine, and alder.
Action A-VF 1.2. Use prescribed fire to enhance deteriorated stands of aspen and cottonwood.	**Action B-VF 1.2.** To achieve stand health and structure objectives, use prescribed fire and fire management for multiple objectives as a tool to enhance aspen and other stands.	**Action C-VF 1.2.** Allow natural fire regimes to return to the landscape in lieu of prescribed fire activities.	**Action D-VF 1.2.** Use prescribed fire and fire for multiple objectives including for resource benefit as management tools to enhance woodland stands to achieve stand health and structure objectives.
Action A-VF 1.3. Where feasible and practical, use fencing, clear cutting (except aspen or cottonwoods), or herbicides to enhance deteriorated stands of aspen and cottonwood.	**Action VF 1.3, Alternatives B and D.** Where feasible and practical, use fencing, mechanical, biological, or chemical treatments and planting and seeding to achieve stand health and structure objectives, including temporary firewood harvesting areas.	**Action C-VF 1.3.** Where feasible and practical, use mechanical or biological treatments to achieve stand health and structure objectives.	**Action VF 1.3, Alternatives B and D.** Where feasible and practical, use fencing, mechanical, biological, or chemical treatments, and planting and seeding to achieve stand health and structure objectives, including temporary firewood harvesting areas.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

VEGETATION – FOREST/WOODLAND PRODUCTS (VF) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
OBJECTIVE A-VF 2. Continue to consider aspen, cottonwood, and mountain mahogany as critical management species.	**OBJECTIVE B-VF 2.** Continue to consider aspen, cottonwood, and mountain mahogany as special emphasis management species.	**OBJECTIVE C-VF 2.** Consider aspen, cottonwood, willow, alder, mountain mahogany, and chokecherry as special emphasis species that may also be considered key species in implementation plans.	**OBJECTIVE D-VF 2.** Consider aspen, cottonwood, willow, alder, mountain mahogany, and chokecherry as key species in implementation plans.
Action A-VF 2.1. In the design, implementation, and revision of grazing management systems and plans for wild horse use areas; consider aspen, cottonwood, and mahogany as critical management species.	**Action B-VF 2.1.** Consider aspen, cottonwood, and mahogany as special emphasis management species in the design, implementation, and revision of grazing management systems and wild horse use areas.	**Action C-VF 2.1.** These species would be given special consideration in implementation plans. They may also be designated key species.	**Action D-VF 2.1.** These species would be given special consideration in implementation plans.
OBJECTIVE A-VF 3. Maintain and protect healthy naturally regenerating, multi-aged stands of pinyon and juniper on appropriate woodland sites to provide habitat, protect Native American values, and provide sustainable forest products.	**OBJECTIVE B-VF 3.** Maintain naturally regenerating, multi-aged stands of pinyon and juniper as components of the landscape to provide habitat and sustainable forest products.	**OBJECTIVE C-VF 3.** Maintain naturally regenerating, multi-aged stands of pinyon and juniper as components of the landscape and Native American use.	**OBJECTIVE D-VF 3.** Maintain, improve, and protect healthy naturally regenerating, multi-aged stands of pinyon and juniper on appropriate woodland sites to provide habitat, protect Native American values, and provide sustainable forest products.
Action A-VF 3.4. Limit harvest of pinyon and juniper to existing harvest areas located in the Stillwater and East Ranges.	**Action B-VF 3.4.** Expand pinyon pine and juniper harvest areas to include removal of juniper from invaded sites. Control pinyon and	**Action C-VF 3.4.** Recognize stand encroachment as a natural process and exclude stands from harvest or other treatments.	**Action D-VF 3.4.** Expand juniper harvest areas to include removal of juniper from encroached sites as determined by the Natural Resources Conservation Service

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

VEGETATION – FOREST/WOODLAND PRODUCTS (VF) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
	juniper on invaded sites, using other appropriate treatments.		soil surveys, ecological site descriptions, or other data. Control juniper on invaded sites using other appropriate treatments.
Action A-VF 3.4.1. No similar action.	**Action B-VF 3.4.1.** Allow salvage harvesting of burned stands, where appropriate.	**Action C-VF 3.4.1. –** N/A.	**Action D-VF 3.4.1.** Meet resource objectives by allowing salvage harvesting of burned stands.
Action A-VF 3.6. Prohibit harvesting of trees within 100 feet of springs and riparian areas in the existing harvest areas of the Stillwater Range and Yellowstone Canyon within the East Range.	**Action B-VF 3.6.** Allow harvesting of trees within 100 feet of springs and riparian areas to provide sustainable forest products on a case-by-case basis.	**Action C-VF 3.6.** N/A.	**Action D-VF 3.6.** Prohibit harvesting of pinyon and juniper trees within 100 feet of springs and water sources unless trees are identified for selective removal to meet resource objectives.
Action A-VF 3.7. Prohibit cutting green pinyon pine for firewood and posts in the Stillwater Range.	**Action B-VF 3.7.** Permit limited harvest of green pinyon for firewood and posts.	**Action C-VF 3.7.** Allow natural ecosystem functions to occur. Prohibit harvesting of green pinyon.	**Action D-VF 3.7.** Prohibit harvesting of green pinyon unless trees are identified for selective removal to meet resource objectives (e.g., hazardous fuels and insect and disease control).
Action A-VF 3.8. Continue noncommercial Christmas tree cutting by permit in portions of the Stillwater Range with the exception of closed areas (Fencemaker Canyon, Fencemaker Pass, and Gamble Basin). These areas would	**Action VF 3.8, Alternatives B and D.** Permit Christmas tree cutting in portions of the Stillwater Range. Continue to evaluate and close areas to Christmas tree harvesting to maintain stand health.	**Action C-VF 3.8.** Discontinue Christmas tree harvesting of pinyon pine.	**Action VF 3.8, Alternatives B and D.** Permit Christmas tree cutting in portions of the Stillwater Range. Continue to evaluate and close areas to Christmas tree harvesting to maintain stand health.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

VEGETATION – FOREST/WOODLAND PRODUCTS (VF) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
be closed for Christmas tree harvesting for 20 years in order to allow young trees to mature.			
Action A-VF 3.9. Allow short-term firewood harvest in other specified areas identified in the Sonoma-Gerlach MFP subject to critical fire hazards and public safety.	**Action B-VF 3.9.** Allow short-term wood harvest in temporary harvest areas throughout the district. Designate additional harvest areas as needed.	**Action C-VF 3.9.** Allow harvesting of woodland products within designated harvest areas only.	**Action D-VF 3.9.** Allow short-term wood harvest in temporary harvest areas throughout the district. Designate additional harvest areas as needed to meet resource objectives.
OBJECTIVE VF 4, Alternatives A, C, and D. Preserve and maintain healthy old growth forest stands of limber pine, whitebark pine, pinyon/juniper, and other stands, as appropriate.	**OBJECTIVE B-VF 4.** Provide for multiple uses; develop stipulations and mitigation measures to reduce adverse impact to old growth forest stands.	**OBJECTIVE VF 4, Alternatives A, C, and D.** Preserve and maintain healthy old growth forest stands of limber pine, whitebark pine, pinyon/juniper, and other stands, as appropriate.	
Action VF 4.1, Alternatives A and B. Manage 0 acres of old growth forest.		**Action C-VF 4.1.** In accordance with applicable laws and regulations, manage 27,605 acres of old growth forest if an area exhibits the characteristics of old growth based on structure and composition characteristics (Figure 2-2, Appendix A).	**Action D-VF 4.1.** Manage 27,605 acres as of old growth forest (see Figure 2-2, Appendix A).
Action A-VF 4.2. Designate other stands (e.g., pinyon/juniper) or portions of stands in the WD as old	**Action B-VF 4.2.** Do not designate other stands or portions of stands in the WD as old growth forest.	**Action C-VF 4.2.** Evaluate other stands (e.g., pinyon/juniper) or portions of stands in the WD as	**Action D-VF 4.2.** Manage other stands or portions of stands in the WD as old growth forest if an area

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

VEGETATION – FOREST/WOODLAND PRODUCTS (VF) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
growth forest if an area exhibits the characteristics of old growth and is suitable for designation.		old growth forest if an area exhibits the characteristics of old growth based on structure and composition characteristics.	exhibits the characteristics of old growth based on structure and composition characteristics of the forest type and other criteria and is suitable for designation.
Action A-VF 4.3 Manage designated stands to enhance old growth characteristics using management tools such as prescribed fire, prescribed grazing, vegetation manipulation (mechanical, biological, and chemical treatments), seeding, fencing, and use restrictions. Allow natural recovery when surviving perennial plants or sufficient seed sources are present.	**Action B-VF 4.3.** Not applicable.	**Action C-VF 4.3.** Allow natural ecosystem functions to occur to achieve old growth forest characteristics.	**Action D-VF 4.3.** Manage, maintain, or enhance designated stands to enhance old growth characteristics and retain old trees.
Action VF 4.3.1, Alternatives A, B, and C. No similar action.			**Action D-VF 4.3.1.** Use management tools such as prescribed fire, prescribed grazing, vegetation manipulation, seeding, planting, fencing, and use restrictions to maintain old growth stands and watershed health.
Action VF 4.3.2, Alternatives A, B, and C. No similar action.			**Action D-VF 4.3.2.** Allow natural recovery of old growth stands when surviving perennial plants are

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

VEGETATION – FOREST/WOODLAND PRODUCTS (VF) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
			capable of providing sufficient seed sources.

VEGETATION – INVASIVE AND NOXIOUS PLANTS (VW) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
GOAL: Prevent or minimize the introduction and spread of invasive and noxious plants. Efficiently manage and control existing infestations using all methods and products available to the BLM. Lengthen fire return intervals in cheatgrass by site, specifically selecting and combining the most effective methods, including prevention, herbicides, livestock grazing, biocontrols, mechanical treatments, seeding and prescribed fire.			
OBJECTIVE A-VW 1. Implement integrated vegetation treatment program to cooperate with state noxious weed management acts to the extent funding is available.	**OBJECTIVE B-VW 1.** Maintain plant community resilience by limiting or reducing the establishment of and preventing the introduction of invasive or noxious plants.	**OBJECTIVE C-VW 1.** Maintain plant community resilience by limiting or reducing the establishment of invasive or noxious plants.	**OBJECTIVE D-VW 1.** Maintain or improve existing native plant communities that are healthy, or can become productive, diverse, and resilient by limiting the establishment, size of infestation areas, and spread of invasive or noxious plants.
Action A-VW 1.1. Use various vegetation treatment methods that include manual, mechanical, biological, prescribed burning, chemical, and prescribed grazing for the control of noxious weeds.	**Action B-VW 1.1.** Use appropriate integrated vegetation treatments (e.g., chemical, mechanical, prescribed fire, cultural, biological, and prescribed grazing) for the control of invasive and noxious plants.	**Action C-VW 1.1.** Use appropriate integrated vegetation treatments (e.g., mechanical, cultural, biological, and prescribed grazing [except Option 2]) for the control of invasive and noxious plants.	**Action D-VW 1.1.** Use appropriate integrated vegetation treatments (e.g., chemical, mechanical, prescribed fire, prescribed grazing, cultural, and biological) for the control of invasive and noxious plants.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

VEGETATION – INVASIVE AND NOXIOUS PLANTS (VW) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action A-VW 1.2. Cooperate with other federal and state agencies and others in carrying out operations or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, prevent, or retard the spread of any noxious plants.	**Action VW 1.2, Alternatives B and C.** Coordinate with federal, state, tribal, and local agencies and other partners (e.g., permittees and OHV groups) in conducting measures to eradicate, suppress, control, prevent, or retard the spread of any invasive and noxious plants.		**Action D-VW 1.2.** Coordinate with federal, state, tribal, and local agencies and other partners (e.g., weed control organizations, permittees, and OHV groups) in conducting measures for early detection, prevention, eradication to prevent, eradicate, suppress, control, or retard the spread of any invasive or noxious plants.
Action A-VW 1.2.1. No similar action.	**Action VW 1.2.1, Alternatives B and C.** Promote weed prevention and eradication education programs to include weed identification awareness and education through public contact and education material.		**Action D-VW 1.2.1.** Promote education programs to prevent and eradicate invasive and noxious plants including plant identification and awareness education through public contact and educational materials.
Action A-VW 1.2.2. No similar action.	**Action VW 1.2.2, Alternatives B and C.** Working with local, state, tribal, and federal agencies and other partners, develop a WD-wide implementation plan to identify, control, and manage eradication.		**Action D-VW 1.2.2.** Working with local, state, tribal, and federal agencies and other partners, develop a WD-wide implementation plan to identify, monitor, then prioritize treatments to control, and eradicate invasive or noxious plants.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

VEGETATION – INVASIVE AND NOXIOUS PLANTS (VW) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action A-VW 1.3. No similar action.	**Action VW 1.3, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Develop and employ SOPs, BMPs, and mitigation measures on BLM and BLM-authorized activities to control, prevent, and treat the spread of invasive and noxious plants.		
Action A-VW 1.4. No similar action.	**Action VW 1.4, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Seek out and apply new ideas and techniques for slowing the movement of noxious and invasive plants, reducing the seed bank of noxious and invasive plants and reseeding these areas to adaptive species capable of achieving land health objectives, including sustaining the diversity of native plant communities.		
Action VW 1.5, Alternatives A, B, and C. No similar action.			**Action D-VW 1.5.** Working with local, state, tribal, and federal agencies, weed control organizations, and other partners, inventory and map areas for weed infestations. Inventories should prioritize management areas to include but are not limited to disturbed areas, along roadways, recreational sites, hunter camps, and burned areas and identify areas containing sensitive species plants.
OBJECTIVE CA-VW 1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Limit the spread of invasive and noxious plants during road maintenance and other authorized activities. Prevent invasive and noxious plant introductions through design, placement, and implementation of all BLM or contract authorized projects and actions. Eradicate small and new infestations, and control existing infestations to prevent spread, reduce size, and eradicate invasive and noxious plants.			
Action CA-VW 1.2, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Commit BLM road maintenance funds (in whole or part) to a chemical noxious weed abatement program on system roads where invasive and noxious plants are known to exist.			
Action CA-VW 1.3, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Control, eradicate, and manage noxious and invasive plants through implementation of SOPs, BMPs, mitigation measures and through authorization, ROW, and permit terms, conditions, and stipulations to all BLM and BLM-authorized activities.			

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

VEGETATION – INVASIVE AND NOXIOUS PLANTS (VW) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
OBJECTIVE VW 2, Alternatives A, B, and C. No similar Objective.			**OBJECTIVE D-VW 2.** Prevent the establishment and spread of cheatgrass and other invasive plants by implementing integrated weed management treatments, use restrictions, and rehabilitation of areas including seeding to suppress annual invasive plants.
Action VW 2.1, Alternatives A, B, and C. No similar Action.			**Action D-VW 2.1.** Implement and monitor treatments to control or eradicate invasive annual plants using ES&R treatments, use restrictions, seeding, chemical or biological control, prescriptive grazing, and other integrated weed management approaches.

CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL CONTROL (PE) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
GOAL: Use appropriate control methods to maintain healthy ecosystems and provide public and resource benefits through the control of pests. Test new and experimental methods, products, and organisms.			
OBJECTIVE A-PE 1. Apply no pesticides or herbicides to streams, lakes, or reservoirs, unless adverse	**OBJECTIVE B-PE 1.** Use pesticides and biological controls in a manner that is cost effective	**OBJECTIVE C-PE 1.** Emphasize biological controls before considering pesticide use in	**OBJECTIVE D-PE 1.** Manage ecosystems to control pests (including invasive and noxious

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL CONTROL (PE) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
impacts can be adequately mitigated.	and efficient to achieve resource objectives while limiting effects on nontarget species.	a manner that achieves resource objectives while limiting effects on nontarget species.	plants, animals, and insects) through the use of pesticides (herbicides) and mechanical and biological controls to achieve resource objectives while limiting effects on nontarget species.
Action PE 1.1, Alternatives A and D. Approve Pesticide Use Proposals before applying pesticides on public lands as provided by policy.	**Action B-PE 1.1.** Use a cost/benefit analysis to determine the most cost-effective and efficient pesticides approved for use on public land. An approved Pesticide Use Proposal is required before applying pesticides on public land or as provided by current policy.	**Action C-PE 1.1.** Prioritize methods other than chemical treatments to minimize adverse impacts on wildlife and other animals. An approved Pesticide Use Proposal is required before applying biological controls on public lands as provided by policy.	**Action PE 1.1, Alternatives A and D.** Approve Pesticide Use Proposals before applying pesticides on public lands as provided by policy.
Action A-PE 1.2. No similar action.	**Action B-PE 1.2.** Use biological controls and methods approved for use on public land. An approved biological use proposal is required before application or release on public land or as provided by current policy.	**Action C-PE 1.2.** Emphasize biological controls and methods approved for use on public land. An approved biological use proposal is required before application or release on public land or as provided by current policy.	**Action D-PE 1.2.** No similar action.
Action A-PE 1.3. No similar action.	**Action PE 1.3, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Cooperate with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) or other state, local, and federal agencies for development of new biological controls.		
Action A-PE 1.4. No similar action.	**Action PE 1.4, Alternatives B and D.** Use various integrated pest	**Action C-PE 1.4.** Use various integrated pest management	**Action PE 1.4, Alternatives B and D.** Use various integrated pest

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL CONTROL (PE) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
	management techniques (e.g., BLM-approved pesticides [herbicides], prescribed grazing, and mechanical and biological treatments) for the control of pests.	techniques (e.g., mechanical and biological) for the control of pests.	management techniques (e.g., BLM-approved pesticides [herbicides], prescribed grazing, and mechanical and biological treatments) for the control of pests.
Action A-PE 1.5. No similar action.	**Action PE 1.5, Alternatives B and C.** Employ SOPs, BMPs, or mitigation measures to ensure terrestrial and aquatic pesticides are appropriate for the intended target, place of use, and method of application in a manner that would avoid unintended effects.		**Action D-PE 1.5.** Maintain or improve healthy ecosystems by adhering to label requirements and employing SOPs, BMPs, or mitigation measures on a case-by-case basis to reduce impacts to resources and meet resource objectives (see Appendix B).

VEGETATION – RANGELAND (VR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
GOAL: Protect, maintain, and improve healthy vegetative communities with various age classes of shrubs with a vigorous, diverse, self-sustaining understory of grasses and forbs relative to the site potential, while providing for multiple uses.				
OBJECTIVE CAVR 1.N Maintain, improve, protect, conserve and restore native forbs that are similar in structure and composition to the site potential.				
Action CA-VR 1.1N, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Prioritize management of native forbs within sage-grouse habitat areas to achieve management objectives.				

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

VEGETATION – RANGELAND (VR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action CA-VR 1.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Achieve land health standards for vegetation through implementation of SOPs, BMPs, mitigation measures, and permit terms, conditions, and stipulations to all BLM and BLM-authorized activities to maintain, protect, or reduce adverse impacts on vegetation (see appendix B).				
Action A-VR 1.2. Initiate land treatments. Land treatment is defined as vegetation manipulation (i.e., plowing, burning, spraying, seeding, etc.).	**Action B-VR 1.2.** Restore and improve degraded rangelands by initiating land treatments. Use management tools, such as prescribed fire and managing fire for multiple objectives, vegetation manipulation (mechanical, biological, and chemical treatments), fencing, seed and use restrictions. Allow natural recovery due to the presence of surviving perennial plants or a sufficient seed source.	**Action C-VR 1.2.** In areas that demonstrate a reasonable chance of success, restore, protect, and improve degraded rangelands by initiating land treatments. Use management tools, such as vegetation manipulation (mechanical and biological treatments), fencing, and use restrictions. Allow natural recovery due to the presence of surviving perennial plants or a sufficient seed source.		**Action D-VR 1.2.** Restore and improve degraded rangelands and habitat and/or achieve vegetation management objectives by initiating land treatments. Use management tools, such as prescribed fire, prescribed grazing and fire for multiple objectives including for resource benefit, vegetation manipulation (mechanical, biological, and chemical treatments), fencing, seed and use restrictions. Allow natural recovery due to the presence of surviving perennial plants or a sufficient seed source.
Action CA-VR 2.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Seed burned areas, as appropriate.				

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

Crested Wheat Grass Seedings *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
GOAL: Maintain existing crested wheatgrass seedings (range improvement seedings).				
OBJECTIVE A-VR 2. Manage to maintain and restore crested wheat grass, range improvement seedings to provide livestock forage or wildlife habitat on a case-by-case basis.	**OBJECTIVE B-VR 2.** Manage to maintain and restore pre-FLPMA crested wheat grass and range improvement seedings as livestock forage areas. Achieve a minimum of 160 pounds per acre of annual air dry production and a minimum of three crested wheat grass plants per square yard.	**OBJECTIVE C-VR 2.** Manage seedings (e.g., native or crested wheatgrass) to convert naturally to native plant communities for wildlife habitat.		**OBJECTIVE D-VR 2.** Manage to maintain existing crested wheatgrass range improvement seedings, using an appropriate combination of biological, prescribed grazing, chemical treatments, hauling water, or fencing to maintain a resilient perennial herbaceous component to achieve forage objectives.
Action A-VR 2.1. No similar action.	**Action B-VR 2.1.** Restore crested wheatgrass seedings where decadent plants occur, using mechanical, biological, supplemental seeding, chemical, and prescribed fire treatments. Livestock management practices would include installing structural features, adjusting season of use, duration, or utilization levels through grazing prescriptions.	**Action C-VR 2.1.** Allow seedings to convert naturally to native plant communities. Livestock management practices include adjusting season of use, duration, and grazing prescriptions.	**Action C-VR 2.1.** No livestock grazing.	**Action D-VR 2.1.** Maintain crested wheatgrass seedings using prescribed fire and/or mechanical, biological, prescribed grazing, and chemical treatments, hauling water or fencing to achieve forage and wildlife habitat objectives.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
GOAL: Stabilize and rehabilitate burned areas, new seedings, or reseeded areas and prevent unacceptable degradation to natural and cultural resources and minimize the threats to life and property.				
OBJECTIVE VR 3 (and CA-VR 2), Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Manage burn areas, new seedings, or reseeded areas to achieve diverse reproducing vegetation communities that emulate historic or pre-fire ecosystem structure and function or ecosystem functions based on pre-burn site-specific conditions and potential as described by ecological site descriptions to achieve objectives.				
Action A-VR 3.1. Burned areas closed to livestock/WHB and other uses would be rested a minimum of two growing seasons and until monitoring objectives established in Emergency Stabilization or Burned Area Rehabilitation Plans are achieved or until rehab efforts are determined to be failures.	**Action B-VR 3.1.** Unless grazing is prescribed to meet resource objectives, rest burned areas closed to livestock/WHB grazing for a minimum of two growing seasons.	**Action C-VR 3.1.** Rest burned areas from livestock/WHB and other uses for a minimum of five growing seasons.	**Action C-VR 3.1.** No livestock/WHB on burned areas.	**Action D-VR 3.1.** Close burned areas, new seedings, or reseeded areas to permitted livestock use, WHB grazing, or other uses until monitoring objectives are achieved or until rehabilitation efforts are determined to have failed.
Action VR 3.1, Alternatives A, B, and C. No similar action.				**Action A-VR 3.1.1.** On a case-by-case basis, authorize short term livestock prescribed grazing within closed areas to achieve Standards for Rangeland Health and objectives relative to Rehabilitation, Reclamation, and Restoration.
OBJECTIVE A-VR 4. No similar objective.	**OBJECTIVE VR 4, Alternatives B and C.** Restore vegetation in areas of altered condition class to improved fire regime condition classes, where appropriate. Improve condition class from Class 3 to Class 2 by 70,000 acres.			**OBJECTIVE D-VR 4.** Improve vegetation within fire regime altered condition classes from Class 3 to Class 2. Treat areas by seeding, planting, use of

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
				herbicides, mechanical, prescribed fire, prescribed grazing, or by other methods to improve fire regime condition classes.
Action A-VR 4.1 (and 1.3). No similar action.	**Action B-VR 4.1 (and 1.3).** Seed disturbed areas with grasses and forbs. Use crested wheatgrass, forage kochia, or other noninvasive introduced seeds for rehabilitation and reclamation.	**Action C-VR 4.1 (and 1.3).** Seed disturbed areas with a mixture of native grasses, forbs, and shrubs. Seeding in disturbed areas would be planted September 15 through February 1. Where possible use local native seed collections for rehabilitation and reclamation. Priority for use of seeds and plant materials is locally collected native seed, then native seeds.		**Action D-VR 4.1 (and 1.3).** Seed disturbed areas with an appropriate mixture of grasses, forbs, and shrubs. Use a combination of native seed collections and desirable adapted species for rehabilitation and reclamation. Priority for use of seeds, where effective and available, is as follows: 1. Locally collected native seed; 2. Native seeds; then 3. Non-native seeds (desirable adapted species).
Action A-VR 4.2. No similar action.	**Action B-VR 4.2.** Where eradication is possible, treat mono cultures of cheatgrass and other exotic annual communities through prescribed grazing, chemical, biological, and mechanical treatment methods. Reestablish desired vegetation by seeding.	**Action C-VR 4.2.** Treat mono cultures of cheatgrass and other exotic annual communities by biological and mechanical methods. Treatment areas would be seeded to reestablish desired native vegetation.		**Action D-VR 4.2.** Treat monocultures of cheatgrass and other non-native invasive and noxious plant communities by chemical, biological, prescribed grazing, prescribed fire, or mechanical methods. Treatment areas would be seeded to reestablish desired vegetation and

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
				stabilize soils. Prioritize restoration efforts on important habitat for wildlife and special status species.
Action A-VR 4.3. No similar action.	**Action B-VR 4.3.** Treat mixed perennial, cheatgrass and other exotic annual communities (prescribed grazing, chemical, biological, mechanical, prescribed fire and other fire use methods) to allow recovery of perennial species.	**Action C-VR 4.3.** Treat mixed perennial, cheatgrass areas and other exotic annual communities using biological and mechanical methods to allow species to recover.		**Action D-VR 4.3.** No similar action.
OBJECTIVE A-VR 5. No similar objective.	**OBJECTIVE B-VR 5.** Reestablish introduced/native perennial grass communities to allow for recovery.	**OBJECTIVE VR 5, Alternatives C and D.** In disturbed areas, reestablish plant species and communities that are similar in structure and composition to the site potential while maintaining critical ecological functions and deterring establishment of noxious and invasive plants.		
Action A-VR 5.1. No similar action.	**Action B-VR 5.1.** Seed introduced species in areas lacking potential for natural recovery.	**Action C-VR 5.1.** Only native species would be seeded in areas lacking potential for natural recovery.		**Action D-VR 5.1.** Native and introduced species would be seeded in areas lacking potential for natural recovery (see VR 4.1).
Action A-VR 5.2. No similar action.	**Action B-VR 5.2.** Do not establish vegetation release criteria.	**Action VR 5.2, Alternatives C and D.** Establish vegetation release criteria on a case-by-case basis for non-mining reclamation.		

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

Sagebrush Scrub *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
GOAL: Maintain and improve vigorous, diverse, multi-age native shrub communities on stable soils with a self-sustaining understory of native grasses and forbs. Maintain or achieve vegetation functions to meet the fundamentals of rangeland health.				
OBJECTIVE A-VR 6. Maintain sagebrush communities.	**OBJECTIVE B-VR 6.** Maintain and protect existing sagebrush habitats.	**OBJECTIVE C-VR 6.** Maintain, protect, restore, and improve sagebrush habitats.		**OBJECTIVE D-VR 6.** Maintain, improve, protect, and/or restore sagebrush habitats.
Action CA-VR 3.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Develop and implement Emergency Stabilization or Burned Area Rehabilitation Plans to successfully seed burned areas into less flammable, desired, perennial herbaceous vegetation to allow sagebrush to reoccupy the site.				
Action A-VR 6.1. Identify suitable sites with the potential for vegetation manipulation.	**Action B-VR 6.1.** Maximize construction of fuel breaks to protect sagebrush stands.	**Action C-VR 6.1.** Protect healthy and recovering sagebrush stands by prioritizing fire suppression.		**Action D-VR 6.1.** Protect healthy and recovering sagebrush stands by prioritizing fire suppression and constructing strategically placed fuel breaks.
Action A-VR 6.2. Consider the use of prescribed burning, chemical, mechanical, or other manual treatments to manage big sagebrush.	**Action B-VR 6.2.** Develop multiage stands exhibiting various maturity classes by using management tools such as vegetation manipulation (prescribed grazing, prescribed fire, mechanical, biological, and chemical treatments) to improve sagebrush vegetation communities.	**Action C-VR 6.2.** Develop multi-age stands using management tools, such as mechanical and biological, vegetation manipulation treatments to improve sagebrush vegetation communities.		**Action D-VR 6.2.** Manage for multi-age stands exhibiting various maturity classes by using tools, such as vegetation manipulation (mechanical, biological, prescribed grazing, prescribed fire, and chemical treatments) to maintain or improve sagebrush vegetation communities.
Action VR 6.3, Alternatives A, B, and D. Mitigate habitat fragmentation within the sagebrush landscapes on a case-by-case basis.		**Action C-VR 6.3.** Protect the sagebrush landscapes from habitat fragmentation by managing discretionary actions within avoidance areas. No discretionary		**Action VR 6.3, Alternatives A, B, and D.** Mitigate habitat fragmentation within the sagebrush landscapes on a case-by-case basis.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

Sagebrush Scrub *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
		actions would occur in exclusion areas.		
Action A-VR 6.4. Implement fuel breaks to protect sagebrush from wildfire.	**Action B-VR 6.4.** Apply SOPs, BMPs, sage-grouse guidance, or mitigation measures to all BLM and BLM-authorized activities to maintain, protect, expand, or improve sagebrush to reduce adverse impacts on sagebrush habitat potential.	**Action C-VR 6.4.** Apply SOPs, BMPs, sage-grouse guidance, and mitigation measures to all BLM and BLM-authorized activities to maintain, protect, expand, and improve sagebrush to reduce adverse impacts on sagebrush habitat potential.		**Action D-VR 6.4.** Apply SOPs, BMPs, and sage-grouse guidance to maintain, protect, restore, or improve sagebrush so that potential adverse impacts to sagebrush plant communities are reduced or eliminated.
OBJECTIVE VR 7 (and CA-VR 7), Alternatives A, B, and C. Restore and improve degraded sagebrush habitats.				**OBJECTIVE D-VR 7.** Maintain healthy sagebrush communities and improve or prevent degraded sagebrush habitats.
Action A-VR 7.1. No similar action.	**Action B-VR 7.1.** In perennial grass communities allow natural recovery of sagebrush.	**Action VR 7.1, Alternatives C and D.** Seed or plant young sagebrush plants within perennial grass communities to reestablish sagebrush. Allow natural recovery if sufficient surviving sagebrush are present.		
Action A-VR 7.2. No similar action.	**Action VR 7.2, Alternatives B and D.** Use management tools, such as vegetation manipulation (mechanical, biological, prescribed fire, prescribed grazing, and chemical treatments) to improve sagebrush vegetation communities.	**Action C-VR 7.2.** Use management tools, such as vegetation manipulation (mechanical and biological treatments) to improve sagebrush vegetation communities.	**Action C-VR 7.2.** Use management tools such as vegetation manipulation (mechanical and biological treatments) to improve sagebrush vegetation communities.	**Action VR 7.2, Alternatives B and D.** Use management tools, such as vegetation manipulation (mechanical, biological, prescribed fire, prescribed grazing, and chemical treatments), to improve sagebrush vegetation communities.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

Salt Desert Scrub *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
GOAL: Maintain and improve vigorous, diverse, multi-age native shrub communities on stable soils with a self-sustaining understory of native grasses and forbs. Maintain or achieve vegetation functions to meet the fundamentals of rangeland health.				
OBJECTIVE A-VR 8. No similar objective.	**OBJECTIVE VR 8, Alternatives B and C.** Maintain, expand, protect, restore, and improve salt desert shrub habitats. Manage to achieve historic to natural plant communities (climax) and deter establishment of invasive species.			**OBJECTIVE D-VR 8.** Maintain, improve, protect, conserve, and restore salt desert shrub habitats to achieve historic or natural plant communities (climax) or that are similar in structure and composition to the site potential, while maintaining critical ecological functions and deterring establishment of noxious and invasive plants.
Action A-VR 8.1. No similar action.	**Action B-VR 8.1.** Use mechanical, chemical, biological treatments and prescriptive grazing, including fuel breaks to improve or protect salt desert shrub habitats.	**Action C-VR 8.1.** Use mechanical and biological treatments and prescriptive grazing, including fuel breaks, to improve or protect salt desert shrub habitats.	**Action C-VR 8.1.** Use mechanical and biological treatments, including fuel breaks, to improve or protect salt desert shrub habitats.	**Action D-VR 8.1.** Use mechanical, chemical, and biological treatments, including fuel breaks, to improve or protect salt desert shrub habitats.
Action A-VR 8.2. No similar action.	**Action B-VR 8.2.** Seed with introduced and native grasses and forbs to reestablish vegetation in areas lacking a sufficient seed source. Allow natural recovery in	**Action C-VR 8.2.** Seed native species to reestablish vegetation in areas lacking a sufficient seed source. Allow natural recovery in areas having sufficient seed sources.		**Action D-VR 8.2.** In areas lacking sufficient seed source, seed native and introduced plants including shrubs, grasses, and forbs to reestablish vegetation. Allow

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

Salt Desert Scrub *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
	areas having sufficient seed sources.			natural recovery in areas having sufficient seed sources (see VR 4.1).

Mountain Browse *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
OBJECTIVE VR 9 (1.1), Alternatives A and C. No similar objective.	**OBJECTIVE VR 9 (1.1), Alternatives B and D.** Manage mountain browse plant communities that are healthy, productive, diverse, and resilient and maintain multiple seral steps across the landscape.	**OBJECTIVE VR 9 (1.1), Alternatives A and C.** No similar objective.	**OBJECTIVE VR 9 (1.1), Alternatives B and D.** Manage mountain browse plant communities that are healthy, productive, diverse, and resilient and maintain multiple seral steps across the landscape.
Action VR 9.1 (1.1), Alternatives A and B. Manage mountain browse as a critical species.		**Action C-VR 9.1 (1.1).** Manage bitterbrush, serviceberry, and ceanothus as special emphasis species.	**Action D-VR 9.1 (1.1).** Manage bitterbrush, serviceberry, and snowberry as key species.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

VEGETATION – RIPARIAN AND WETLANDS (VRW) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
GOAL: Achieve and maintain riparian functions. Maintain, restore, and improve ecological conditions of riparian and wetland areas, including natural vegetation diversity, and progress toward late seral climax stage or desired plant community, while providing for multiple uses.				
OBJECTIVE A-VRW 1. Riparian areas (lotic and lentic) would be at or progressing toward proper functioning condition (PFC).	**OBJECTIVE B-VRW 1.** Improve riparian and wetland lotic areas from 55 percent (PFC and functioning at risk upward) to 60 percent. Improve riparian and wetland lentic areas from 38 percent (PFC and functioning at risk upward) to 60 percent. Make progress toward an advanced late succession status exhibited by multistoried vegetative layers, including a mature overstory of trees (aspen, willow), a well-developed midstory of willow and other shrubby trees, and a productive understory of grasses and forbs, as appropriate, based on site potential.	**OBJECTIVE C-VRW 1.** Improve riparian and wetland lotic areas from 55 percent (PFC and functioning at risk upward) to 85 percent. Improve riparian and wetland lentic areas from 38 percent (PFC and functioning at risk upward) to 85 percent. Make progress toward an advanced late successional status exhibited by multistoried vegetative layers, including a mature overstory of trees (aspen, willow), a well-developed midstory of willow and other shrubby trees, or a productive understory of grasses and forbs, as appropriate, based on site potential.		**OBJECTIVE D-VRW 1.** Improve riparian and wetland lotic areas from 55 percent (PFC and functioning at risk upward) to 85 percent, progressing towards or attaining PFC Improve riparian and wetland lentic areas from 38 percent (PFC and functioning at risk upward) to 85 percent, progressing towards or attaining PFC.
Action VRW 1.1, Alternatives A and B. Improve riparian and wetland areas not functioning properly or not in an upward trend by determining causal factor or factors. Approve and implement riparian strategies to improve existing conditions through coordination, consultation, and cooperation with affected and interested public.		**Action C-VRW 1.1.** Through coordination, consultation, and cooperation with affected and interested	**Action C-VRW 1.1.** Remove livestock from public lands to achieve resource objectives.	**Action D-VRW 1.1.** Through coordination, consultation, and cooperation with affected and interested public, apply PFC indicators or other applicable methods to identify specific

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

VEGETATION – RIPARIAN AND WETLANDS (VRW) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
		members of the public, use PFC indicators to identify specific problems in riparian and wetland areas not functioning properly or not in an upward trend. At a minimum, develop and implement grazing management objectives that would maintain plant health and protect watersheds.		problems in riparian-wetland areas not functioning properly or not in an upward trend.
Action VRW 1.1.1, Alternatives A, B, and C. No similar action.				**Action D-VRW 1.1.1.** Develop, adjust, and implement management strategies to address known or suspected factors or improve existing conditions. If causal factor for not attaining PFC or declining trend is livestock, implement management objectives or strategies (e.g., stubble height, utilization levels, bank trampling,

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

VEGETATION – RIPARIAN AND WETLANDS (VRW) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
				season-of-use, adjustments to terms and conditions of permit and range improvements) to improve conditions. Priority Consideration: Adjustments to terms and conditions of the permit, stubble height, utilization levels, bank trampling, season-of-use. If the causal factor for not attaining PFC is other than livestock, implement management actions (e.g., road re-routes, closures, or stream bank rehabilitation) to address the causal factor.
Action A-VRW 1.2. Restore degraded riparian areas through management changes to correct nonfunctional indicators, development of structures, alternative water developments, reduction in AUMs, exclusion fencing, and vegetation manipulation (e.g., mechanical, planting shrubs, and juniper removal).	**Action B-VRW 1.2.** Restore degraded riparian areas through management changes to correct nonfunctional indicators, development of structures, alternative water developments, exclusion fencing, vegetation manipulation (e.g., mechanical, planting shrubs, and removing juniper).	**Action C-VRW 1.2.** Manage for riparian restoration through natural processes (e.g., adjustment of livestock grazing systems, season and duration of use, AMLs, or allocation of AUMs).	**Action C-VRW 1.2.** Remove livestock from public lands to achieve resource objectives.	**Action D-VRW 1.2.** No similar action.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

<table>
<tr><th colspan="5">VEGETATION – RIPARIAN AND WETLANDS (VRW)
Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15</th></tr>
<tr><th>Alternative A
(No Action)</th><th>Alternative B</th><th>Alternative C*
Option 1</th><th>Alternative C*
Option 2</th><th>ALTERNATIVE D
(PROPOSED RMP)</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5"><u>OBJECTIVE CA-VRW 1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D.</u> Manage or improve riparian areas. Meadows and riparian areas would be considered key areas in the development of wildlife, livestock, or recreation implementation plans.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Action CA-VRW 1.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Implementation plans would include specific objectives pertaining to improving and maintaining desired riparian areas and meadow habitat.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Action CA-VRW 1.2, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Manage riparian areas to achieve riparian functions to meet the RAC Standards for Rangeland Health.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Action A-VRW 1.3. Maintain and enhance riparian areas by mitigating impacts from road location and other land uses.</td><td colspan="4">Action VRW 1.3, Alternatives B, C, and D. Implement BMPs addressing nongrazing impacts (water diversions, roads, recreation, and ROWs) to riparian areas, including installation of culverts, rock gabions, sediment filters, closure or relocation of routes, and elimination or hardening of stream crossings.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Action VRW 1.4, Alternatives A and B. See Action VRW 1.1, Alternatives A and B.</td><td>Action C-VRW 1.4. Improve existing riparian and wetland conditions through coordination, consultation, and cooperation with affected and interested public.</td><td colspan="2">Action D-VRW 1.4. Improve riparian, lotic, and lentic wetland conditions and management through coordination, consultation, and cooperation with affected and interested public by outreach, awareness, education and/or cooperative monitoring.</td></tr>
</table>

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

FISH AND WILDLIFE (FW) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
GOAL: Manage for healthy and diverse vegetative communities and limit their fragmentation to provide suitable habitat for a wide variety of existing and potential wildlife populations.			
OBJECTIVE A-FW 1. Allow existing big game populations to reach reasonable numbers by properly managing range conditions.	**OBJECTIVE FW 1, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Manage wildlife habitat to sustain diverse wildlife populations to meet habitat and life cycle needs and allow the introduction or reintroduction of wildlife into areas determined to have available suitable habitat, in cooperation with the NDOW.		
Action CA-FW 1.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Apply land health standards, SOPs, BMPs, use restrictions, or mitigation measures to all BLM and BLM-authorized activities to maintain and improve wildlife habitat or to reduce undue adverse impacts on wildlife habitat (see Appendix B).			
Action CA-FW 1.2, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. On a case-by-case basis apply seasonal use restrictions or distance buffers as appropriate by wildlife species to protect habitat, provide continuity of migration corridors, and protect seasonal use areas (e.g., lambing, nesting, or winter habitat areas).			
Action A-FW 1.1. No similar action.	**Action B-FW 1.1** Manage priority wildlife habitat areas (Figure 2-3, Appendix A) to achieve desired population and habitat conditions by applying use restrictions and mitigation measures. • Designate 0 acres as Priority 1 wildlife habitat areas for sage-grouse and sagebrush obligate species. • Designate 716,528 acres as Priority 2 wildlife habitat areas (See areas closed to saleable mineral materials [except for government use]	**Action C-FW 1.1.** Manage priority wildlife habitat areas (Figure 2-4, Appendix A) to achieve desired population and habitat conditions by applying use restrictions and mitigation measures. • Designate 1,279,481 acres as Priority 1 wildlife habitat areas for sage-grouse and sagebrush obligate species (see areas closed to saleable mineral materials [except for government use] C-MR 2.1.3, areas closed for fluid minerals leasing C-MR 4.2,	**Action D-FW 1.1.** Designate and manage five priority wildlife habitat areas (1,199,539 acres; Figure 2-5, Appendix A) to achieve desired population and habitat conditions by applying use restrictions and/or mitigation measures. The following Population Management Unit (PMU) boundaries correspond to priority habitat areas. • Massacre (north – adjacent to Black Rock PMU); • Black Rock;

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

FISH AND WILDLIFE (FW) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
	B-MR 2.1.3, areas closed for fluid mineral leasing [B_MR 4.2], areas closed for solid mineral leasing [B-MR 6.2] and avoidance areas B-LR 5.3).	areas closed for solid mineral leasing C-MR 6.2, and areas excluded from right-of-way development C-LR 5.4). • Designate 869,645 acres as Priority 2 wildlife habitat areas (see areas closed to saleable mineral materials [except for government use] C-MR 2.1.3, areas closed for fluid minerals leasing C-MR 4.2, areas close for solid mineral leasing C-MR 6.2, and areas managed as avoidance from right-of-way development C-LR 5.3).	• Pine Forest; • Lone Willow; and • Santa Rosa.
Action FW 1.2, Alternatives A, B, and C. No similar action.			**Action D-FW 1.2.** Manage priority wildlife habitat as no new surface disturbance or no surface occupancy applicable to the following uses; saleable minerals (Government use subject to the criteria listed below), fluid minerals, solid mineral leasing (energy and non-energy), and rights-of-way.

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Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

FISH AND WILDLIFE (FW) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
			The District Manager/Authorized Officer may consider allowing surface disturbance and/or surface occupancy and location of rights-of-way within priority wildlife habitat based on meeting one of the following management criteria: 1. Recognition of valid existing rights; 2. A determination made through consultation with the NDOW that the proposed action and associated surface disturbance and/or occupancy is located within previously disturbed areas having little suitable wildlife habitat or the land is incapable of providing the long term requirements of sage-grouse. 3. New surface disturbance activity may be allowed under one or more of the following conditions where proposed actions and associated surface disturbance would:

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Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

FISH AND WILDLIFE (FW) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
			a. Protect, mitigate, or improve wildlife habitat and/or b. Provide for public safety. 4. A Right of Way proposed action and associated surface disturbance located within a designated Rights of Way corridor. 5. Connected actions: where the proposed action and associated disturbance is connected with other federal actions or connected private land actions, any associated federal action would avoid sage-grouse 75 percent bird breeding density areas and/or adverse impacts to sage-grouse habitat would be fully mitigated. 6. Surface disturbance defined as "casual use" [refer to glossary for casual use definition].
Action CA-FW 2.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Monitor aquatic and riparian habitat conditions using approved techniques to determine land use effects and to develop appropriate mitigation.			

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

FISH AND WILDLIFE (FW) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action A-FW 1.2. Monitor condition and trend of key wildlife areas to ensure habitat is available.	**Action B-FW 1.2.** Manage big game potential habitats to provide suitable areas for transplant, introduction, or reintroduction of native and nonnative big game species. Introductions, reintroductions and transplants would be accomplished in cooperation with NDOW.	**Action C-FW 1.2.** Manage historic habitats to allow the reintroduction of native big game species in cooperation with NDOW.	**Action D-FW 1.2.** Manage existing and potential big game habitats to allow the introduction, reintroduction, augmentation, or transplant of native and nonnative big game species, including bighorn sheep, pronghorn, and mule deer in cooperation with NDOW.
Action A-FW 1.3. Bighorn sheep would not be reintroduced on permitted use sheep allotments unless all conflicts can be resolved. The domestic sheep permit would remain transferable as a sheep permit. Established, permitted sheep trailing routes would be considered in the same sense as permitted use sheep allotments (refer to agency recommended guidelines, such as the Guidelines For Domestic Sheep Management in Bighorn Sheep Habitats contained in Mountain Sheep Ecosystem Management Strategy in the Eleven Western States and Alaska and the NDOW Bighorn Sheep Management Plan).	**Action B-FW 1.3.** Bighorn sheep would not be reintroduced on permitted use sheep allotments unless all conflicts can be resolved. The domestic sheep permit would remain transferable as a sheep permit. Established, permitted sheep trailing routes would be considered in the same sense as permitted use sheep allotments.	**Action C-FW 1.3.** Bighorn sheep would not be reintroduced on permitted use sheep allotments.	**Action D-FW 1.3.** Manage existing and historical bighorn sheep habitat areas by applying SOPs, BMPs, and/or mitigation measures to all BLM and BLM-authorized activities to maintain, protect, restore, or improve habitat. Listed grazing permit restrictions in the livestock grazing section (see LG 4.1).

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

FISH AND WILDLIFE (FW) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action A-FW 1.4. Allow reintroductions of wildlife into identified potential habitats on a case-by-case basis.	**Action B-FW 1.4.** Do not allow introductions of wildlife whose habitat requirements would interfere with other multiple uses.	**Action C-FW 1.4.** Allow reintroduction of native wildlife species into historical habitat areas.	**Action D-FW 1.4.** In cooperation with NDOW allow the introduction or reintroduction, augmentation or transplant of wildlife into suitable habitats to include but not limited to ruffed grouse sage-grouse, mountain quail, chukar, California quail, and sharptail grouse. Introductions would be done only if they do not displace native species.
Action FW 1.5, Alternatives A and D. Coordinate with the NDOW in the implementation of the State of Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners Policy Number 26, if pioneering elk become established in potential habitat(s).	**Action B-FW 1.5.** Do not allow the establishment of pioneering elk within the planning area. Pioneering elk populations would be eliminated.	**Action C-FW 1.5.** Coordinate with the NDOW in the implementation of State of Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners Policy Number 26, if pioneering elk become established in potential habitats. The WD would accept the colonization if that is the recommendation of the NDOW.	**Action FW 1.5, Alternatives A and D.** Coordinate with the NDOW in the implementation of State of Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners Policy Number 26, if pioneering elk become established in potential habitat(s).
Action A-FW 1.6. Restore, protect, and improve wildlife habitat by initiating land treatments. Use management tools, such as prescribed fire, vegetation manipulation (mechanical, biological, and chemical	**Action B-FW 1.6.** Protect, and improve wildlife habitat by initiating land treatments. Use management tools such as prescribed fire, conditional fire suppression management for a benefit, vegetation manipulation	**Action C-FW 1.6.** Restore, protect, and improve wildlife habitat by initiating land treatments. Use management tools, such as vegetation manipulation (mechanical and biological treatments), seeding, fencing, and use restrictions.	**Action D-FW 1.6.** Improve, protect, and restore wildlife habitat using a combination of use restrictions and initiating land treatments. Use management tools, such as prescribed fire, prescribed grazing, vegetation

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

FISH AND WILDLIFE (FW) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
treatments), seeding, fencing, and use restrictions.	(mechanical, biological, and chemical treatments), seeding, fencing, and use restrictions.		manipulation (mechanical, biological, and chemical treatments), seeding, and fencing.
OBJECTIVE A-FW 2. Develop Habitat Management Plans (HMPs) in coordination with development of Allotment Management Plans (AMPs).	**OBJECTIVE FW 2, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Coordinate with NDOW to improve wildlife habitat.		
Action A-FW 2.1. Develop Habitat Management Plans so their completion coincides with completion of companion AMPs.	**Action FW 2.1, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Reevaluate existing HMPs in coordination with NDOW and revise or update, as appropriate.		
Action FW 2.2, Alternatives A and C. Develop new Implementation Plans in coordination with NDOW and other appropriate entities.	**Action B-FW 2.2.** Develop new Implementation plans in coordination with NDOW, permittees, and other appropriate entities.	**Action FW 2.2, Alternatives A and C.** Develop new implementation plans in coordination with NDOW and other appropriate entities.	**Action D-FW 2.2.** To the extent possible or appropriate, develop habitat management objectives and actions that support Nevada's Wildlife Action Plan and Species Management and Conservation Plans developed by NDOW. Develop new implementation plans in coordination with NDOW and other appropriate entities.
OBJECTIVE A-FW 3. Maintain or improve waterfowl habitats.	**OBJECTIVE FW 3, Alternatives B and C.** Manage, protect, and improve shorebird or waterfowl habitats.		**OBJECTIVE D-FW 3.** Manage to maintain, improve, and protect, shorebird and waterfowl habitats.

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Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

FISH AND WILDLIFE (FW) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action FW 3.1, Alternatives A and B. In the development of implementation plans (AMPs, HMPs, HMAPs), ensure that waterfowl habitats are adequately addressed and, where appropriate, provide for improved waterfowl habitat conditions.		**Action C-FW 3.1.** Protect waterfowl habitats using various protection measures, such as use restrictions, to allow natural rehabilitation.	**Action D-FW 3.1.** Enhance waterfowl habitats. Enhancements may include fencing, construction of nesting islands and other structures, and planting food and cover species.
Action A-FW 3.2. No similar action.	**Action B-FW 3.2.** Protect important shorebird habitats using various protection measures while not precluding multiple uses.	**Action C-FW 3.2.** Protect important shorebird habitats using various protection measures, such as use restrictions, to allow natural rehabilitation.	**Action D-FW 3.2.** Protect important shorebird habitats.
Action A-FW 3.2.1. No similar action.	**Action B-FW 3.2.1.** Manage and protect Gridley Lake and Continental Lake for shorebird habitat in conjunction with other multiple uses of these areas.	**Action C-FW 3.2.1.** Manage and protect Gridley Lake and Continental Lake specifically for shorebird habitats. Protection measures include fencing from livestock and burros and closure to OHVs.	**Action D-FW 3.2.1.** Manage to maintain, improve, and protect Gridley Lake and Continental Lake specifically for shorebird habitats. Protection measures may include fencing from livestock, burros, and seasonal closure to OHVs.
OBJECTIVE FW 4, Alternatives A and B. Protect migratory birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and their nests during the breeding season.		**OBJECTIVE C-FW 4.** Protect migratory birds protected under the MBTA and their nests during the peak breeding season of March 1 to August 1 (as determined by species).	**OBJECTIVE D-FW 4.** Subject to the MBTA, protect migratory birds and their nests during the breeding season of March 1 to August 31 (as determined by species).

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Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

FISH AND WILDLIFE (FW) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action A-FW 4.1. Require a pre-disturbance inventory for nesting migratory birds (including raptors) when mechanical surface or vegetative disturbance activities are proposed during the peak nesting period of March 1 through August 1 (as determined by species). If active nests (nests with eggs or young) are located, use restrictions or mitigation measures (e.g., avoidance) would be employed.	**Action B-FW 4.1.** Require a pre-disturbance inventory for nesting migratory birds (including raptors) when mechanical surface or vegetative disturbance activities are proposed during the peak nesting period of March 1 through August 1 (as determined by species). Develop mitigation measures to include avoidance of active nests.	**Action C-FW 4.1.** Require a pre-disturbance inventory for nesting migratory birds (including raptors) when mechanical surface or vegetative disturbance activities are proposed during the nesting period of March 1 through August 1 (as determined by species). Prohibit mechanical surface, vegetative, and human disturbance activities during the peak breeding season.	**Action D-FW 4.1.** Require a pre-disturbance inventory for nesting migratory birds (including raptors) when mechanical surface or vegetative disturbance activities are proposed during the nesting period. If active nests (nests with eggs or young) are located, use of appropriate mitigation measures (e.g., avoidance) would be employed.
OBJECTIVE FW 5, Alternatives A and D. Improve mule deer habitat.	**OBJECTIVE FW 5, Alternatives B and C.** No similar objective.		**OBJECTIVE FW 5, Alternatives A and D.** Improve mule deer habitat.
Action A-FW 5.1. Establish shrubs on approximately 500 acres of mule deer habitat along Rock Creek in the Santa Rosa Range.	**Action FW 5.1, Alternatives B and C.** No similar action.		**Action D-FW 5.1.** Establish shrubs within mule deer habitat.
OBJECTIVE A-FW 6. Provide additional water sources for a variety of wildlife.	**OBJECTIVE FW 6, Alternatives B and D.** Enhance habitat for wildlife by constructing artificial water sources (guzzlers) in areas that are lacking adequate water.	**OBJECTIVE C-FW 6.** Maintain suitable wildlife habitat without providing artificial water sources.	**OBJECTIVE FW 6, Alternatives B and D.** Enhance habitat for wildlife by constructing artificial water sources (guzzlers) in areas that are lacking adequate water.

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FISH AND WILDLIFE (FW) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action A-FW 6.1. Construct and fence wildlife water developments to provide additional yearlong sources of water for exclusive wildlife use.	**Action B-FW 6.1.** Permit the construction of large and small capacity wildlife water developments (guzzlers) throughout the planning area.	**Action C-FW 6.1.** Enhance or restore natural water sources. Do not permit the construction of artificial water developments.	**Action D-FW 6.1.** Permit the construction and/or removal and maintenance of large and small capacity wildlife water guzzlers. Developments may be constructed to expand the distribution of existing populations into previously unoccupied habitat or to support introductions, reintroductions, augmentation, and transplants or to mitigate the loss of a historic water source.
Action A-FW 6.1.1. No similar action.	**Action B-FW 6.1.1.** Existing wildlife water developments may only be removed after consultation and coordination with the NDOW. Develop mitigation measures to protect wildlife water developments and associated habitats on a case-by-case basis.	**Action C-FW 6.1.1.** Restore habitat to preexisting conditions by removing artificial water developments.	**Action D-FW 6.1.1.** Protect wildlife water developments and associated habitats on a case-by-case basis. Develop mitigation measures to reduce impacts to water developments and associated habitat.
GOAL: Fish: Protect, restore, maintain, or improve habitat to provide for a diverse, self-sustaining, and thriving natural ecological balance for fish and other aquatic organisms in lentic and lotic habitats throughout the planning area.			
OBJECTIVE A-FW 7. Use HMPs to identify specific management goals for aquatic resources.	**OBJECTIVE FW 7, Alternatives B and C.** Improve and protect aquatic habitat by developing and implementing HMPs or implementation plans.		**OBJECTIVE D-FW 7.** Improve and protect aquatic habitats by developing, evaluating, and implementing HMPs or implementation plans. In

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Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
			coordination with NDOW re-evaluate and update existing HMPs.
Action A-FW 7.1. Develop a HMP for each stream in the resource area, along with a prioritized list of streams.	**Action B-FW 7.1.** Coordinate with NDOW, USFWS, and other applicable agencies regarding habitat goals and objectives for aquatic resource management (e.g., Western Region Stream Management Plan, LCT Species Management Plan, LCT Recovery Plan for Quinn River/Black Rock) as appropriate.	**Action FW 7.1, Alternatives C and D.** Coordinate with NDOW, USFWS, and other applicable agencies regarding habitat goals and objectives for aquatic resource management (e.g., Western Region Stream Management Plan, LCT Species Management Plan, LCT Recovery Plan for Quinn River/Black Rock).	
Action FW 7.2, Alternatives A, B, and C. No similar action.			**Action D-FW 7.2.** As allowed under federal law, permit the use of registered or BLM-approved chemicals or pesticide treatments to protect or re-establish indigenous fish species habitat, protect or recover federally listed T&E species, enhance sport fisheries, remove undesirable non-native species or to correct undesirable habitat conditions.
Action FW 7.3, Alternatives A, B, and C. No similar action.			**Action D-FW 7.3.** In cooperation with NDOW, manage existing and potential aquatic habitats to allow

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Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
			the introduction, reintroduction, augmentation or transplant of native and nonnative fish species.
OBJECTIVE A-FW 8. Maintain or improve lentic and lotic fish habitat by reducing impacts on water quality and shoreline habitats from livestock.	**OBJECTIVE FW 8, Alternatives B and C.** Maintain or improve lentic habitat by reducing impacts on water quality and shoreline habitats.		**OBJECTIVE D-FW 8.** Maintain or improve reservoir habitat by reducing impacts on water quality and shoreline habitats.
Action A-FW 8.1. Use PFC assessments to identify nonfunctional indicators. Through the FMUD process, develop mitigation measures to reduce impacts on water quality and shoreline habitats.	**Action FW 8.1, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Incorporate land health standards and develop applicable avoidance or mitigation measures to reduce adverse impacts on aquatic habitat for all authorized actions.		
Action A-FW 8.2. Whenever practicable, all reservoirs built on public land that support fisheries would be fenced and the water piped to a tank for livestock use.	**Action B-FW 8.2.** Reservoirs built on public land that support fisheries would not be fenced to allow access to livestock, but other measures would be implemented to protect water quality and shoreline habitat.	**Action C-FW 8.2.** Reservoirs on public land that support fisheries would be fenced and the water piped to a tank for livestock use.	**Action D-FW 8.2.** Whenever practicable, fence all reservoirs built on public land that support fisheries. If fenced, provide alternative water sources as necessary to protect aquatic habitat.
Action FW 8.3, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. New irrigation reservoirs on public land would have a minimum pool requirement established.			
OBJECTIVE A-FW 9. Improve and maintain the condition of all aquatic habitats having the	**OBJECTIVE B-FW 9.** Improve and maintain the condition of all aquatic habitats containing	**OBJECTIVE C-FW 9.** Improve, restore (historical habitat), and maintain the condition of all aquatic	**OBJECTIVE D-FW 9.** Improve and maintain the condition of all aquatic habitats containing

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Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
potential to support a sport fishery or threatened or endangered aquatic species, at levels conducive to the establishment and maintenance of a healthy aquatic community.	perennial streams at levels conducive to the establishment and maintenance of a healthy aquatic community. A healthy aquatic community varies by species present and channel type and is characterized by attributes such as relatively silt free conditions; a diversity of instream habitats; the development and maintenance of undercut bank habitats; adequate canopy cover; reduced diurnal water temperature fluctuations; and a healthy biological community (macro invertebrates diversity and abundance reflect water quality attaining a biological minimum).	habitats at levels conducive to the establishment and maintenance of healthy aquatic communities.	perennial streams at levels conducive to a healthy aquatic community. This community varies by species and channel type and is characterized by relatively silt-free conditions, a diversity of instream habitats, the development and maintenance of undercut bank habitats, adequate canopy cover, reduced diurnal water temperature fluctuations, and a healthy biological community (macro invertebrates' diversity and abundance reflect water quality attaining a biological minimum).
Action A-FW 9.1. Implement habitat improvement projects to facilitate the development or enhancement of aquatic habitats, including but not limited to fish barriers, instream structures, and riparian restoration efforts.	**Action FW 9.1, Alternatives B and D.** Develop and improve aquatic habitat through river, stream, and riparian restoration efforts, with an emphasis on natural processes.	**Action C-FW 9.1.** Allow natural processes and implementation of SOPs and BMPs to maintain or improve aquatic habitat.	**Action FW 9.1, Alternatives B and D.** Develop and improve aquatic habitat through river, stream, and riparian restoration efforts, with an emphasis on natural processes.

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Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action A-FW 9.2. Seek cooperative agreements with State Agencies to facilitate the development and maintenance of valuable aquatic resources, such as sport fisheries.	**Action FW 9.2, Alternatives B, C, and D.** As appropriate, seek cooperative agreements with federal, state, local, and tribal agencies to facilitate the development and maintenance of valuable aquatic resources, such as sport fisheries.		
Action A-FW 9.3. Determine site potential based on site characteristics (i.e., Rosgen channel type, geology [Rosgen 1996]) using the General Aquatic Wildlife Survey (GAWS) technique.	**Action B-FW 9.3.** Determine site potential based on site characteristics using PFC, the GAWS technique, or other applicable surveys.	**Action C-FW 9.3.** Determine site potential based on site characteristics (i.e., Rosgen channel type and geology [Rosgen 1996]), using the GAWS, riparian proper functioning condition, or other applicable surveys or techniques.	**Action D-FW 9.3.** Determine site potential based on site characteristics (i.e., Rosgen channel type and geology [Rosgen 1996]), BLM Manual 6671, using the GAWS, riparian proper functioning condition, or other applicable surveys or techniques.
Action A-FW 9.3.1. Achieve land health standards through the development of site-specific stream bank, shoreline and channel stability, alteration percentages in implementation plans.	**Action B-FW 9.3.1.** For streams, banks, and shorelines not meeting or making significant progress towards meeting PFC, improve or maintain stream bank, shoreline, and channel stability appropriate for the site by managing uses to limit annual stream bank alteration impacts to 20 percent or less of linear bank length on fishery streams, spring brooks, and lentic fishery resources.	**Action C-FW 9.3.1.** Improve or maintain stream bank, shoreline, and channel stability appropriate for the site by managing uses to limit annual stream bank alteration impacts to 10 percent or less of linear bank length on fishery streams, spring brooks, and lentic fishery resources.	**Action D-FW 9.3.1.** Improve or maintain stream bank, shoreline, and channel stability appropriate for the site by managing uses to limit annual stream bank alteration impacts to 20 percent or less of bank length on fishery streams, spring brooks, and lentic fishery resources, unless modified through an approved implementation plan.

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Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action A-FW 9.3.2. Achieve land health standards through the development of site-specific stream bank alteration percentages in implementation plans.	**Action B-FW 9.3.2.** For streams, banks, and shorelines not making significant progress toward meeting PFC, manage uses to limit annual stream bank alteration impacts to 20 percent or less of linear bank length of reaches on fishery streams or spring brooks with sensitive channel types (high-extreme sensitivity to disturbance (as defined by Rosgen [Rosgen 1996]), unless modified through an approved implementation plan.	**Action C-FW 9.3.2.** Manage uses to limit annual stream bank alteration impacts to five percent or less of linear bank length of reaches on fishery streams or spring brooks with sensitive channel types (high-extreme sensitivity to disturbance, as defined by Rosgen [Rosgen 1996]), unless modified through an approved implementation plan.	**Action D-FW 9.3.2.** Manage uses to limit annual stream bank alteration impacts to 10 percent or less of linear bank length of reaches on fishery streams or spring brooks with sensitive channel types (moderate-extreme sensitivity to disturbance, [as defined by Rosgen 1996]), unless modified through an approved implementation plan.
OBJECTIVE A-FW 10. Minimize erosion and ensure proper design on access routes to reduce impacts on fishery resources.	**OBJECTIVE FW 10, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Minimize sedimentation and ensure proper design on access routes to reduce impacts on fishery resources. Priority for maintenance would be given to routes impacting fishery resources or aquatic habitats.		
Action A-FW 10.1. BLM access routes on resource area streams would be waterbarred to avoid erosion. Priority given to roads on Sonoma Canyon Creek (Sonoma Range), Thomas Canyon Creek (Sonoma Range), Rock Creek (Sonoma Range),Cottonwood Creek (Granite Range), Red Mountain Creek (Granite Range),	**Action B-FW 10.1.** Maintain, alter, or remove access routes that are adversely affecting aquatic resources and riparian values as they are identified.	**Action C-FW 10.1.** Remove access routes that are adversely impacting aquatic resources and riparian values as they are identified.	**Action D-FW 10.1.** Alter or remove access routes that are adversely impacting aquatic resources and riparian values as they are identified.

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Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Jackson Creek (Jackson Mtn. Range), Kings River, Granite Creek (Trout Creek Mountains), China Creek (Trout Creek Mountains),Horse Creek (Montana Mountains), Craine Creek, Alder Creek (Pine Forest Range), Battle Creek (Jackson Mtn. Range), Pahute Creek Black Rock Range), Alta Creek (Pine Forest Range), Big Creek (Pine Forest Range), Quinn River, and Mary Sloan Creek (Jackson Mtn. Range).			
OBJECTIVE FW 11 (and CA-FW 1), Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Manage spring resources to protect the source integrity and hydrology to ensure availability for aquatic and terrestrial wildlife and other uses.			
Action FW 11.1, Alternatives A and B. Install spring developments when possible: • Downstream of the source and adjacent to the spring brook so that flows are maintained; • Downstream of the source within the spring brook at a location that maximizes the spring flow duration and minimizes thermal load; • Conduct a pre-disturbance spring snail inventory for springs that demonstrate snail habitat characteristics; and • Other techniques.		**Action C-FW 11.1.** Do not allow development of springs.	**Action D-FW 11.1.** When possible, install spring developments using the following: • Placement and development downstream of the source and adjacent to the spring brook so that flows are maintained; • Placement and development downstream of the source within the spring brook at a location

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Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
			that maximizes the spring flow duration and minimizes thermal load; and • Other techniques. Require a pre-disturbance spring snail inventory for springs that demonstrate spring snail habitat characteristics.
Action FW 11.2, Alternatives A and D. Fence spring sources and associated riparian-wetland areas being developed for livestock and wild horse and burro watering. Place watering facilities outside of the spring sources and associated riparian-wetland areas.	**Action B-FW 11.2.** On a case-by-case basis, fence spring sources and associated riparian-wetland areas being developed for livestock and wild horse and burro watering. Watering facilities would be placed outside of the spring sources and associated riparian-wetland areas.	**Action C-FW 11.2.** Do not allow development of springs for livestock or wild horse and burro watering.	**Action D-FW 11.2, Alternatives A and D.** Fence spring sources and associated riparian-wetland areas being developed for livestock and wild horse and burro watering. Place watering facilities outside of the spring sources and associated riparian-wetland areas.

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SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES[1] (SSS) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
GOAL: To manage habitats and populations of special status species in support of their conservation and the recovery of listed species and to ensure that actions authorized, funded, or carried out on public lands do not contribute to the need for sensitive species to become listed.			
OBJECTIVE SSS 1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Manage, maintain, and improve healthy habitat for sensitive species in a manner that precludes listing under the ESA, as amended.			
Action CA-SSS 1.N, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Protect habitat for sensitive species by implementing mitigation measures to reduce adverse impacts. Mitigation measures include; avoidance, no surface occupancy, buffer zones, and seasonal restrictions, onsite and off-site mitigation, use restrictions, rehabilitation or other protective measures.			
Action CA-SSS 1.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Do not authorize any activities that would lead to listing a species.			
Action CA-SSS 1.3, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Implement appropriate mitigation and monitoring to ensure sensitive species within the project area are not affected in a manner that could lead to future listings.			
Action A-SSS 1.5. No similar action.	**Action SSS 1.5, Alternatives B and D.** Allow grazing prescriptions on a case-by-case basis within exclosures with wet meadows or riparian areas that have been closed to livestock grazing, in coordination with the NDOW. Ensure that the reproductive needs of special status species are met.	**Action C-SSS 1.5.** Do not allow grazing prescriptions within exclosures with wet meadows or riparian areas that have been closed to livestock grazing. Ensure that the reproductive needs of special status species are met (e.g., greater sage-grouse, long-billed curlew, short-eared owl).	**Action SSS 1.5, Alternatives B and D.** Allow grazing prescriptions on a case-by-case basis within exclosures with wet meadows or riparian areas that have been closed to livestock grazing, in coordination with the NDOW.

[1] The BLM's 6840 Manual (BLM 2008b) defines special status species as "…species which are proposed for listing, officially listed as threatened or endangered, or are candidates for listing as threatened or endangered under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act (ESA); those listed by a State in a category such as threatened or endangered implying potential endangerment or extinction: and those designated by each State Director as sensitive."

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Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
OBJECTIVE SSS 2, Alternatives A, B, and C. Maintain and improve habitat for T&E species listed by the USFWS to facilitate delisting. Increase the distribution and abundance of federally listed fish through maintenance or restoration of habitat quality and quantity.			**OBJECTIVE D-SSS 2.** To facilitate delisting, maintain and improve habitat for T&E species listed by the USFWS. Increase the distribution and abundance of federally listed fish through maintenance or restoration of habitat quality and quantity.
Action CA-SSS 2.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Implement recovery plan and state species management plans.			
Action CA-SSS 2.2, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Participate on recovery teams and conservation planning efforts.			
Action CA-SSS 2.3, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Implement habitat restoration treatments to facilitate delisting.			
OBJECTIVE CA-SSS 2, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Maintain, protect, and conserve sensitive plant species.			
Action SSS 1.1, Alternatives A and C. Actions proposed within a two-mile radius of known sensitive plant occurrences (based on historic or current data of the Nevada Natural Heritage database) that exhibit similar habitat characteristics would be subject to Action CA-SSS 1.2 and Action CA-SSS 1.3.	**Action B-SSS 1.1.** Protect habitat for sensitive plant species by implementing mitigation measures to reduce adverse impacts. Mitigation measures include avoidance, no surface occupancy, buffer zones, and seasonal restrictions, off-site mitigation, use restrictions, rehabilitation, or other protective measures.	**Action SSS 1.1, Alternatives A and C.** Actions proposed within a two-mile radius of known sensitive plant occurrences (based on historic or current data of the Nevada Natural Heritage database) that exhibit similar habitat characteristics would be subject to Action CA-SSS 1.2 and Action CA-SSS 1.3.	**Action D-SSS 1.1.** Protect sensitive plant species by implementing mitigation measures to reduce adverse impacts. Mitigation measures include avoidance, no surface occupancy, buffer zones, and seasonal restrictions, on-site and off-site mitigation, use restrictions, rehabilitation or other protective measures.

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Action CA-SSS 1.2, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. No surface disturbance would be authorized before a special status species inventory of the project area is completed by a qualified biologist or botanist. In the event a special status species inventory cannot be conducted, a determination would be made by a BLM biologist or botanist as to the likelihood of suitable habitat for the special status species in the project area and if such habitat is likely, it would be assumed the special status species is present as well.			
Action CA-SSS 1.N, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Minimize or eliminate threats to sensitive status plants by: 1) Determining to the extent practical the distribution, abundance, population condition, threats, and habitat needs for sensitive plants; 2) Monitor populations and habitats for sensitive plants; 3) Develop cooperative strategies for conservation by working with partners and stakeholders; 4) Prioritize sensitive species plants and their habitats for conservation actions; and 5) Implement conservation actions including management to conserve native plant biodiversity to reduce the likelihood that native species will become listed as Bureau sensitive species status.			
Action CA-SSS 3.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Continue to manage the Osgood Mountains ACEC for the protection of the milkvetch (*Astragalus yoder-williamsii*) plant species.			
Action CA-SSS 3.2, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Continue to pursue a mineral withdrawal for this critical area.			
OBJECTIVE CA-SSS 4.N, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Manage whitebark pine (*Pinus albicaulis*) stands to preclude the need for listing by reducing threats and preserving natural process such as fire which promote natural regeneration, resistance to insects and reduce competition from other aggressive tree species.			
Action CA-SSS 4.1N, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Inventory whitebark pine stands to determine stand characteristics such as, stage class distribution, health/disease, reproductive success/failure, habitat condition and threats.			
Action CA-SSS 4.2N, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Inventory whitebark pine stands to identify individuals which are resistant to white pine blister rust. Collect seeds from resistant trees for future out planting.			
Action CA-SSS 4.3N, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Conduct mechanical treatments and/or low-intensity prescribed fires to reduce fuel loading, remove competitor species such as white fir and create open areas for the Clark's nutcracker to cache whitebark pine seed underground. Young white pine seedlings will sprout from forgotten cached seed.			
Action CA-SSS 4.4N, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Work with the USDA Forest Service Health Office to assess the vulnerability of whitebark pines to mountain pine beetles and fungal diseases and devise control options.			

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Action CA-SSS 4.5N, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Assess impacts due to unauthorized harvest of trees, branches, cones and seed. If needed, increase signage and law enforcement to eliminate or reduce unauthorized uses.			
Action CA-SSS 4.6N, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Assess impacts due to livestock use within whitebark pine stands. Adjust livestock use of the area to eliminate or reduce impacts associated with livestock grazing.			
Action CA-SSS 4.7N, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Monitor invasive noxious weeds within whitebark pine stands. Eradicate or control noxious weeds following an ecologically-based invasive plant management approach.			
Action CA-SSS 4.8N, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Inventory recreational use of the area to determine if there are impacts on whitebark pine from visitors. (Such impacts may include cutting whitebark trees for fuel, target practice using trees, careless campfires which cause stand replacing fires, damage to tree roots and soil compaction with OHV use.) Devise strategy to eliminate or reduce human impacts on whitebark pine stands.			
Action CA-SSS 4.9N, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Assess potential effects of climate change for the region to develop near and long term options and actions that will promote whitebark pine health and vigor.			
OBJECTIVE D-SSS 3, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Maintain, protect, improve, and restore sage-grouse habitat.			
Action CA-SSS 1.5, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. To the extent possible or appropriate, support plans developed by the local sage-grouse working groups. Develop or update site-specific sage-grouse habitat management objectives and implementation plans with local area planning groups, NDOW and other interest publics. Use Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies' national sage-grouse conservation strategy and other applicable guidance to develop plans.			
Action A-SSS 1.2. Use WAFWA sage-grouse habitat guidelines when planning and permitting projects such as fences, pipelines, roads, gravel pits, rock gathering, power line ROWs, land exchanges, mining, and mineral leasing. NDOW would be given two years notice of proposed large-scale	**Action B-SSS 1.2.** Protect sage-grouse habitat by implementing lease stipulations and mitigation measures to reduce adverse impacts. Mitigation measures include avoidance, surface occupancy restrictions, buffer zones, seasonal use restrictions, off-site mitigation or other protective measures.	**Action C-SSS 1.2.** Protect existing and potential sage-grouse habitats and PMUs from destruction or degradation by adhering to the guidelines below:	**Action D-SSS 1.2.** Protect sage-grouse habitat and achieve land health standards by implementing use restrictions (avoidance and exclusion areas and seasonal restrictions), stipulations and mitigation measures. In accordance with instruction memorandums WO IM 2012-043,

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vegetal manipulations so they can inventory the area for sage-grouse before implementation of the proposal.	**Note:** When making decisions about proposed projects or actions in known sage-grouse habitat, existing plans and guidance would be used by interdisciplinary teams and considered in the decision making process. This guidance includes the conservation actions and guidelines identified in the *Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies – Guidelines to Manage Sage-Grouse Populations and Their Habitats* (Connelly et al 2000), the *Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation Plan for Nevada and Eastern California* (NDOW 2004) and *PMU Plans* developed by the North Central and Washoe-Modoc local area planning groups. Known habitats are those areas identified as nesting, summer and winter habitats identified within PMUs. None of the subject conservation actions and guidelines would be construed as mandatory or standard. Periodic adjustments to the management of sage-grouse habitats and the guidelines would		IM 2012-039 and applicable updates, manage and protect greater sage-grouse habitat by incorporating the following principles: 1. Protection of un-fragmented habitats; 2. Minimization of habitat loss and fragmentation; and 3. Maintain, enhance or restore habitat conditions.

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	be based on the best available information.		
Action A-SSS 1.2.1. No similar action.	**Action B-SSS 1.2.1.** Prohibit surface disturbance or occupancy near leks unless mitigation measures have been developed to avoid or reduce adverse impacts.	**Action C-SSS 1.2.1.** (1) Prohibit all surface-disturbance or occupancy within 3.3 kilometers (2.0 miles) of leks (this requirement may be adjusted based on site-specific conditions, such as topography). (2) Avoid human activity between 6:00 PM and 9:00 AM from March 1 – May 20 within a quarter mile of the perimeter of occupied sage-grouse leks. *WAIVER:* This prohibition may be waived if, after consulting with the NDOW, it is determined that the site has been permanently abandoned or unoccupied for a minimum of 10 years, or that site conditions have changed such that there is no reasonable likelihood of occupation.	**Action D-SSS 1.2.1.** Manage the following PMUs as preliminary priority sage-grouse habitats (PPH) to achieve desired sage-grouse and other sensitive species populations and protect habitat conditions as no surface disturbance or no surface occupancy applicable to the following uses; saleable minerals (Government use subject to the criteria listed below), fluid minerals, solid mineral leasing (energy and non-energy) and rights of way. • North Massacre (adjacent to Black Rock PMU); • Black Rock; • Pine Forest; • Lone Willow; and • Santa Rosa. 1. The District Manager/Authorized Officer may consider allowing surface

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Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
			disturbance and/or surface occupancy or location and rights-of-way based on meeting one of the following management criteria: Recognition of valid existing rights. 2. A determination made through consultation with the NDOW that the proposed action and associated surface disturbance and/or occupancy is located within previously disturbed areas having little or no suitable wildlife habitat or the land is incapable of providing the long term requirements of sage-grouse. 3. New surface disturbance or occupancy may be allowed under one or more of the following conditions where the proposed action and associated surface disturbance would: a. Protect, mitigate, or improve wildlife habitat and

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Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
			b. Provide for public safety. 4. A Right of Way proposed action and associated surface disturbance located within a designated Rights of Way corridor. 5. Connected actions: where the proposed action and associated disturbance is connected with other federal actions or connected private land actions, any associated federal action would avoid sage-grouse 75 percent bird breeding density areas and/or adverse impacts to sage-grouse habitat would be fully mitigated. 6. Surface disturbance defined as "casual use."
Action SSS 1.2.N, Alternatives A, B, and C. No similar action.			• **Action D-SSS 1.2.N.** Manage the following PMUs as preliminary general sage-grouse habitats (PGH) as rights-of-way avoidance areas subject to development of

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Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
			special stipulations and mitigation measures from site specific NEPA analysis, to achieve desired sage-grouse and other sensitive species populations and habitat conditions: Eden Valley, • Sonoma, • East Range, • Humboldt, • Trinity 1 and 2, • Majuba 1, 2, 3, 4, • Sahwave 1 and 2, • Nightingale, • Limbo, • Massacre (south), • Slumbering Hills, and • Jackson.
Action A-SSS 1.2.2. Surface occupancy or disturbance is not allowed within 3.3 kilometers (2.0 miles) of the perimeter of active leks from March 15 to June 1.	**Action B-SSS 1.2.2.** Surface occupancy or disturbance is not allowed within 3.3 kilometers (2.0 miles) of the perimeter of active leks from March 15 to June 1.	**Action C-SSS 1.2.2.** No surface occupancy or disturbance within known sage-grouse nesting, summer, or winter habitats. Known habitats are those areas identified as	**Action D-SSS 1.2.2.** No similar action.

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Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
EXCEPTION: The Authorized Officer may grant an exception if an environmental analysis determines that the action, as proposed or conditioned, does not affect nest attendance, egg laying, chick survival, or nesting success. An exception could also be granted if the proponent, BLM, NDOW, and other affected interests negotiate mitigation that would satisfactorily offset the anticipated losses of nesting habitat or nesting activities. Actions designed to enhance the long-term utility or availability of suitable sage-grouse habitat may be exempted from this timing limitation. *MODIFICATION:* The Authorized Officer may modify the size and shape of the timing limitation area if an environmental analysis indicates the actual habitat suitability for nesting is greater or less than the 3.3-kilometer (2.0-mile) radius. Timeframes may be modified based on studies	*EXCEPTION:* The Authorized Officer may grant an exception if an environmental analysis determines that the action does not affect nest attendance, egg laying, chick survival, or nesting success. An exception could also be granted if the proponent, BLM, and NDOW and other affected interests negotiate mitigation that would satisfactorily offset the anticipated losses of nesting habitat or nesting activities. Actions designed to enhance the long-term utility or availability of suitable sage-grouse habitat may be exempted from this timing limitation. *MODIFICATION:* The Authorized Officer may modify the size and shape of the timing limitation area if an environmental analysis indicates the actual habitat suitability for nesting is greater or less than the 3.3-kilometer (2.0-mile) radius. Timeframes may be modified based on studies	nesting, summer, and winter habitats within PMUs. It is understood that PMUs may be refined and redefined in the future in consultation with local area sage-grouse planning groups. *WAIVER:* This requirement may be waived, if after consulting with the NDOW, it is determined that the described lands are incapable of serving the long-term requirements of sage-grouse nesting, summer, or winter habitat and that these described lands no longer warrant consideration as components of sage-grouse habitat. **Note:** When making decisions about proposed projects or actions in known sage-grouse habitat, the conservation actions and guidelines identified in the *Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies – Guidelines to Manage Sage-Grouse Populations and Their Habitats* (Connelly et al 2000), the *Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation Plan for Nevada and Eastern California* (NDH 2004), the *Nevada Energy and Infrastructure Development Standards to*	

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SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES[1] (SSS) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
documenting local periods of actual use. ***WAIVER:*** This prohibition may be waived, if after consulting with the NDOW, it is determined that the described lands are incapable of serving the long-term requirements of sage-grouse nesting habitat and that these ranges no longer warrant consideration as components of sage-grouse nesting habitat. **Note:** When making decisions about proposed projects or actions in known sage-grouse habitat, existing plans and guidance would be used by interdisciplinary teams and considered in the decision making process. This guidance includes the conservation actions and guidelines identified in the *Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies – Guidelines to Manage Sage-Grouse Populations and Their Habitats* (Connelly et al 2000), the *Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation Plan for Nevada and Eastern California* (NDH 2004), the *Nevada Energy and Infrastructure Development Standards to*	documenting local periods of actual use. ***WAIVER:*** This prohibition may be waived, if, after consulting with the NDOW, it is determined that the described lands are incapable of serving the long-term requirements of sage-grouse nesting habitat and that these ranges no longer warrant consideration as components of sage-grouse nesting habitat. **Note:** When making decisions about proposed projects or actions in known sage-grouse habitat, existing plans and guidance would be used by interdisciplinary teams and considered in the decision making process. This guidance includes the conservation actions and guidelines identified in the *Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies – Guidelines to Manage Sage-Grouse Populations and Their Habitats* (Connelly et al 2000), the *Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation Plan for Nevada and Eastern California* (NDH 2004), the *Nevada*	*Conserve Greater Sage-Grouse Populations and Their Habitats* (Nevada Governor's Sage-Grouse Conservation Team 2010), and PMU Plans developed by the North-Central and Washoe-Modoc local area planning groups would be reviewed by interdisciplinary teams and considered in the decision making process. The subject conservation actions and guidelines would be construed as standards.	

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Conserve Greater Sage-Grouse Populations and Their Habitats (Nevada Governor's Sage-Grouse Conservation Team 2010), and PMU Plans developed by the North Central and Washoe-Modoc local area planning groups. Known habitats are those areas identified as nesting, summer and winter habitats identified within PMUs. None of the subject conservation actions and guidelines would be construed as mandatory or standards. Periodic adjustments to the management of sage-grouse habitats and the guidelines would be based on the best available information.	*Energy and Infrastructure Development Standards to Conserve Greater Sage-Grouse Populations and Their Habitats* (Nevada Governor's Sage-Grouse Conservation Team 2010), and PMU Plans developed by the North-Central and Washoe-Modoc local area planning groups. Known habitats are those areas identified as nesting, summer, and winter habitats identified within PMUs. None of the subject conservation actions and guidelines would be construed as mandatory or standards. Periodic adjustments to the management of sage-grouse habitats and the guidelines would be based on the best available information.		
Action A-SSS 1.2.3. Location of high profile structures (e.g., buildings, storage tanks, overhead power lines, wind turbines, towers, and windmills) would be authorized on a case-by-case basis from a quarter mile to two miles of an active sage-grouse lek.	**Action B-SSS 1.2.3.** Prohibit high profile structures (e.g., buildings, storage tanks, overhead power lines, wind turbines, towers, and windmills) near sage-grouse leks unless mitigation measures have been developed to reduce adverse impacts.	**Action C-SSS 1.2.3.** High profile structures (e.g., buildings, storage tanks, overhead power lines, wind turbines, towers, and windmills) would not be authorized within 3.3 kilometers (2 miles) of an active sage-grouse lek.	**Action D-SSS 1.2.3.** On a case by case basis apply distance buffers when locating high profile structures (e.g., buildings, storage tanks, overhead power lines, wind turbines, towers and windmills) near active sage-grouse leks.

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Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
OBJECTIVE SSS 3, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Maintain, protect, improve, and restore Pygmy Rabbit habitat.			
Action SSS 1.3, Alternatives A and C. Actions proposed within potential pygmy rabbit habitat would be subject to the actions below.	**Action SSS 1.3, Alternatives B and D.** Protect pygmy rabbit habitat by implementing mitigation measures to reduce adverse impacts. Mitigation measures include avoidance, no surface occupancy, buffer zones, seasonal restrictions, off-site mitigation, use restrictions, and rehabilitation. Actions proposed within potential pygmy rabbit habitat would be subject to the actions below.	**Action SSS 1.3, Alternatives A and C.** Actions proposed within potential pygmy rabbit habitat would be subject to the actions below.	**Action SSS 1.3, Alternatives B and D.** Protect pygmy rabbit habitat by implementing mitigation measures to reduce adverse impacts. Mitigation measures include avoidance, no surface occupancy, buffer zones, seasonal restrictions, off-site mitigation, use restrictions, and rehabilitation. Actions proposed within potential pygmy rabbit habitat would be subject to the actions below.
Action SSS 1.3.1, Alternatives A, B, and C. No mechanical surface disturbance would be authorized before completion of a pygmy rabbit inventory of the project area by a qualified biologist.			**Action D-SSS 1.3.1.** No mechanical surface disturbance or prescribed fire would be authorized before completion of a pygmy rabbit inventory of the project area by a qualified biologist. Note: These actions apply as long as the pygmy rabbit remains a sensitive species.

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SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES[1] (SSS) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action SSS 1.3.2, Alternatives A and B. Appropriate mitigation and monitoring to ensure pygmy rabbit habitat within the project area is not affected in a manner that could lead to future listings. **Note:** These actions apply as long as the pygmy rabbit remains a sensitive species.		**Action C-SSS 1.3.2.** Prohibit disturbance of active pygmy rabbit burrows. **Note:** These actions apply as long as the pygmy rabbit remains a sensitive species.	**Action D-SSS 1.3.2.** No similar action.
OBJECTIVE SSS 3, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Maintain, protect, and improve, bat (sensitive or non-sensitive) habitat.			
Action SSS 1.4, Alternatives A and C. Actions proposed within existing and potential bat habitat would be subject to the following actions:	**Action SSS 1.4, Alternatives B and D.** Protect bat habitat by implementing mitigation measures to reduce adverse impacts. Mitigation measures include avoidance, no surface occupancy, buffer zones, seasonal restrictions, off-site mitigation, use restrictions, and rehabilitation.	**Action SSS 1.4, Alternatives A and C.** Actions proposed within existing and potential bat habitat would be subject to the following actions:	**Action SSS 1.4, Alternatives B and D.** Protect bat habitat by implementing mitigation measures to reduce adverse impacts. Mitigation measures include avoidance, no surface occupancy, buffer zones, seasonal restrictions, off-site mitigation, use restrictions, and rehabilitation.
Action SSS 1.4.1, Alternatives A, B, and D. Inventory for bats and habitat usage before surface occupancy or disturbance proposed within 200 yards of adits or caves not known to be occupied.		**Action C-SSS 1.4.1.** Inventory for bats and habitat usage before surface occupancy or disturbance proposed within 500 yards of adits or caves not known to be occupied.	**Action SSS 1.4.1, Alternatives A, B, and D.** Inventory for bats and habitat usage before surface disturbance or occupancy that is proposed within 200 yards of adits or caves not known to be occupied.
Action CA-SSS 1.6, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Protect bat habitat and provide for public safety by constructing bat gates or other suitable devices to restrict human access to occupied adits and caves. Evaluate need for action on a case-by-case basis.			

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SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES[1] (SSS) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action A-SSS 1.4.2. Do not allow large-scale surface-disturbing discretionary actions within 200 yards of occupied adits, caves, or other habitats.	**Action B-SSS 1.4.2.** Allow surface-disturbing discretionary actions near occupied adits, caves, or other habitats by developing mitigation measures to avoid or reduce adverse impacts.	**Action C-SSS 1.4.2.** Do not allow large-scale surface-disturbing discretionary actions within 500 yards of occupied adits, caves, or other habitats.	**Action D-SSS 1.4.2.** No similar action.
Action SSS 1.4.3, Alternatives A and D. Discourage mining-related activities such as drilling or blasting within 200 yards of occupied habitats. Where mining-related activities cannot avoid bat habitat, develop and implement mitigation measures, including off-site mitigation.	**Action B-SSS 1.4.3.** Discourage mining activities, such as drilling or blasting within 200 yards of occupied habitats. Where mining activities cannot avoid bat habitat, develop and implement mitigation measures, including off-site mitigation.	**Action C-SSS 1.4.3.** Discourage mining-related activities, such as drilling or blasting, within 500 yards of occupied habitats. Where mining-related activities cannot avoid bat habitat, develop and implement mitigation measures, including off-site mitigation.	**Action SSS 1.4.3, Alternatives A and D.** Discourage mining-related activities, such as drilling or blasting within 200 yards of occupied habitats. Where mining-related activities cannot avoid bat habitat, develop and implement mitigation measures, including off-site mitigation.
OBJECTIVE SSS 2, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Maintain, protect, improve, and restore raptor habitat.			
Action SSS 1.7, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Protect cliff nesting sites and other raptor nests. Avoid tree control within a one-mile radius of documented active ferruginous hawk nests. Mitigate adverse impacts through use restrictions or avoidance or by providing alternative viable nest sites or employing other mitigation measures, following the guidelines of the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and other applicable guidance.			
OBJECTIVE D-SSS 2, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Manage, improve and maintain habitat for T&E species listed by the USFWS to facilitate delisting. Increase the distribution and abundance of federally listed fish through maintenance or restoration of habitat quality and quantity.			
Action A-SSS 2.1. Implement conservation recommendations from the USFWS.	**Action SSS 2.1, Alternatives B and C.** Implement terms and conditions from the USFWS.		**Action D-SSS 2.1.** As applicable, implement terms and conditions from the USFWS and in cooperation and consultation with other agencies.

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Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action A-SSS 2.2. Cooperate with the NDOW and USFWS in the transplant of the LCT into streams determined by the USFWS LCT recovery plan (USFWS 1995) and the NDOW LCT Species Management Plan (NDOW 1999) as potential or suitable habitat. Augmentation of existing populations would be allowed regardless if the population resulted from a reintroduction, from expansion or pioneering of an existing population.	**Action B-SSS 2.2.** Manage suitable existing LCT habitat to accommodate augmentation of existing populations and potential habitat defined by the USFWS LCT recovery plan only (USFWS 1995).	**Action C-SSS 2.2.** Manage suitable and potential LCT habitat to accommodate augmentation of existing populations and expansion of populations into potential habitat defined by the USFWS LCT Recovery Plan (USFWS 1995).	**Action D-SSS 2.2.** Cooperate with the NDOW and USFWS in evaluating the transplant of LCT into streams determined as potential or suitable habitat defined by the USFWS LCT Recovery Plan (USFWS 1995). Augmentation of existing populations would be allowed regardless if the population resulted from a reintroduction or from expansion or pioneering of an existing population.

WILD HORSES AND BURROS (WHB) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
GOAL: Protect, manage, and control healthy wild horse and burro (WHB) populations within established herd management areas (HMAs) at appropriate management levels (AMLs) in a manner designed to achieve and maintain a thriving natural ecological balance (TNEB) and multiple-use relationship on public lands.				
OBJECTIVE A-WHB 1. Continue to manage WHB and WHB habitat on 20 HMAs and 15	**OBJECTIVE WHB 1, Alternatives B and C.** WHB management would occur in HMAs where habitat conditions (forage, water, cover, space) are adequate and meet land health standards to support healthy			**OBJECTIVE D-WHB 1.** Administer HMAs to support healthy populations and achieve

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WILD HORSES AND BURROS (WHB) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
herd areas (HAs) and manage and protect WHB where they occurred on 12/15/1971 on non-checkerboard lands.	populations and where a TNEB and multiple-use relationship can be achieved and maintained.			land health standards for WHB where a TNEB and multiple-use relationship can be achieved and maintained.
Action A-WHB 1.1. Maintain HMA and HA boundaries (see Figures 2-6 and 2-7, Appendix A).	**Action B-WHB 1.1.** Maintain HMA and HA boundaries, except as noted below under Action WHB 1.3.	**Action C-WHB 1.1.** Maintain HA boundaries (Figure 2-6, Appendix A).		**Action D-WHB 1.1.** Maintain original HA boundaries to accurately and consistently display where WHB existed in 1971, as supported by evidence.
Action WHB 1.2, Alternatives A and C. Maintain HMA boundaries based on habitat and historic presence (1971 footprint).	**Action B-WHB 1.2.** Adjust HMA boundaries (Figure 2-8, Appendix A) to existing fences or topological barriers where these features act as a physical boundary. Not to expand beyond original HA (Figure 2-6, Appendix A) boundaries and where little loss of HMA acreage would occur, including HMAs within the NCA. • Black Rock East (north)—fence • Black Rock West and Warm Springs Canyon—fence • Buffalo Hills—topological barriers	**Action WHB 1.2, Alternatives A and C.** Maintain HMA boundaries based on habitat and historic presence (1971 footprint; Figure 2-9, Appendix A).		**Action D-WHB 1.2.** Adjust HMA boundaries (Figure 2-10, Appendix A) to existing fences or topological barriers where these features act as a physical boundary. Not to expand beyond original HA (Figure 2-6, Appendix A) boundaries and where little loss of HMA acreage would occur, including HMAs within the NCA. • Black Rock East (north)—fence • Black Rock West and Warm Springs Canyon—fence • Buffalo Hills—topological barriers

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Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
	• Calico Mountains and Warm Springs Canyon—topological barriers • Fox and Lake Range—fence • Kamma Mountains—fence • Lava Beds—fence • McGee Mountain—fence • Nightingale Mountains—fence • Seven Troughs—fence • Snowstorms Mountains—fence			• Calico Mountains and Warm Springs Canyon—topological barriers • Fox and Lake Range—fence • Jackson Mountain—fence (Desert Valley Allotment) • Kamma Mountains—fence • Lava Beds—fence • McGee Mountain—fence • Nightingale—fence • Seven Troughs—fence
Action A-WHB 1.3. Remove WHB from the checkerboard horse use areas (HUAs) unless a cooperative agreement providing for the retention and protection of WHB is consummated with the affected private landowner(s).	**Action B-WHB 1.3.** Remove all WHB from HAs and HMAs with checkerboard lands and revert HMAs to HA status. • Shawave-Nightingale HMA—boundary would be changed on the south end to reflect the removal of the checkerboard lands and • Seven Troughs HMA—boundary would be	**Action WHB 1.3, Alternatives C and D.** Adjust HMA boundaries to eliminate checkerboard areas and revert checkerboard portions to HA status and remove all existing WHB from outside the HA and HMA: • Shawave-Nightingale HMA—boundary would be changed on the south end to reflect the removal of the checkerboard lands and • Seven Troughs HMA—boundary would be changed on the east side to reflect removal of the checkerboard lands.		

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	changed on the east side to reflect of removal of the checkerboard lands.			
Action WHB 1.4, Alternatives A and B. Maintain separate HMAs.		**Action C-WHB 1.4.** Consolidate contiguous HMAs where inter-movement of animals occurs and it makes biological sense. • Combine the Black Rock East and West HMAs, creating the Black Rock Range HMA and • Combine the Shawave and Nightingale HMA, creating the Shawave HMA.		**Action D-WHB 1.4.** Consolidate HMAs where inter-movement of animals occurs and there are biological, administrative, and long-term benefits: • Combine the Black Rock East and West HMAs, creating the Black Rock Range HMA and • Combine the Shawave and Nightingale HMA, creating the Shawave HMA.
Action WHB 1.5, Alternatives A, B, and C. No similar Action.				**Action D-WHB 1.5.** Contiguous HMAs with documented reproductive interaction would be managed as complexes to enable better management of genetic traits for the population and to improve coordination of monitoring and gathering.
Action WHB 1.6, Alternatives A and D. In HMAs with both wild horse and burro AMLs, conversion	**Action B-WHB 1.6.** Do not allow conversion of AML between WHB.	**Action C-WHB 1.6.** In HMAs with both wild horse and burro AMLs, conversion from wild horses		**Action WHB 1.6, Alternatives A and D.** In HMAs with both wild horse and burro AMLs,

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Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
from wild horses to burros and from burros to wild horses may occur to ensure healthy populations and a thriving natural ecological balance is maintained while managing for species most appropriate for available habitat.		to burros may occur to ensure healthy, genetically diverse populations and a thriving natural ecological balance is maintained while managing for species most appropriate for available habitat.		conversion from wild horses to burros and from burros to wild horses may occur to ensure healthy populations and a thriving natural ecological balance is maintained while managing for species most appropriate for available habitat.
OBJECTIVE WHB 2, Alternatives A and C. Maintain the free-roaming nature of WHB.	**OBJECTIVE B-WHB 2.** Manage the free-roaming nature of WHB secondary to other multiple uses.	**OBJECTIVE C-WHB 2, Alternatives A and C.** Maintain the free-roaming nature of WHB.		**OBJECTIVE D-WHB 2.** Maintain the free-roaming nature of WHB within HMAs.
Action A-WHB 2.1. Allow fence construction if it doesn't impair the free-roaming nature of WHB.	**Action B-WHB 2.1.** Allow fence construction to accommodate multiple uses but allow for WHB movement (such as gates, let-down fences).	**Action C-WHB 2.1.** Maintain open unobstructed landscapes and the free-roaming nature of WHB by not allowing fence construction.		**Action D-WHB 2.1.** Allow fence construction if it doesn't impair the free-roaming nature of WHB within HMAs.
Action WHB 2.2, Alternatives A and B. Maintain, modify, and reconstruct fences to accommodate multiple uses but allow for WHB movement (such as gates, let-down fences).		**Action C-WHB 2.2.** Maintain open unobstructed landscapes and the free-roaming nature of WHB by removing fences that impair free-roaming nature of WHB.		**Action D-WHB 2.2.** Maintain, modify, or reconstruct fences so they don't impair the free-roaming nature of WHB. Remove, on a case-by-case basis, fences that are not meeting resource objectives or that impair the free-roaming nature of WHB within HMAs.

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WILD HORSES AND BURROS (WHB) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
OBJECTIVE A-WHB 3. Ensure unencumbered access to water by WHB within HMAs.	**OBJECTIVE WHB 3, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Ensure WHB have safe, unencumbered access to water within HMAs.			
Action A-WHB 3.1. Develop sufficient off-site water when water sources are fenced to protect spring or source integrity.	**Action B-WHB 3.1.** Develop alternate waters when existing water sources that are used by WHB are fenced or otherwise encumbered.	**Action C-WHB 3.1.** Develop alternate waters when existing water sources that are used by WHB are fenced or otherwise encumbered. Alternate waters would preferably require little or no maintenance.		**Action D-WHB 3.1.** In accordance with State of Nevada water law, develop alternate waters within HMAs when existing water sources that are used by WHBs have been impacted by either natural or man- caused events that render water unavailable. Development of artificial water sources would not be used to increase WHB populations, but would make water available to support AML or distribute WHB use on available habitat. Development of artificial water sources would not be used to increase WHB populations but rather make water available or distribute their use on available habitat.
Action WHB 3.2, Alternatives A and C. Acquire water rights for WHB.	**Action B-WHB 3.2.** Do not acquire water rights as a beneficial use for WHB.	**Action WHB 3.2, Alternatives A and C.** Acquire water rights for WHB.		**Action D-WHB 3.2.** In accordance with Nevada water law, acquire water rights for WHB within HMAs.

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WILD HORSES AND BURROS (WHB) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action A-WHB 3.3. When private water sources used by WHB are no longer available, develop alternate waters when water is the limiting habitat component.	**Action WHB 3.3, Alternatives B and C.** When private water sources used by WHB within HMAs are no longer available, reduce AML to account for the decreased availability of water when water is the limiting habitat component.			**Action D-WHB 3.3.** When private water sources used by WHB are no longer available or water is a limiting habitat component in the HMA, re-evaluate the AML for the HMA and/or consider returning the HMA to HA status and remove the WHB.
OBJECTIVE WHB 4, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Protect WHB from harm, harassment, disease, and illegal capture.				
Action WHB 4.1, Alternatives A and B. Proposed activities that could result in adverse impacts on the health and welfare of WHB may be permitted in HMAs subject to stipulated safeguards, SOPs and mitigation measures (e.g., seasonal closures, signage, reroute course).		**Action C-WHB 4.1.** Proposed activities, which could result in adverse impacts on the health and welfare of WHB would not be permitted in HMAs unless impacts were determined to be minimal.		**Action D-WHB 4.1.** On a case by case basis, provide for multiple use by implementing permit stipulations and mitigation measures (e.g., seasonal closures, signage, rerouted courses) to reduce adverse impacts to WHB habitat or populations.
Action A-WHB 4.2. License domestic horses and burros only in those grazing allotments outside of established HMAs where such domestic animals would not be expected to mix with populations of wild horses and burros.	**Action B-WHB 4.2.** See Action B-LG 2.1.	**Action C-WHB 4.2.** See Action C-LG 2.1.		**Action D-WHB 4.2.** See Action D-LG 2.1.

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Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

WILD HORSES AND BURROS (WHB) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
OBJECTIVE WHB 5, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Maintain Appropriate Management Levels within HMAs.				
Action WHB 5.1, Alternatives A, B, and D. Maintain established AMLs as a population range.		**Action C-WHB 5.1** Maintain AMLs as a single number not as a range.		**Action WHB 5.1, Alternatives A, B, and D.** Maintain established AMLs as a population range.
Action A-WHB 5.2. Gather WHB to reduce horse and burro numbers to set AMLs. All WHB residing within HAs and outside of HMAs would be removed during any population management action.	**Action B-WHB 5.2.** Gather excess WHB to the low AML level when populations exceed the upper AML level and monitoring data supports that excess animals are present and need to be removed. All WHB residing within HAs and outside of HMAs would be removed during any population management action.	**Action C-WHB 5.2.** Gather excess WHB to AML by using no less than a four-year gather cycle. All WHB residing within HAs and outside of HMAs would be removed during any population management action.		**Action D-WHB 5.2.** Gather excess WHB to low or mid AML level when populations meet or exceed the upper AML level and monitoring data supports that excess animals are present and need to be removed. All WHB residing within HAs and outside of HMAs would be removed during any population management action.
Action WHB 5.3, Alternatives A and B. Use fertility inhibitors as available to slow population growth to maintain a four-year gather cycle at minimum (longer cycles preferred).		**Action C-WHB 5.3.** Do not use fertility control measures.		**Action D-WHB 5.3** Use fertility control (e.g., PZP, SpayVac, GonaCon, or other approved agents) to slow population growth rates to maintain a four-year gather cycle at minimum (longer cycles preferred).
Action WHB 5.4, Alternatives A, B, and C. No similar action.				**Action D-WHB 5.4** (1) Allow for the use of non-reproductive animals, in part or whole, for population management of HMAs

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

WILD HORSES AND BURROS (WHB) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
				within the WD. Depending on the population growth rate control that is needed per the specific HMA, the percentage of the non-reproductive animals within the managed herd may vary between HMAs. Criteria for totally non-breeding herds: • HMAs where there is little chance of wild horses or burros from another HMA interacting with the HMA proposed for a non-breeding herd. • HMAs with high AML set at or below 150. • HMAs where there are isolated herds of wild horses or burros that do not interact with the total HMA population and therefore have limited genetic diversity. • Use a portion of population as non-reproducing for any HMA

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

WILD HORSES AND BURROS (WHB) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
				with low AML greater than 100 head. Criteria for partially non-breeding herds: • HMAs where gather efficiencies have been consistently below 80 percent. (Fertility control requires 80 percent gather efficiency to be effective). (2) Manage the Tobin Range HMA as a totally non-breeding herd.
Action WHB 5.5, Alternatives A, B, and C. No similar action.				**Action WHB 5.5.** In HMAs with a lower AML limit of 150 animals or more, allow for the adjusting of sex ratios of WHB in favor of males to reduce the number of breeding females to slow population growth rates to maintain a four-year gather cycle at minimum (longer cycles preferred).
Action A-WHB 5.6. Monitor WHB and their habitat and use data to analyze the appropriateness of AMLs by means of the FMUD process.	**Action B-WHB 5.6.** When reevaluating AML, adjust AML with emphasis on multiple-use needs.	**Action C-WHB 5.6.** When reevaluating AML, adjust it with emphasis on maintaining healthy T&E habitat in priority watersheds.		**Action D-WHB 5.6** When evaluating AML, assess the suitability of existing HMAs to sustain healthy, genetically diverse populations of WHB in balance with their habitat and other

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

WILD HORSES AND BURROS (WHB) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
				multiple uses (TNEB), using the multi-tiered process outlined in BLM Handbook 4700-1 and adjust AML as applicable.
Action WHB 5.6.1, Alternatives A and C. Maintain current HMA and HA status. All WHB residing within HAs and outside of HMAs would be removed during any population management action.	**Action B-WHB 5.6.1,** Revert HMA status to HA for areas that do not provide the critical habitat components to support healthy, diverse WHB populations; vacate AML and remove animals.	**Action WHB 5.6.1, Alternatives A and C.** Maintain current HMA and HA status. All WHB residing within HAs and outside of HMAs would be removed during any population management action.		**Action D-WHB 5.6.1.** Return HMAs to HA status on those areas that do not provide the critical habitat components or TNEB to support healthy, genetically diverse populations of WHB or where current WHB populations reside outside the HMA due to limited habitat. Remove all WHB from the area.
Action A-WHB 5.7. Manage WHB forage on a sustained yield basis within HMAs.	**Action B-WHB 5.7.** If monitoring data indicate that adverse impacts on resources are occurring as a result of livestock, wild horses, and burros, appropriate management actions would be applied primarily to WHB and secondarily to livestock.	**Action C-WHB 5.7.** If monitoring data indicates that adverse impacts on resources are occurring as a result of livestock, wild horses or burros, appropriate management actions would be applied primarily to livestock and secondarily to WHB.	**Action C-WHB 5.7.** No livestock grazing.	**Action D-WHB 5.7.** If monitoring data indicate that adverse impacts on resources are occurring as a result of livestock, wild horses, or burros, appropriate management actions (e.g., adjust AUMs or AMLs, fence, season of use) would be made to the specific class of use (i.e., livestock, wild horses, burros) causing the impacts. In absence of specie specific monitoring data, adjustments in available forage

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

WILD HORSES AND BURROS (WHB) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
				would be proportional to applicable livestock active AUMs and WHB AMLs. (See LG 1.3.1).
Action CA-WHB 1.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Manage WHB that are currently administered via memorandums of understanding (MOUs),* in accordance with this RMP or applicable implementation plans, unless otherwise specified in the MOU. Develop interagency and interoffice MOUs to manage WHB as applicable. *MOU is defined in this case as agreements with other district offices and agencies where WHB are managed across district office and agency administrative boundaries.				

WILDLAND FIRE ECOLOGY MANAGEMENT (WFM) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Suppression			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
GOAL: Consistent with the National Fire Plan and Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy, respond to wildfires based on social, legal, and ecological consequences of the fire. The circumstances under which fire occurs and the likely consequences on firefighter and public safety, natural and cultural resources, and the values to be protected dictate the appropriate response to the fire within and next to agency-administered lands.			
OBJECTIVE CA-WFM 1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Manage fire for one or more objectives as they are affected by changes in fuels, weather, topography, social understanding and tolerance, and involvement of other governmental jurisdictions. The fire management priorities, in order, are: 1. Life and Safety—Firefighter and public safety is the first priority (BLM 2004d). 2. Property Protection—Prevent the movement of wildfires from wildlands into WUI areas, out of the WUI area into wildlands and improve efficiency of wildfire suppression in WUI situations. Develop and clarify jurisdictional inter-relationships among local, state, tribal and federal protection entities based on enabling protection authorities and assistance/mutual aid responsibilities.			

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

WILDLAND FIRE ECOLOGY MANAGEMENT (WFM) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Suppression			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
3. Fire Management and Ecosystem Sustainability—Use the full range of fire management activities to help achieve ecosystem sustainability and to protect, improve, or maintain cultural and natural resources, including areas at risk of invasion by nonnative plant species. Prioritize suppression response areas to include forest resources, threatened and endangered species habitat areas, areas of critical environmental concern, priority watersheds, priority population management units, and priority wildlife habitat areas.			
Action CA-WFM 1.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Use a decision support process to guide and document wildfire management decisions (e.g. Wildland Fire Decision Support System [WFDSS]). Identify and employ suppression tactics appropriate for threatened communities or resources, while adhering to minimum impact suppression tactics. Use fire equipment as appropriate including aircraft and fire engines to apply retardant, foam and water, dozers or other heavy equipment to construct fire lines and handcrews.			
Action CA-WFM 1.3, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Continue to annually update fire management strategies to reflect shifts in priorities based on population growth or resource priorities within the WD.			
OBJECTIVE WFM 1, Alternatives A, B, and C. Manage fire to achieve multiple objectives.			**OBJECTIVE D-WFM 1.** Manage fire to allow the full spectrum of management responses and to achieve multiple objectives including to achieve resource benefits.
Action WFM 1.1, Alternatives A and C. No similar action.	**Action WFM 1.1, Alternatives B and D.** Manage 110,167 acres as conditional suppression areas where fire may be used to improve or provide habitat or resource benefits (Figure 2-11, Appendix A).	**Action WFM 1.1, Alternatives A and C.** No similar action.	**Action WFM 1.1, Alternatives B and D.** Manage 110,167 acres as conditional suppression areas where fire may be used to improve or provide habitat or other resource benefits.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

WILDLAND FIRE ECOLOGY MANAGEMENT (WFM) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Suppression			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
OBJECTIVE CA-WFM 2, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Promote interagency cooperation and coordination.			
Action CA-WFM 2.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Collaborate with interagency partners to develop cross-jurisdictional management strategies and prioritize interagency cross-boundary wildfire management actions.			
Action CA-WFM 2.2, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Implement an interagency fire protection process (e.g., fire program analysis) for landscape-scale fire management planning.			
Action CA-WFM 3.2, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Identify, prioritize, and implement wildland fire protection plans and community assistance strategies.			
Action CA-WFM 3.3, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Implement interagency and other partnership fire planning process for landscape-scale fire management planning.			
OBJECTIVE CA-WFM 5, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Increase scientific knowledge of biological, physical, and sociological factors.			
Action CA-WFM 5.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. As practical, implement new approaches for fuels management activities and new science for fuels and suppression management on a case-by-case basis.			

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

FUELS MANAGEMENT *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Fuels, Rehabilitation, Community Service			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
GOAL: Protect, improve, and restore natural and cultural resources and community infrastructure through wildland fire management. Promote an interagency approach to managing fires on an ecosystem basis. Encourage and support research to advance understanding of fire behavior, effects, ecology, and management. Reduce fire return intervals and size in cheatgrass or annual dominated sites.			
OBJECTIVE CA-WFM 3, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Manage fuels to protect WUI and natural and cultural resources.			
Action CA-WFM 3.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Implement hazardous fuels reduction projects and treatments in the wildland urban interface and within areas containing high resource values, based on national, state, and district office priorities, Community/County Risk Assessment Data, and the Healthy Forests Restoration Act and Healthy Forests Initiative.			
Action A-WFM 2.1. Use management tools, such as prescribed fire and vegetation manipulation (mechanical, biological, and chemical treatments), to construct fuel break or green strips.	**Action WFM 2.1, Alternatives B and D.** Use management tools, such as prescribed fire and vegetation manipulation (mechanical, biological, prescriptive grazing, and chemical treatments), to construct fuel break or green strips.	**Action C-WFM 2.1.** Use management tools, such as vegetation manipulation (mechanical, biological, and prescriptive grazing [except under Option 2]) to construct fuel breaks or green strips.	**Action WFM 2.1, Alternatives B and D.** Use management tools, such as prescribed fire and vegetation manipulation (mechanical, biological, prescriptive grazing, and chemical treatments), to construct fuel break or green strips.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
OBJECTIVE CA-WFM 4, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Stabilize and Rehabilitate rangeland to provide for human life and safety and achieve perennial plant communities that are healthy, productive, diverse, and resilient, while meeting resource objectives within the Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation (ES&R) Program.			
Action CA-WFM 4.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Rehabilitate degraded rangeland by determining and implementing suitable land treatments to achieve ES&R objectives, based on the National Fire Rehabilitation Plan or applicable updates, existing land use plans, and ES&R program guidance (See Objective VR 3).			
Community Service and Prevention			
OBJECTIVE CA-WFM 6, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Prevent human-caused fire ignitions by implementing risk assessments, prevention, and mitigation plans.			
Action CA-WFM 6.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Develop and communicate public education messages, with emphasis on fire prevention, role of fire in natural resources management, and building public understanding of their role with respect to living and recreating in fire prone areas.			
Action CA-WFM 6.2, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Issue fire restriction orders, such as closures during times of high or extreme fire danger to mitigate the risk of wildland fire, in accordance with the Central Nevada Interagency Dispatch Center Zone's Fire Restrictions Plan.			

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

CULTURAL RESOURCES (CR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
GOAL: Identify, preserve, and protect significant cultural resources and ensure that they are available for appropriate uses by present and future generations (FLPMA, Section 103(c), 201(a) and (c); National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Section 110(a); Archaeological Resources Protection Act, Section 14(a)). Seek to reduce imminent threats to and resolve potential conflicts from natural or human-caused deterioration or potential conflict with other resource uses (FLPMA, Section 103(c), NHPA Section 106 and 110(a) (2)) by ensuring that all authorizations for land and resource use comply with the NHPA, Section 106, the Nevada BLM and SHPO Protocol, and the Nevada BLM Cultural Resource Guidelines.			
OBJECTIVE CA-CR 1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Preserve and protect cultural resources.			
Action CA-CR 1.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Develop stipulations, use restrictions, and mitigation measures to avoid or reduce adverse impacts on cultural resources.			
Action CA-CR 1.3, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Coordinate with proponents early in the implementation planning process to define an area of potential effects, conduct a literature review, and complete inventories, mitigation, and other related actions in consultation with the SHPO and other parties, as appropriate.			
OBJECTIVE CA-CR 2, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. All current and future sites would be evaluated for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).			
Action CA-CR 2.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Cultural resources that are currently listed or are considered eligible for listing on the NRHP would be managed for conservation and protection. In cases where an adverse impact could result from a land use action, mitigation measures would be prescribed, preferably avoidance. Where avoidance is not appropriate, adverse impacts would be mitigated through the development and implementation of a data recovery program or other appropriate measures, in consultation with the Nevada SHPO and local Native American groups and in compliance with the programmatic agreement between BLM and SHPO.			
Action A-CR 2.1.1 NRHP eligible or listed sites would be protected as follows: • S-1 cultural and historical sites would be open to fluid mineral leasing but subject	**Action A-CR 2.1.1** NRHP eligible or listed sites would be protected as follows: • Mineral material disposal would be open to government use only within	**Action A-CR 2.1.1** NRHP eligible or listed sites would be protected as follows: • No mineral material sales would be allowed within one-quarter mile (C-MR	**Action A-CR 2.1.1.** NRHP eligible or listed sites would be protected as follows: • No mineral material disposal within NRHP listed cultural sites (D-MR 2.2[f]).

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

CULTURAL RESOURCES (CR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
to a no surface occupancy stipulation (A-MR 4.1.3) • National register eligible sites would be open to solid mineral leasing but subject to a no surface occupancy stipulation (A-MR 6.1.3) • Rights to locatable minerals would have special handling, additional limitations, or special stipulations applied to the authorizations within one-quarter mile of these cultural sites (A-MR 9.3.1[n]).	one quarter mile of cultural sites that are listed on the NRHP or that have been determined to be eligible for that listing. (B-MR 2.1.3 [c]). • No fluid or solid mineral surface occupancy would be allowed within one-quarter mile (B-MR 4.1.3[a] and 6.1.3[a]). • Rights to locatable minerals would have special handling, additional limitations, or special stipulations applied to the authorizations within one-quarter mile of these cultural sites (B-MR 9.3.1[m]).	2.2[h]). • No fluid or solid mineral leasing would be allowed within one-quarter mile (C-MR 4.2[j] and 6.2[k]). • Rights to locatable minerals would have special handling, additional limitations, or special stipulations applied to the authorizations within one-quarter mile of these cultural sites (C-MR 9.3.1[p]).	• No fluid or solid mineral leasing would be allowed within these cultural sites (D-MR 4.2[f] and D-MR 6.2[f]). • Rights to locatable minerals would have special handling, additional limitations, or special stipulations applied to the authorizations within the location of these cultural sites (D-MR 9.3.1[m]).
OBJECTIVE CR 1, Alternatives A, B, and C. No similar action.			**OBJECTIVE D-CR 1.** Identify appropriate uses of cultural resource sites and manage them accordingly.
Action A-CR 1.1. No similar action.	**Action B-CR 1.1.** Protect the viewshed of the Lovelock Cave Backcountry Byway by managing the viewshed to VRM III.	**Action CR 1.1, Alternatives C and D.** Protect the viewshed of the Lovelock Cave Backcountry Byway by managing the viewshed to VRM II.	

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

CULTURAL RESOURCES (CR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Actions A and B-CR N No Similar Action. Lovelock Cave would be withdrawn from locatable mineral development (A, B, and C-MR 9.2). No fluid or solid mineral leasing would be allowed within this withdrawal area (A, B, and C-MR 4.2 and 6.2)		**Actions C-CR N No Similar Action.** Lovelock Cave would be withdrawn from locatable mineral development (A, B, and C-MR 9.2). No fluid or solid mineral leasing would be allowed within this withdrawal area (A, B, and C-MR 4.2 and 6.2). The withdrawal areas would be closed to mineral material disposal (C-MR 2.2[d]).	**Action D-CR N.** 640 acres surrounding Lovelock Cave would be withdrawn from locatable mineral development. (D-MR 9.2). The withdrawal area would be closed to mineral material disposal (D-MR 2.2[c]). No fluid or solid mineral leasing would be allowed within this withdrawal area (D-MR 4.2 and 6.2)
Action CR 1.2, Alternatives A and B. Most of the planning area, including culturally sensitive areas, would remain open to OHV use.		**Action C-CR 1.2.** Develop mitigation measures to protect cultural resource sites from OHV and other uses. For example, culturally sensitive areas would be designated as limited to OHV use through travel management plan (C-R 10.1).	**Action D-CR 1.2.** Develop mitigation measures to protect cultural resource sites from OHV and other uses. For example, culturally sensitive areas would be designated as limited to OHV use through travel management plan (D-R 10.1).
Action CR 1.3, Alternatives A and B. 5,650 acres around Lovelock Cave and Lovelock Cave Backcountry Byway would remain open to OHV use (see Action B-R 10.1, Alternatives A and B and Figure 2-71, Appendix A).		**Action C-CR 1.3.** Designate 5,650 acres around Lovelock Cave and Lovelock Cave Backcountry Byway as limited to existing roads and trails for OHV use (see Figure 2-71, Appendix A).	**Action D-CR 1.3.** Develop mitigation measures to protect Lovelock Cave, its setting, and the Back Country Byway from OHV and other uses. For example, 5,560 acres around the Lovelock Cave and Lovelock Cave Backcountry Byway would be designated as

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

CULTURAL RESOURCES (CR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
			limited to OHV use through travel management plan (D-R 10.1).
Action CR 1.4, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Protect aspen art trees and groves and associated cultural resources eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).			
Action CR 2.1, Alternatives A and B. Historic contexts would be developed on a project-by-project basis based on the Nevada State Historic Preservation Plans.		**Action CR 2.1, Alternatives C and D.** Develop historic contexts to guide the consistent evaluation of cultural resources. Expand on the Nevada Historic Preservation Plans and update the Class I cultural resource overview using existing data. Incorporate tribal knowledge in this development.	
Action CA-CR 3.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Conduct regular law enforcement patrols. Priority for law enforcement protection would be given to selected sites that are particularly susceptible to illegal collection or vandalism.			
Action A-CR 3.1. No similar action.	**Action CR 3.1, Alternative B.** All sites that have been identified, as well as sites identified in the future, would be evaluated for placement in one of six use categories: scientific use, conservation for future use, traditional use, public use, experimental use, or discharged from management.	**Action C-CR 3.1.** Allocate all cultural resource sites to appropriate cultural resource use categories. These categories include scientific use, conservation for future use, traditional use, public use, experimental use, or discharged from management.	**Action CR 3.1, Alternative D.** All sites that have been identified, as well as sites identified in the future, would be evaluated for placement in one of six use categories: scientific use, conservation for future use, traditional use, public use, experimental use, or discharged from management. The following cultural use allocations[1] and desired outcomes for NRHP eligible sites are proposed: a. Scientific use – 59% (7,045): Preserved until research potential is realized.

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CULTURAL RESOURCES (CR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
			b. Conservation for future use – 10% (1,194): Preserved until conditions for use are met. c. Traditional use – 2% (238): Long-term preservation. d. Public use – 1% (119): Long-term preservation, on-site interpretation. e. Experimental use – 2% (238): Protected until used. f. Discharged from management – 26% (3,121): No use after recordation; not preserved. [1]The majority of the cultural properties in a given geographic area would fall into categories a and f. The less common properties in categories b-e are likely to be associated with particular settings that can be delineated geographically in the planning process. As the plan is developed, properties in categories b-d would require the most attention to balance their proactive uses with other land and resource uses.

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Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

CULTURAL RESOURCES (CR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
			Areas for future pro-active cultural survey would be: 1. Stillwater Range – (following up on past decades of research); 2. Part of the Jackson Range; and 3. Pine Forest Range.
Action A-CR 3.2. No similar action.	**Action CR 3.2, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Manage cultural resources based on allocated use. Resources allocated to scientific, conservation, traditional, public, and experimental uses are often considered eligible for the NRHP and would generally be subject to long-term conservation or protection measures. Cultural resources that are discharged from management are not considered eligible for the NRHP and are not generally candidates for conservation or preservation.		
OBJECTIVE CR 4, Alternatives A and B. Manage significant resources to conserve those attributes that contribute to their importance.		**OBJECTIVE CR 4, Alternatives C and D.** Develop a monitoring and conservation strategy.	
Action A-CR 4.1. Monitor cultural resource sites to assess their present condition and evaluate the potential for natural and human-caused deterioration.	**Action CR 4.1, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Develop monitoring and conservation priorities. Monitor selected cultural resources to assess their present condition and evaluate the potential for natural and human-caused deterioration.		
Action A-CR 4.2. Implement physical conservation measures, such as signing, fencing, erosion control, and administrative conservation measures such as mineral withdrawal, closure of public access, and prohibition of OHV use, as appropriate for at-risk sites.	**Action B-CR 4.2.** Implement physical conservation measures, such as signing, fencing, erosion control, and administrative conservation measures, such as mineral withdrawal, closure of public access, and prohibition of OHV use, for at-risk sites.	**Action CR 4.2, Alternatives C and D.** Implement physical conservation measures (such as signing, fencing, and erosion control) and administrative conservation measures (such as mineral withdrawal), control public access and restrict OHV use, as appropriate for sites that are being adversely impacted or are susceptible to vandalism.	

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

CULTURAL RESOURCES (CR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action CR 4.3, Alternatives A and D. In collaboration with the Nevada Archaeological Site Steward Program or similar organization, seek opportunities to employ volunteers to monitor the condition of selected sites or conduct other conservation activities under the supervision of WD archaeologists.	**Action B-CR 4.3.** In collaboration with the Nevada Archaeological Site Steward Program or similar organization, seek opportunities to employ volunteers to monitor the condition of selected sites under the supervision of WD archaeologists.	**Action CR 4.3, Alternatives A, C, and D.** In collaboration with the Nevada Archaeological Site Steward Program or similar organization, seek opportunities to employ volunteers to monitor the condition of selected sites or conduct other conservation activities under the supervision of WD archaeologists.	
OBJECTIVE A-CR 5. No similar objective.	**OBJECTIVE CR 5, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Categorize geographic areas as high, medium, or low priority for future inventory of cultural properties.		
Action A-CR 5.1. No similar action.	**Action CR 5.1, Alternatives B and C.** Develop a probabilistic sensitivity model for resources based on the distribution of key environmental variables and other relevant data (e.g., informal data and historical record, as appropriate).		**Action D-CR 5.1.** Develop, update, and maintain a probabilistic sensitivity model for resources based on the distribution of key environmental variables and other relevant data (e.g., informal data, historical record, as appropriate).
Action A-CR 5.2. No similar action.	**Action CR 5.2.** Proactive inventory would be directed toward testing sensitivity predictions found in the archaeological sensitivity model developed as part of the RMP/EIS planning process.	**Action CR 5.2, Alternatives C and D.** Direct proactive inventory toward testing sensitivity predictions described in the model.	

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

CULTURAL RESOURCES (CR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
OBJECTIVE CR 4 and CR 6, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Manage the National Historic Trails (NHT) to preserve its historic and scenic values and its cultural landscapes and viewsheds.			
Action CA-CR 4.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. In cooperation with the Oregon-California Trail Association (OCTA) and Trails West, identify, record, and evaluate NHT segments and sites for NRHP eligibility.			
Action A-CR 6.1. Direct and indirect adverse effects on eligible, unevaluated, or high-potential trail segments and associated sites would be mitigated by avoidance, project redesign, data collection, interpretation, public education, or other means in consultation with the National Park Service, Nevada SHPO and interested public.	**Action B-CR 6.1.** Direct and indirect adverse effects on intact eligible, unevaluated, or high potential trail segments and associated sites would be mitigated by avoidance, project redesign, data collection, or other means in consultation with the National Park Service, Nevada SHPO, tribal groups, and interested public.	**Action C-CR 6.1.** Mitigate direct and indirect adverse effects on eligible, unevaluated, or high potential trail segments and associated sites by avoidance, project redesign, data collection, interpretation or public education, or other means in consultation with the National Park Service, Nevada SHPO, and interested public.	**Action D-CR 6.1.** Direct and indirect adverse effects on eligible, unevaluated, or high potential trail segments and associated sites would be mitigated by avoidance, project redesign, minimizing the scale, camouflaging the proposed activity with visual screening techniques, data collection, interpretation or public education, or other means in consultation with the National Park Service, Nevada SHPO, OCTA, Trails West, and other interested public entities. Offsite mitigation can also be considered in accordance with BLM Manual 6280 p. 1-23 d(3).
Action A-CR 6.2. Mitigate potential adverse effects on historic landscapes associated with eligible, unevaluated, or high potential trail segments by adhering to a VRM Class II objective within six miles	**Action B-CR 6.2.** Protect historic landscapes associated with the NHT by adhering to a VRM III objective within six miles of the centerline or to the visual horizon within the six mile zone, except	**Action C-CR 6.2.** Protect historic landscapes associated with the NHT by adhering to a VRM II objective within six miles of the centerline, or to the visual horizon within the six-mile zone.	**Action D-CR 6.2.** Protect historic landscapes associated with the NHT by adhering to a VRM Class II objective within six miles of the trail centerline or to the visual horizon within the six-mile zone,

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CULTURAL RESOURCES (CR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
of the trail centerline or to the visual horizon within the six-mile zone.	along the I-80 corridor and within the utility corridors, which would be managed to VRM IV.		except along the I-80 corridor and within the utility corridor at the southern edge of the Black Rock Desert. The portion of the trail viewshed that falls within the Black Rock Desert utility corridor would be managed to VRM III. Within the I-80 corridor, the trail viewshed would be managed to VRM III within six miles of the trail centerline or to the visual horizon within the six-mile zone, except for the power line corridor and sensitive areas of the trail viewshed. Sensitive areas would be managed to VRM II one mile on either side of the centerline of the trail. The I-80 trail viewshed in this power line corridor would be managed to VRM IV.
Action A-CR 6.3. Interpretation of the NHT is through interpretive guides and signage developed by OCTA, Trails West, the Nevada SHPO, and others, as well as through interpretive or educational presentations by BLM and partners.	**Action CR 6.3, Alternatives B and D.** In coordination with NPS, OCTA, Trails West, and other partners, provide interpretation of the NHT to the public.	**Action C-CR 6.3.** Provide interpretation of and monitor emigrant trails. Identify whether NRHP segments include high potential sites or trail segments.	**Action CR 6.3, Alternatives B and D.** In coordination with NPS, OCTA, Trails West and other partners, provide interpretation of the NHT to the public.

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CULTURAL RESOURCES (CR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action A-CR 6.4. OCTA Class II, III, IV, and V segments of NHT and trail viewsheds would remain "open" to OHV use.	**Action B-CR 6.4.** Class II, III, IV, and V segments of NHT and the trail viewshed would remain "open" to OHV use.	**Action C-CR 6.4.** Designate Class II, III, IV, and V segments of NHT and the trail viewshed as limited for OHV use.	**Action D-CR 6.4.** Designate OCTA Class II, III, IV, and V segments of NHT and the trail viewshed as limited for OHV use.
Action CR 6.5, Alternatives A and B. Class I segments of NHT would remain open to OHV use.		**Action C-CR 6.5.** Designate Class I segments of NHT as closed to OHV use.	**Action D-CR 6.5.** Designate OCTA Class I segments of NHT as closed to OHV use.
Action CR 6.6, Alternatives A and B. In accordance with Section 203(a) of FLPMA, lands, including NHT segments, would not be disposed of.		**Action CR 6.6, Alternatives C and D.** In accordance with Section 203(a) of FLPMA, NHT segments and sensitive trail viewsheds would not be disposed of.	
Action A-CR 6.7, Alternatives A and C. In cooperation with OCTA, Trails West, the Nevada Archaeological Site Steward Program, and other interested public, monitor the NHT.	**Action CR 6.7, Alternatives B and D.** In cooperation with OCTA, Trails West, the Nevada Archaeological Site Steward Program, and other interested public entities, monitor the NHT.	**Action CR 6.7, Alternatives A and C.** In cooperation with OCTA, Trails West, the Nevada Archaeological Site Steward Program, and other interested public, monitor the NHT.	**Action CR 6.7, Alternatives B and D.** In cooperation with OCTA, NPS, Trails West, the Nevada Archaeological Site Steward Program, and other interested public entities, monitor the NHT.
Action A-CR 6.8. No solid mineral surface occupancy would be allowed within one mile of the NHT (A-MR 6.1.3).	**Action B-CR 6.8.** No fluid or solid mineral surface occupancy would be allowed within one mile of the NHT (B-MR 4.1.3[b] and 6.1.3[b]).	**Action C-CR 6.8.** No fluid or solid mineral leasing would be allowed within a mile of the NHT (C-MR 4.2[k] and 6.2[l]).	**Action D-CR 6.8.** No new fluid or solid leasable mineral surface occupancy would be allowed within a mile of the NHT (D-MR 4.1.3[a] and 6.1.3[a]).
Action A-CR 6.9. No similar action.	**Action B-CR 6.9.** Mineral material sales would be available for government use only within one mile of the NHT (B-MR 2.1.3 [b]).	**Action C-CR 6.9.** No mineral material sales would be allowed within a mile of NHT (C-MR 2.2[i]).	**Action D-CR 6.9.** No new mineral material sites would be allowed within a mile of any NHT (D-MR 2.2[g]).

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CULTURAL RESOURCES (CR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action CR 6.10, Alternatives A, B, and D. Rights to locatable minerals would have special handling, additional limitations, or special stipulations applied to the authorizations within one mile of the NHT (A-MR 9.3.1[o] and B-MR 9.3.1[n]).		**Action C-CR 6.10.** Rights to locatable minerals would have special handling, additional limitations, or special stipulations applied to the authorizations within one mile of the NHT (C-MR 9.3.1[q]).	**Action CR 6.10, Alternatives A, B, and D.** Rights to locatable minerals would have special handling, additional limitations, or special stipulations applied to the authorizations within one mile of the NHT (D-MR 9.3.1[n]).
OBJECTIVE A-CR 7. Encourage public education by establishing an interpretive program.	**OBJECTIVE CR 7, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Increase the public's knowledge of, appreciation for, and protection of cultural resources through educational and interpretive efforts.		
Action A-CR 7.1. Determine which properties are suitable for interpretation and establish interpretive programs (see list from Sonoma-Gerlach and Paradise-Denio MFPs) (BLM 1982a, 1982b).	**Action CR 7.1, Alternatives B and C.** Provide cultural resource education to schools and other organizations.		**Action D-CR 7.1.** In cooperation with partners, provide cultural resource education to schools and other interested public entities.
Action A-CR 7.2. Continue to maintain and enhance interpretive programs at existing facilities, such as Lovelock Cave.	**Action B-CR 7.2.** Continue to maintain interpretive programs at existing facilities, such as Lovelock Cave.	**Action C-CR 7.2.** In cooperation with partners, maintain and enhance existing interpretative programs for the Lovelock Cave Backcountry Byway, Water Canyon, and others. With input from tribes and interested public, establish interpretative programs. Nominate suitable properties, prioritize these properties, and assist in developing site-specific interpretive plans.	**Action D-CR 7.2.** In cooperation with partners and tribal governments, maintain, improve, and enhance interpretative programs for the Lovelock Cave Backcountry Byway, Water Canyon, and others.

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CULTURAL RESOURCES (CR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action CR 7.3, Alternatives A and B. No similar Action.		**Action CR 7.3, Alternatives C and D.** In cooperation with partners and tribes, interpret cultural resource sites designated for public use.	
Action CR 7.4, Alternatives A and B. No similar Action.		**Action C-CR 7.4.** In cooperation with partners, train volunteers to lead public tours of Lovelock Cave Backcountry Byway and other appropriate public use cultural resource sites.	**Action D-CR 7.4.** In cooperation with partners and tribal governments, train volunteers to lead public tours of Lovelock Cave Backcountry Byway and other appropriate public use cultural resource sites.
OBJECTIVE CR 6, Alternatives A, B, and C. Promote cultural resources research.			**OBJECTIVE D-CR 8.** Promote cultural resource research on a case-by-case basis.
Action CR 8.1, Alternatives A, C, and D. Based on historic contexts developed under Action CR 2.1, elaborate research designs aimed at addressing specific questions of local and regional importance in consultation with the Nevada SHPO.	**Action B-CR 8.1.** Based on historic contexts developed under Action B-CR 2.1, elaborate research designs aimed at addressing specific questions of local and regional importance in consultation with the Nevada SHPO on a case-by-case basis.	**Action CR 8.1, Alternatives A, C, and D.** Based on historic contexts developed under Action D-CR 2.1, elaborate research designs aimed at addressing specific questions of local and regional importance in consultation with the Nevada SHPO.	
Action CR 8.2, Alternatives A and B. Seek opportunities to make research results available to the public through publication in local and regional academic journals, the BLM's Cultural Resource series, and other publications. Incorporate the results in future management activities.		**Action C-CR 8.2.** Seek opportunities to make research results available to the public through site-specific interpretive efforts (e.g., brochures, videos), contributions to local and regional	**Action D-CR 8.2.** Seek opportunities to make research results available to the public through site-specific interpretive efforts (e.g., brochures and videos), contributions to local and regional

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CULTURAL RESOURCES (CR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
		news media, publication in local and regional academic journals, the BLM's Cultural Resource series and other publications, but only if publication does not promote vandalism or site deterioration or loss as a result of visitation or other related factors. Incorporate the results into future management activities.	news media, publication in local and regional academic journals, the BLM's cultural resource series, and other publications only if publication does not promote vandalism or site deterioration or loss as a result of visitation or other related factors.
Action CA-CR 4.2, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. As policy and guidance develops, manage the NHT to be consistent with the administrative, resource, partnership, and visitor objectives, goals, and actions outlined in the National Scenic and Historic Trails Strategy and Work Plan (BLM 2005d).			
Action CA-CR 4.3, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Encourage partnerships with OCTA, National Park Service, and Trails West, and other interested public.			
Action CA-CR 5.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. In partnership with educational institutions and other organizations, promote career development opportunities for students through volunteer programs, such as summer field schools, internships, the Student for a Day Program, and Boy Scout and Girl Scout projects.			
Action CA-CR 6.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Pursue partnership opportunities with academic institutions, museums, tribes, and historical societies and other organizations, such as OCTA, Trails West, and Rock Art Foundations.			
Action CA-CR 6.2, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Authorize research fieldwork and provide oversight and input in the research process.			
Action CA-CR 8.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Consult with tribes on proposed treatments and seek opportunities for cooperative efforts and funding for hazardous fuels, insects, and disease control.			

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CULTURAL RESOURCES (CR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
OBJECTIVE CR 9, Alternatives A and D. In consultation with tribes, identify and protect pinyon camps, traditionally used trees, TCPs, and other Native American values in the Stillwater Range.	**OBJECTIVE CR 9, Alternatives B and C.** Identify and protect pinyon camps, traditionally used trees, TCPs, and other Native American values in the Stillwater Range.		**OBJECTIVE CR 9, Alternatives A and D.** In consultation with tribes, identify and protect pinyon camps, traditionally used trees, TCPs, and other Native American values in the Stillwater Range.
Action A-CR 9.1. Prohibit the cutting of green pinyon for firewood and fence posts in the Stillwater Range.	**Action B-CR 9.1.** Permit limited harvest of green pinyon for firewood and posts.	**Action C-CR 9.1.** Allow natural ecosystem functions to occur. Prohibit harvesting of green pinyon.	**Action D-CR 9.1.** Prohibit harvesting of green pinyon unless trees are identified for selective removal to meet resource objectives (e.g., hazardous fuels, insect and disease control).
Action CR 9.2, Alternatives A and C. Prohibit commercial Christmas tree and commercial wood product harvest in the Stillwater Range.	**Action B-CR 9.2.** Permit commercial and noncommercial harvest of woodland products, subject to permit stipulations and development of appropriate mitigation measures.	**Action CR 9.2, Alternatives A and C.** Prohibit commercial Christmas tree and commercial wood product harvest in the Stillwater Range.	**Action D-CR 9.2.** Prohibit commercial Christmas tree harvest in the Stillwater Range.
Action CR 9.3, Alternatives A and C. Restrict Christmas tree cutting in overused areas to allow regrowth (see Action A-VF 3.8).	**Action B-CR 9.3.** Allow harvest of Christmas trees with no closure areas.	**Action CR 9.3, Alternatives A and C.** Restrict Christmas tree cutting in overused areas to allow regrowth (see Action C-VF 3.8).	**Action D-CR 9.3.** Restrict Christmas tree cutting in overused areas to allow regrowth within the Stillwater Range (see Action D-VF 3.8).
OBJECTIVE CR 10, Alternatives A, B, and C. Maintain and protect healthy, naturally regenerating, multi-aged stands of pinyon and juniper in order to protect the Stillwater Forest and to maintain a sustainable yield of pine nuts in areas where tribes have traditionally gathered pine nuts.			**OBJECTIVE D-CR 10.** Maintain and protect healthy naturally regenerating, multi-aged stands of pinyon and juniper in the Stillwater

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CULTURAL RESOURCES (CR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
			Range and to maintain a sustainable yield of pine nuts in areas where tribes have traditionally gathered them.
Action CR 10.1, Alternatives A and B. Use thinning, prescribed fire, and other tools to control disease and maintain the health of the forest.		**Action C-CR 10.1.** Use treatment thinning and other tools to control disease and maintain the health of the forest.	**Action D-CR 10.1.** Use treatment thinning, prescribed fire, and other tools to control disease and maintain the health of the forest.
Action A-CR 10.2. Free use permits would be issued to the Lovelock Tribe to harvest pinyon nuts and dead and down firewood for domestic consumption.	**Action CR 10.2, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Free use permits would be issued to the Lovelock and Fallon Tribes to harvest pinyon nuts and dead and down firewood for domestic consumption.		

TRIBAL CONSULTATION (TC) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
GOAL: Ensure that tribal issues and concerns are given appropriate consideration and consultation during BLM decision making.			
OBJECTIVE A-TC 1. Demonstrate a good faith effort to consult with federally recognized tribes.	**OBJECTIVE TC 1, Alternatives B and D.** Actively engage in a good faith effort to consult with federally recognized tribes.	**OBJECTIVE C-TC 1.** Demonstrate a legally adequate good faith effort to consult with federally recognized tribes.	**OBJECTIVE TC 1, Alternatives B and D.** Actively engage in a good faith effort to consult with federally recognized tribes.

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TRIBAL CONSULTATION (TC) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action A-TC 1.1. Invite tribes to participate in consultation early in the decision making process.	**Action B-TC 1.1.** Notify tribes of proposed land use actions and invite them to provide input. In order to streamline the process, call tribal representatives in emergencies or where the need for notification is urgent. Once the tribes have expressed the need, consultation would be conducted on a formal government-to-government basis.	**Action C-TC 1.1.** Notify tribes of proposed land use actions early in the planning process and invite them to provide input. Once the tribes have expressed the desire, consult with tribes on a formal government-to-government basis.	**Action D-TC 1.1.** Provide all federally-recognized tribes with a minimum of 30 days or based on applicable policy notification updates to initiate consultation for all non-emergency federal actions. Notify tribes of proposed land use actions early in the planning process and invite them to provide input. Once the tribes have expressed the desire, consult on a formal government–to-government basis.
Action TC 1.2, Alternatives A, B, and D. As appropriate, engage the relevant tribes in formal government-to-government consultation.		**Action C-TC 1.2.** Invite tribes to engage in periodic meetings to express issues and concerns that can be considered during the planning of future land use actions.	**Action TC 1.2, Alternatives A, B, and D.** As appropriate, engage the relevant tribes in formal government-to-government consultation.
OBJECTIVE TC 2, Alternatives A, C, and D. Protect cultural properties, places, or things important to the tribes to the degree possible under law, regulations, and guidance. Confidential information about tribal practices and beliefs, the locations with which they are	**OBJECTIVE B-TC 2.** Protect cultural resources that are important to the tribe.	**OBJECTIVE TC 2, Alternatives A, C, and D.** Protect cultural properties, places, or things important to the tribes to the degree possible under law, regulations, and guidance. Confidential information about tribal practices and beliefs, the locations with which they are associated, and sacred sites would be kept confidential and protected from public disclosure.	

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TRIBAL CONSULTATION (TC) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
associated, and sacred sites would be kept confidential and protected from public disclosure.			
Action TC 2.1, Alternatives A, C, and D. Identify places of importance through the consultation process. Nominate areas that qualify as TCPs and conduct evaluations for the NRHP.	**Action B-TC 2.1.** Identify places of importance through the consultation process. Nominate areas that qualify as TCPs.	**Action TC 2.1, Alternatives A, C, and D.** Identify places of importance through the consultation process. Nominate areas that qualify as TCPs and conduct evaluations for the NRHP.	
Action A-TC 2.2, Alternatives A and C. Avoid impacts to sacred sites and TCPs considered eligible for the NRHP. If avoidance is not possible, develop and implement mitigation measures in consultation with the tribes. Mitigation of adverse effects on cultural and other types of resources identified by the tribes would be considered.	**Action B-TC 2.2.** Avoid or mitigate adverse effects of federal actions to important properties or places.	**Action TC 2.2, Alternatives A and C.** Avoid impacts to sacred sites and TCPs considered eligible for the NRHP. If avoidance is not possible, develop and implement mitigation measures in consultation with the tribes. Mitigation of adverse effects on cultural and other types of resources identified by the tribes would be considered.	**Action D-TC 2.2.** Avoid impacts to sacred sites and TCPs considered eligible for or listed on the NRHP. If avoidance is not possible, develop and implement mitigation measures in consultation with the tribes.
Action A-TC 2.2.1. No similar action.	**Action B-TC 2.2.1.** Mineral material sales would be allowed for government use only within a mile of identified TCPs listed, or considered to be eligible for the NRHP (B-MR 2.1.3 [c]).	**Action C-TC 2.2.1.** No mineral material sales would be allowed within a mile of identified TCPs listed, or considered to be eligible for the NRHP (C-MR 2.2[j]).	**Action D-TC 2.2.1.** No mineral material disposal would be allowed within identified TCPs listed or considered to be eligible for the NRHP, on the NRHP (D-MR 2.2[h]).

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TRIBAL CONSULTATION (TC) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action A-TC 2.2.2. No solid mineral surface occupancy would be allowed within recognized TCPs (A-MR 6.1.3)	**Action B-TC 2.2.2.** No fluid or solid mineral surface occupancy would be allowed within one mile of identified TCPs listed, or considered to be eligible for the NRHP (B-MR 4.1.3[c] and 6.1.3[c])	**Action C-TC 2.2.2.** No similar action.	**Action D-TC 2.2.2.** No fluid or solid mineral surface occupancy would be allowed within an identified TCP listed, or considered eligible for the NRHP (D-MR 4.1.3[b] and 6.1.3[b]).
Action A-TC 2.2.3. No similar action.	**Action B-TC 2.2.3.** No fluid or solid mineral leasing would be allowed in areas identified as a TCP (B-MR 4.2[e]).	**Action C-TC 2.2.3.** No fluid or solid mineral leasing would be allowed within one mile of an identified TCP listed or considered to be eligible for the NRHP (C-MR 4.2[l] and 6.2[m])	**Action D-TC 2.2.3.** No similar action.
Action A-TC 2.2.4, Alternatives A, B, and C. Rights to locatable minerals would have special handling, additional limitations, or special stipulations applied to the authorizations within one mile of an identified TCP listed, or considered eligible for the NRHP (A-MR 9.3.1[p], B-MR 9.3.1[o], and C-MR 9.3.1[r]).			**Action D-TC 2.2.4.** Rights to locatable minerals would have special handling, additional limitations, or special stipulations applied to the authorizations within an identified TCP listed, or considered eligible for the NRHP (D-MR 9.3.1[o].
Action CA-TC 2.3 (and TC 2.3), Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Where possible, defer to Indian tribes to establish standards for managing cultural resources important to Indian tribes (EO 13175).			
Action A-TC 2.4. No ACECs are designated for traditional religious sites. One TCP, Dave Canyon, has been listed on the NRHP.	**Action B-TC 2.4.** Protect traditional religious sites, landforms, burial sites, resources. and other areas of concern through	**Action C-TC 2.4.** Protect traditional religious practices and sites, land forms, burial sites, resources, and other areas of	**Action D-TC 2.4** Protect traditional religious practices and sites, land forms, burial sites, resources, and other areas of

Table 2-1
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TRIBAL CONSULTATION (TC) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
	development of stipulations, use restrictions, mitigation measures, and other management actions without creating ACEC designations.	concern by designating special management areas or emergency, temporal, or seasonal closures.	concern by designating special management areas or emergency, temporal, or seasonal closures. Develop stipulations, use restrictions, mitigation measures and other management actions to protect traditional use areas and practices.
OBJECTIVE CA-TC 3, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Seek to assist the tribe in the preservation of traditional knowledge.			
Action CA-TC 3.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Conduct an archive and literature review to identify and document traditional lands use practices and places of cultural and religious importance.			
Action CA-TC 3.2, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. As appropriate, conduct oral histories of selected tribal elders to elicit first-hand knowledge of traditional cultural values, beliefs, rituals, stories, songs, food gathering and preparation, and traditional resource management practices and other traditions.			
Action CA-TC 3.3, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Where practicable, investigate the applicability of traditional knowledge to contemporary land management practice. Seek opportunities to gain insights from traditional knowledge to improve contemporary management.			
OBJECTIVE B-TC 3, Alternatives A, B, and D. Comply with Native American consultation requirements.		**OBJECTIVE C-TC 3.** Foster understanding and trust between the BLM and tribal groups.	**OBJECTIVE TC 3, Alternatives A, B, and D.** Comply with Native American consultation requirements.
Action TC 3.1, Alternatives A, C, and D. As appropriate, seek opportunities to develop partnerships with tribes to monitor the condition of cultural resources and provide law enforcement	**Action B-TC 3.1.** Provide BLM law enforcement to protect sites that are susceptible to illegal collection or vandalism.	**Action TC 3.1, Alternatives A, C, and D.** As appropriate, seek opportunities to develop partnerships with tribes to monitor the condition of cultural resources and provide law enforcement patrols of sites that are susceptible to illegal collection or vandalism.	

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TRIBAL CONSULTATION (TC) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
patrols of sites that are susceptible to illegal collection or vandalism.			

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES (PR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
GOAL: Preserve and protect significant paleontological resources and ensure that they are available for appropriate future uses.			
OBJECTIVE PR 1, Alternatives A, B, and C. Maintain and protect paleontological resources from natural or human-caused deterioration for their educational and scientific benefits.			**OBJECTIVE D-PR 1.** Maintain and protect paleontological resources from natural or human-caused deterioration for their educational and scientific benefits and to mitigate adverse impacts.
Action A-PR 1.1. No similar action.	**Action B-PR 1.1.** Identify areas and geological units containing paleontological resources. Building on extant studies, conduct an examination designed to determine the importance of known fossil locations.	**Action C-PR 1.1.** Identify areas and geological units containing paleontological resources. Building on extant studies, examine the importance of known fossil locations.	**Action D-PR 1.1.** Identify areas and geological units containing paleontological resources.
Action A-PR 1.2. No similar action.	**Action PR 1.2, Alternatives B and C.** Identify additional areas and geologic units (that is, formations and members) likely to contain paleontological resources. Classify by:		**Action D-PR 1.2.** Identify additional areas and geologic units (e.g., formations and members)

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PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES (PR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
	• Condition 1, known; • Condition 2, high potential; or • Condition 3, unlikely to contain vertebrate fossils or noteworthy occurrences of invertebrate or plant fossils.		likely to contain paleontological resources.
Action CA-PR 1.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Use the BLM Potential Fossil Yield Classification system to help inventory areas with paleontological resources. If necessary, develop stipulations, use restrictions, and mitigation measures to avoid or reduce adverse impacts.			
Action CA-PR 1.2, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Conduct paleontological inventory and mitigation before surface-disturbing activities in paleontologically sensitive areas. Classify by: • Condition 1, known; • Condition 2, high potential; or • Condition 3, unlikely to contain vertebrate fossils or noteworthy occurrences of invertebrate or plant fossils.			
Action A-PR 1.3. No similar action.	**Action PR 1.3, Alternatives B and C.** Develop management recommendations (including mitigation measures in specific locations) to promote scientific, educational, and recreational uses.		**Action D-PR 1.3.** Develop management recommendations (including mitigation measures in specific locations) to promote scientific and educational uses.
Action A-PR 1.4. Protect scientific values (paleontological-vertebrate fossils found on public lands).	**Action PR 1.4, Alternatives B, C, and D.** No discretionary activities would be authorized on public lands if they would knowingly disturb or alter, injure, or destroy scientifically important paleontological resources, unless impacts can be mitigated. Impacts on scientifically important paleontological resource sites from nondiscretionary actions would be mitigated prior to authorization.		

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES (PR)
Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15</th></tr>
<tr><th>Alternative A
(No Action)</th><th>Alternative B</th><th>Alternative C*</th><th>ALTERNATIVE D
(PROPOSED RMP)</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Action PR 1.5, Alternatives A and B. Prohibit collection within the George W. Lund Petrified Forest (141 acres; see Figure 2-57, Appendix A).</td><td colspan="2">Action PR 1.5, Alternatives C and D. Close the George W. Lund Petrified Forest to collection (141 acres; see Figure 2-57, Appendix A).</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Action PR 1.6, Alternatives A and B. As appropriate, implement physical conservation measures, such as signing, fencing, erosion control, and administrative conservation measures.</td><td>Action C-PR 1.6. Implement physical conservation measures that do not promote increased visitation, such as signing, fencing, erosion control, and administrative conservation measures. Other actions include mineral withdrawal, closure of public access, and prohibition of OHV use to protect vulnerable paleontological deposits.</td><td>Action D-PR 1.6. As appropriate, implement physical conservation measures, such as signing, fencing, erosion control, and administrative conservation measures. Other actions include mineral withdrawal, closure of public access, and prohibition of OHV use to protect vulnerable paleontological deposits.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2"><u>OBJECTIVE PR 2, Alternatives A, B, and D.</u> Foster public awareness and appreciation for the WD's paleontological resources.</td><td><u>OBJECTIVE C-PR 2.</u> Foster public awareness and appreciation for the WD's paleontological resources only if it does not promote increased visitation to sites.</td><td><u>OBJECTIVE PR 2, Alternatives A, B, and D.</u> Foster public awareness and appreciation for the WD's paleontological resources.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Action A-PR 2.1. Provide educational presentations on regional paleontology to local schools and other publics.</td><td colspan="2">Action PR 2.1, Alternatives B and C. Seek opportunities to form partnerships with local school districts to implement a paleontological education program.</td><td>Action D-PR 2.1. Seek opportunities to form partnerships with local school districts, colleges, and universities to implement a paleontological education program.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Action CA-PR 2.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Pursue partnership opportunities with academic institutions, museums, geological and paleontological associations, and individual researchers.</td></tr>
</table>

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES (PR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action PR 2.2, Alternatives A, C, and D. Seek opportunities to employ volunteers to monitor the condition of selected locations or conduct other conservation activities under the supervision of WD personnel.	**Action B-PR 2.2.** Seek opportunities to employ volunteers to monitor the condition of selected locations.	**Action PR 2.2, Alternatives A, C, and D.** Seek opportunities to employ volunteers to monitor the condition of selected locations or conduct other conservation activities under the supervision of WD personnel.	
Action A-PR 2.3. A paleontology interpretive kit and a paleontology exhibit at the Humboldt Museum have been developed in cooperation with partners.	**Action B-PR 2.3.** Develop a paleontological resource plan aimed at outlining a general strategy to guide activities, such as the future promotion of commercial tour groups and expansions of local displays to encourage tourism-based uses.	**Action C-PR 2.3.** Develop an interpretive brochure on WD paleontology, incorporating conservation-oriented information only if publication does not promote increased visitation.	**Action D-PR 2.3.** Develop a paleontological resource plan aimed at outlining a general strategy to guide activities and develop interpretive brochures on WD paleontology, incorporating conservation information.
OBJECTIVE PR 3, Alternatives A, B, and C. Conduct and promote problem-oriented research in support of management objectives.			**OBJECTIVE D-PR 3.** Conduct and promote problem-oriented research in support of management objectives on a case-by-case basis.
Action A-PR 3.1. No similar action.	**Action PR 3.1, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Develop research designs aimed at advancing our understanding of evolutionary and paleo-environmental processes.		
Action PR 3.2, Alternatives A, B, and C. Seek opportunities to make research results available to the public through publication in local and regional academic journals, BLM's publication series and other publications only if increased public visitation does not adversely impact the resource. Incorporate the results in future management activities.			**Action D-PR 3.2.** Seek opportunities to make research results available to the public through publication in local and

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Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES (PR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
			regional academic journals and BLM's publication series. Incorporate the results in future management activities.
Action CA-PR 1.3, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Require a permit for the removal of paleontological resources for the purposes of scientific research, inventory, or planning purpose, monitoring, or to mitigate adverse impacts from authorized or unauthorized uses.			
Action CA-PR 1.4, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Before ground-disturbing activities or land disposal actions, a review of existing data and geological potential would be conducted. The review would include the verification of the existence and importance of fossiliferous deposits and management recommendations designed to mitigate adverse effects, as needed. As appropriate, the review would be conducted in collaboration with the BLM Regional Paleontologist.			
Action CA-PR 1.5, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Monitor known deposits, as well as deposits identified in the future, to assess their vulnerability to natural or human-caused deterioration.			
Action CA-PR 1.6, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Conduct regular law enforcement patrols. Priority for law enforcement protection would be given to selected areas containing important fossil deposits that are susceptible to illegal collection or vandalism.			
Action CA-PR 1.7, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Issue permits for the non-commercial collection of vertebrate fossils, including their trace fossils such as trackways and coprolites. Permits for the non-commercial collection of invertebrate, plants, fossils, and petrified wood are not normally required within limits defined by regulation. However, locations containing noteworthy occurrences of such fossils may be closed to collection except under permit.			
Action CA-PR 2.2, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Authorize fieldwork and provide oversight and input in the research process.			
Action C-PR 3.3, Alternatives A, B, and C. As appropriate, make unique or noteworthy samples of fossiliferous deposits available for display and interpretation in local and regional museums.			**Action D-PR 3.3.** No similar action.

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VISUAL RESOURCES (VRM) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
GOAL: Manage public land actions and activities to provide protection of the visual values and scenic quality of existing landscapes consistent with the Visual Resource Management (VRM) class objectives.			
OBJECTIVE VRM 1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Identify and manage areas in the VRM classes listed. Manage these areas according to the visual guidelines for each class.			
Action A-VRM 1.1. Manage visual resources on BLM lands under the following VRM Class designations (Figure 2-12, Appendix A): Class I- 420,271 Acres Class II- 346,302 Acres Class III- 678,883 Acres Class IV- 5,667,437 Acres	**Action B-VRM 1.1.** Manage visual resources on BLM lands under the following VRM Class designations (see Figure 2-13, Appendix A): Class I- 417,605 Acres Class II- 391,203 Acres Class III- 2,302,933 Acres Class IV- 4,107,965 Acres	**Action C-VRM 1.1.** Manage visual resources on BLM lands under the following VRM Class designations (see Figure 2-14, Appendix A): Class I- 417,605 Acres Class II- 3,083,211 Acres Class III- 2,807,858 Acres Class IV - 911,002 Acres	**Action D-VRM 1.1.** Manage visual resources on BLM lands under the following VRM class designations (Figure 2-15, Appendix A): Class I- 417,605 acres Class II- 2,780,416 acres Class III- 3,073,906 acres Class IV- 961,504 acres
Action A-VRM 1.2. Manage all WSAs as VRM Class I. Areas released from study would be inventoried using the VRM system to establish VRM classes. Areas designated as wilderness in the future would be managed as VRM Class I.	**Action VRM 1.2, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Manage all WSAs as VRM Class I. Areas released from study would be managed as VRM Class II. Areas designated wilderness in the future would be managed as VRM Class I.		
Action A-VRM 1.3. Manage visual resources subject to VRM classification established in the Paradise-Denio and Sonoma-Gerlach MFPs (see acreage in Action A-VRM 1.1 above).	**Action VRM 1.3, Alternatives B and C.** Manage all ACECs and Backcountry Byways and associated landscapes as VRM Class II.		**Action D-VRM 1.3.** Manage all ACECs, except for the Osgood Mountains ACEC, and BCBs and associated landscapes as VRM Class II. The Osgood Mountains ACEC would be managed under VRM Class III.

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Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

VISUAL RESOURCES (VRM) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action A-VRM 1.4. No similar action.	**Action VRM 1.4, Alternatives B and C.** Manage priority watersheds as VRM Class II.		**Action D-VRM 1.4.** Manage priority watersheds in whole or in part as VRM Class II and Class III (see Figure 2-15).
Action A-VRM 1.5. No similar action.	**Action B-VRM 1.5.** Manage avoidance areas as Class III and exclusion areas as Class II (see Action B-LR 5.3).	**Action C-VRM 1.5.** Manage avoidance and exclusion areas as Class II (see Action C-LR 5.3 and Action C-LR 5.4).	**Action D-VRM 1.5.** Manage avoidance areas and exclusion areas in whole or in part as Class II, Class III, or Class IV (see Figure 2-15).
Action CA-VRM 1.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Use the visual resource contrast rating system during project-level planning to determine whether or not proposed activities would meet VRM objectives. Identify mitigation measures to reduce visual contrasts and prepare rehabilitation plans to address landscape modifications on a case-by-case basis.			
OBJECTIVE VRM 2, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Protect the visual integrity of NHT and their viewsheds.			
Action CA-VRM 2.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Manage NHT according to BLM policy and guidance by protecting scenic landscapes and historic settings.			
Action A-VRM 2.1. Manage the viewsheds and landscapes of the NHT as VRM Class II.	**Action B-VRM 2.1.** Protect historic landscapes associated with the NHT by adhering to a VRM Class III objective within six miles of the centerline, or to the visual horizon within the six-mile zone, except along the I-80 corridor and within the utility corridors, which would be managed as VRM Class IV.	**Action C-VRM 2.1.** Protect historic landscapes associated with the NHT by adhering to a VRM Class II objective within six miles of the centerline or to the visual horizon within the six-mile zone.	**Action D-VRM 2.1.** Protect historic landscapes associated with the NHT by adhering to a VRM Class II objective within six miles of the trail centerline or to the visual horizon within the six-mile zone, subject to the following exceptions: • Along the I-80 corridor and within the utility corridor at the southern edge of the

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Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

VISUAL RESOURCES (VRM) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
			Black Rock Desert. The portion of the trail viewshed that falls within the Black Rock Desert utility corridor would be managed as VRM Class III. • Within the I-80 corridor, the trail viewshed would be managed as VRM Class III within six miles of the trail centerline or to the visual horizon within the six-mile zone, except for the power line corridor and sensitive areas of trail viewshed. Sensitive areas would be managed as VRM Class II one mile on either side of the centerline of the trail. The I-80 trail viewshed in this power line corridor would be managed as VRM Class IV.

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CAVE AND KARST RESOURCES (CK) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
GOAL: Protect cave and karst resources, while allowing for multiple uses.			
OBJECTIVE A-CK 1. No similar action.	**OBJECTIVE CK 1, Alternatives B and C.** Manage cave and karst resources to protect unique geologic features, promote public safety, and protect wildlife habitat.		**OBJECTIVE D-CK 1.** Conserve, manage, and protect cave and karst resources to protect unique geologic features within caves, promote public safety, and protect cave and karst wildlife habitat.
Action A-CK 1.1. No similar action.	**Action CK 1.1, Alternatives B and D.** Educate the public about caves and karsts through public schools, development of brochures, and signage.	**Action C-CK 1.1.** Provide public education about caves and karsts through public schools, developing brochures and installing signs, while not identifying undiscovered sites or promoting increased visitation.	**Action CK 1.1, Alternatives B and D.** Educate the public about caves and karsts through public schools, development of brochures, and signage.
Action A-CK 1.2. No similar action.	**Action CK 1.2, Alternatives B and D.** Implement appropriate mitigation measures, such as seasonal closures, avoidance, fencing, bat gates, and signing to protect unique geologic features and wildlife habitat within caves or karsts.	**Action C-CK 1.2.** Do not allow surface-disturbing activities within 500 feet of natural caves or karsts.	**Action CK 1.2, Alternatives B and D.** Implement appropriate mitigation measures, such as seasonal closures, avoidance, fencing, bat gates, and signing to protect unique geologic features and wildlife habitat within caves or karsts.
Action A-CK 1.3. No similar action.	**Action CK 1.3, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Inventory and identify cave and karst resources located within the WD.		

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Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

LIVESTOCK GRAZING (LG) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
GOAL: Manage livestock grazing to promote healthy sustainable rangeland ecosystems and maintain or restore public rangelands consistent with Land Health Standards, while allowing for multiple uses.				
OBJECTIVE A-LG 1. Grazing would be managed in the WD with multiple uses fully considered. Manage forage on a sustained yield basis while minimizing conflicts between livestock and other uses or resources. Manage grazing to achieve the Sierra Front-Northwestern Great Basin Standards and Guidelines for Rangeland Health.	**OBJECTIVE B-LG 1.** Manage livestock grazing by incorporating an adaptive management process to achieve land health standards and other resource goals and objectives, in compliance with related laws and regulations.	**OBJECTIVE C-LG 1.** Manage livestock grazing that is complementary and secondary to other resource values, in collaboration with permittees and other interested public.	**OBJECTIVE C-LG 1.** Promote healthy sustainable rangelands by eliminating livestock grazing throughout the WD.	**OBJECTIVE D-LG 1.** Manage livestock grazing to promote healthy sustainable rangelands and forage on a sustained yield basis in collaboration with permittees and other interested members of the public. Implement SOPs, site-specific allotment terms and conditions, objectives, and mitigation measures to achieve land health standards (e.g., Sierra Front/NW RAC Standards and Guidelines).
Action LG 1.1, Alternatives A, B, C (Option 1), and D. Continue to use and update selective allotment management categories of improve (I), maintain (M), and custodial (C), as needed to refine and prioritize grazing management actions.			**Action C-LG 1.1.** No livestock grazing.	**Action LG 1.1, Alternatives A, B, C (Option 1), and D.** Continue to use and update selective allotment management categories of improve (I), maintain (M), and custodial (C), as needed to refine and prioritize grazing management actions.
Action LG 1.2, Alternatives A, B, C (Option 1), and D. Use adaptive management principles and practices, including season and duration of use, use restrictions, herding, installation of structural improvements, and adjustment in numbers to achieve resource objectives.			**Action C-LG 1.2.** No livestock grazing.	**Action LG 1.2, Alternatives A, B, C (Option 1), and D.** Use adaptive management principles and practices, including season and

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Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

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Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
				duration of use, use restrictions, herding, installation of structural improvements, and adjustment in livestock numbers to achieve resource objectives and standards for rangeland health.
Action A-LG 1.3. Allocate 399,073 AUMs of livestock forage (current permitted levels). Adjustments would be made based on monitoring. Designate 8,232,727 acres as available to livestock grazing (including 1,016,094 acres managed within the NCA) (see Figure 2-16, Appendix A).	**Action B-LG 1.3.** Allocate 399,073 AUMs of livestock forage (current permitted levels). Adjustments would be made based on monitoring. Designate 8,232,727 acres as available to livestock grazing (including 824,930 acres of allotments managed within the NCA) (see Figure 2-16, Appendix A). Designate 296,008 acres closed to livestock grazing (including 192,612 acres managed within the NCA). The following areas are closed to livestock grazing: Old Gunnery Range, Smoke Creek Desert and Mahogany Creek (see Figure 2-19, Appendix A).	**Action C-LG 1.3.** Allocate 399,073 AUMs of livestock forage (at current permitted levels). Adjustments would be made using monitoring data, field observations, ecological site inventory, or other data, including slope and distance from water. Designate 8,038,084 acres as available to livestock grazing (including 823,483 acres managed within the NCA)	**Action C-LG 1.3.** Allocate no forage for livestock. Designate 0 acres open to livestock grazing. Designate 8,336,298 acres closed to livestock grazing.	**Action D-LG 1.3.** Make available for grazing 398,860 AUMs of livestock forage (at current permitted levels). Any adjustments increasing or decreasing AUMs would be made using a combination of monitoring data, field observations, ecological site inventory or other data in order to make progress towards or achieve resource objectives and standards for rangeland health. Designate 8,016,754 acres as available to livestock grazing (including 823,483 acres managed within the NCA) (Figure 2-18, Appendix A). Designate 319,328 acres closed to livestock grazing (including 192,612 acres managed within the NCA) (Figure 2-21, Appendix A).

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LIVESTOCK GRAZING (LG) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
		(see Figure 2-17, Appendix A). Designate 297,999 acres closed to livestock grazing (including 192,612 acres managed inside the NCA) (Figure 2-20, Appendix A).		The following areas are closed to livestock grazing: Old Gunnery Range, Smoke Creek Desert, Rose Creek, Dolly Hayden (north of Ballard-Sweeney Fence), Thomas Creek (west of Westmoreland Fence), Mahogany Creek Exclosure, Water Canyon Exclosure, Oreana, Reymundo Parcel (closed until Pole Creek meets PFC, and then the Reymundo Parcel would be incorporated into the Crowley Creek and Pole Creek allotments), Green Saddle Estates, and on BLM parcels along I-80 between the ROW fence and the railroad fence.
Action LG 1.3.1, Alternatives A and C (Option 1). Adjustments in livestock and WHB forage allocation would be implemented in an equitable manner on the basis of monitoring data or site-specific resource evaluations. If monitoring data indicate that impacts on resources are occurring as a result of livestock, or WHB use,	**Action B-LG 1.3.1.** Adjustments in livestock and WHB forage allocation would be implemented in an equitable manner on the basis of monitoring data or site-specific resource evaluations. If monitoring data indicate that impacts on resources are occurring as a result of livestock or WHB use, appropriate management	**Action LG 1.3.1, Alternatives A and C (Option 1).** Adjustments in livestock and wild horse and burro forage allocation would be implemented equitably on the basis of	**Action C-LG 1.3.1.** No livestock grazing.	**Action D-LG 1.3.1.** If monitoring data indicate non-attainment or attainment of allotment-specific objectives and standards for rangeland health are occurring as a result of livestock or wild horses or burros, implement appropriate management actions (e.g. adjust carrying capacity—AUMs or AMLs, fence, season of use) on a

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LIVESTOCK GRAZING (LG) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
appropriate adjustments would be made to the specific class of use. In absence of monitoring data, adjustments in available forage would be proportional to applicable livestock active AUMs and WHB AMLs.	actions would be applied primarily to wild horses and burros and secondarily to livestock.	monitoring data or site-specific resource evaluations. If monitoring data indicate that impacts on resources are occurring as a result of livestock or wild horse or burro use, appropriate adjustments would be made to the specific class of use. In absence of monitoring data, adjustments in available forage would be proportional to applicable livestock active AUMs and WHB AMLs.		proportional basis. In absence of species-specific monitoring data, adjustments in available forage (carrying capacity) would be proportional to applicable livestock active AUMs and wild horse and burro AMLs.
Action A-LG 1.4. Issue grazing permit renewals, transfers, and annual authorizations.	**Action B-LG 1.4.** Approve annual grazing plans using the adaptive grazing management per the following:	**Action C-LG 1.4.** Issue livestock grazing permits and transfers and annual	**Action C-LG 1.4.** No grazing permit renewals would be issued.	**Action D-LG 1.4.** Issue grazing permits and complete transfers of grazing preferences consistent with livestock grazing regulations,

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LIVESTOCK GRAZING (LG) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
	1. Submittal of an annual grazing plan by the grazing permit holder. Grazing plans would be initiated on a voluntary basis; 2. Collaboration between BLM and permit holder to assess grazing management; 3. Design grazing management actions necessary to achieve land health standards, term and conditions, or resource objectives. Actions would include utilization levels, stubble heights, season of use, range improvements, adjustment of numbers, herding, etc.; 4. Implement the actions; 5. Monitor actions; 6. Evaluate progress; 7. Adjust design; and 8. The adaptive management model would not apply to allotments that have existing multiple use decisions (implementation decisions).	authorizations only when livestock grazing is complementary and secondary to other resource values. Use adaptive management only when a set of clear actions have been established to achieve resource objectives.		land health standards, and BLM policy and guidance.

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LIVESTOCK GRAZING (LG) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
	All other allotments would be managed subject to achieving land health standards and the terms and conditions of existing grazing permits unless an annual grazing plan has been approved.			
Action A-LG 1.5. Collect monitoring data to assess and evaluate allotments to determine whether or not allotment specific objectives and the standards for rangeland health (SRH) have been met.	**Action B-LG 1.5.** Collect monitoring data to assess livestock permitted use and achievement of resource objectives. Key areas and key management areas may be established for allotment monitoring. Promote cooperative monitoring by permittees subject to BLM protocols and data review.	**Action C-LG 1.5.** Collect monitoring data to assess livestock permitted use and achievement of resource objectives. Key areas and key management areas may be established for allotment monitoring. Promote landscape stewardship monitoring teams composed of permittees, the BLM, and interested public.	**Action C-LG 1.5.** Collect monitoring data to assess achievement of resource objectives and rangeland health.	**Action D-LG 1.5.** Collect monitoring data to assess livestock permitted use and achievement of resource objectives and standards for rangeland health. Monitor allotments by establishing key management areas such as wetlands, upland riparian and streambank riparian along with key species. Promote cooperative monitoring with livestock permittees and interested publics.

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Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action LG 1.6, Alternatives A and B. Maintain and authorize range improvements, e.g., water developments and fencing.		**Action C-LG 1.6.** Authorize and maintain range improvements only if they are compatible with other resources and uses. Remove abandoned range improvement projects.	**Action C-LG 1.6.** Remove range improvements that are not compatible with other resources and uses.	**Action D-LG 1.6.** Maintain existing range improvements per Section 4 of the Taylor Grazing Act, range improvement permits and/or cooperative agreements. If no authorization exists for existing range improvements, complete the authorization process and assign maintenance responsibilities.
Action LG 1.6.1, Alternatives A, B, and C. No similar action.				**Action D-LG 1.6.1.** Authorize new range improvements based on individual permittees' past maintenance performance.
Action A-LG 1.7. Issue cooperative agreements for maintenance of range improvements through coordination with permittees.	**Action LG 1.7, Alternative B, C (Option 1), and D.** Issue cooperative agreements for maintenance of range improvements. Through coordination with permittees, issue cooperative agreements for maintenance of range improvements where no previous agreement exists or remove the improvements.		**Action C-LG 1.7.** Remove range improvements that are not compatible with other resource and uses.	**Action LG 1.7, Alternative B, C (Option 1), and D.** Issue cooperative agreements for maintenance of range improvements. Through coordination with permittees, issue cooperative agreements for maintenance of range improvements where no previous agreement exists or remove the improvements.

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LIVESTOCK GRAZING (LG) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action LG 1.8, Alternatives A, B, and C (Option 1). Expend range betterment funds for on-the-ground rehabilitation, protection, and improvement of rangelands.			**Action C-LG 1.8.** N/A – No grazing.	**Action D-LG 1.8.** No similar action.
Action A-LG 1.9. Accept relinquishments of grazing permits in accordance with laws, regulations, policy, or guidance. Provide forage banks to allow interim grazing for emergency situations (e.g., drought, fire).	**Action B-LG 1.9.** Provide for multiple uses by not retiring grazing permits and not providing forage banks.	**Action LG 1.9, Alternatives C (Option 1) and D.** Accept grazing permits to be relinquished, in accordance with laws, regulations, policy, or guidance.	**Action C-LG 1.9.** Retire all grazing permits.	**Action LG 1.9, Alternatives C (Option 1) and D.** Relinquish grazing permits, in accordance with laws, regulations, policy, or guidance.
Action LG 1.9.1, Alternatives A and B. No similar action.		**Action LG 1.9.1, Alternative C (Option 1) and D.** Allow grazing permits relinquished or cancelled to be made available for application by other qualified applicants.	**Action C-LG 1.9.1.** No similar action.	**Action LG 1.9.1, Alternative C (Option 1) and D.** When grazing permits are relinquished or cancelled make them available for application by other qualified applicants.
Action LG 1.9.2, Alternatives A and B. No similar action.		**Action LG 1.9.2, Alternative C (Option 1) and D.** Provide forage banks following relinquishment or	**Action C-LG 1.9.2.** No similar action.	**Action LG 1.9.2, Alternative C (Option 1) and D.** Provide forage banks following relinquishment or cancellation of grazing preference subject to meeting all of the

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Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

LIVESTOCK GRAZING (LG) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
		cancellation of grazing preference subject to meeting all of the following criteria to all interim grazing for emergency situations (e.g. drought, fire). • No forage banks in "common allotment" unless all permit holders relinquish their grazing permits for that allotment. • Forage banks would be used only for emergencies, such as drought and fire, or due to temporary allotment closures for		following criteria to all interim grazing for emergency situations (e.g. drought, fire). • No forage banks in "common allotment" unless all permit holders relinquish their grazing permits for that allotment. • Forage banks would be used only for emergencies, such as drought and fire, or due to temporary allotment closures for rangeland restoration projects, and would meet resource objectives. • Grazing prescriptions would be allowed based on application receipt and the greater livestock permittee need and benefit to other public lands. • Forage banks have sufficient forage available for livestock grazing. • No forage banks in pastures occupied by or

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Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

LIVESTOCK GRAZING (LG) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
		rangeland restoration projects, and would meet resource objectives. • Grazing prescriptions would be allowed based on application receipt and the greater livestock permittee need and benefit to other public lands. • Forage banks have sufficient forage available for livestock grazing. • No forage banks in pastures occupied by or within critical habitat areas for T&E Species.		within critical habitat areas for T&E Species. • No forage banks in allotments within HMAs unless the WHB numbers are at or below high AML.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

LIVESTOCK GRAZING (LG) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
		• No forage banks in allotments within HMAs unless the WHB numbers are at or below high AML.		
Action LG 1.9.3, Alternatives A and B. No similar action.		**Action LG 1.9.3, Alternatives C (Option 1) and D.** Upon voluntary relinquishment of all preference for grazing use within an allotment and concurrent with permit termination, designate public lands within that allotment as unavailable for preference-based grazing permit for the life of the plan. This is contingent upon the authorized officer	**Action C-LG 1.9.3.** No similar action.	**Action LG 1.9.3, Alternatives C (Option 1) and D.** Upon voluntary relinquishment of all preference for grazing use within an allotment and concurrent with permit termination, designate public lands within that allotment as unavailable for preference-based grazing permit for the life of the plan. This is contingent upon the authorized officer determining that devoting the forage allocated to livestock within the allotment to other resource uses or values is desirable or necessary to meet resource management objectives. Resource uses or values that may be considered would include but not be limited to the following: • Wildlife habitat values,

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

LIVESTOCK GRAZING (LG)

Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C* Option 1	Alternative C* Option 2	ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)
		determining that devoting the forage allocated to livestock within the allotment to other resource uses or values is desirable or necessary to meet resource management objectives. Resource uses or values that may be considered would include but not be limited to the following: • Wildlife habitat values, • WHB values, • T&E species and sensitive species habitat, • Recreational values, • Archeological or cultural values,		• WHB values, • T&E species and sensitive species habitat, • Recreational values, • Archeological or cultural values, • Increasing biodiversity, • Watershed values or resources, • Wilderness characteristics or values, or • Other resource management objectives.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

LIVESTOCK GRAZING (LG) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
		• Increasing biodiversity, • Watershed values or resources, • Wilderness characteristics or values, or • Other resource management objectives.		
Action LG 1.9.4, Alternatives A, B, and C (Option 1). No similar action.		**Action C-LG 1.9.4.** Upon elimination of all grazing preference and cancellation of permits for violations of applicable laws or regulations (i.e. repeated unauthorized use), designate public lands within that allotment as unavailable for a preference-based grazing permit for the life of the plan.	**Action LG 1.9.4, Alternatives A, B, and C (Option 1).** No similar action.	**Action D-LG 1.9.4.** Upon elimination of all grazing preference and cancellation of permits for violations of applicable laws or regulations (i.e., repeated unauthorized use), designate public lands within that allotment as unavailable for a preference based grazing permit for the life of the plan. This is contingent upon the authorized officer determining that devoting the forage allocated livestock within the allotment of other resource uses or values is desirable or necessary to meet resource management objectives.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

LIVESTOCK GRAZING (LG) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
		This is contingent upon the authorized officer determining that devoting the forage allocated to livestock within the allotment to other resource uses or values is desirable or necessary to meet resource management objectives. BLM may still authorize temporary prescriptive grazing when needed for resource management purposes such as noxious or invasive weed control or other restoration actions under actions **C-LG 1.9.3** or **C-LG 1.9.4**.		BLM may still authorize temporary prescriptive grazing when needed for resource management purposes such as noxious or invasive plant control or other restoration actions under D-LG 1.9.3.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

LIVESTOCK GRAZING (LG) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
		In common allotments with more than one preference holder, the allotment would only be considered unavailable for livestock grazing under this action if all grazing preference holders authorized in the allotment voluntarily relinquished their individual grazing preferences or had permits cancelled for violations under actions **C-LG 1.9.3** or **C-LG 1.9.4.**		
Action A-LG 1.10. Allow prescriptive livestock grazing on acquired land on a case-by-case basis.	**Action B-LG 1.10.** Allow livestock grazing on acquired land.	**Action C-LG 1.10.** Close acquired lands (exchange, purchase, and donation) to livestock grazing.		**Action D-LG 1.10.** Allow only prescriptive livestock grazing on acquired lands (exchange, purchase, donation) until a management implementation plan is developed. Lands acquired within allotments that have a

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

LIVESTOCK GRAZING (LG) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
				grazing system in place would be considered prescriptive grazing.
Action LG 1.11, Alternatives A and B. Allow temporary nonrenewable (TNR) on a case-by-case basis.		**Action C-LG 1.11.** Do not allow TNR use.	**Action C-LG 1.11.** N/A.	**Action D-LG 1.11.** Allow TNR use, subject to meeting all of the following criteria: • TNR prescription would conform with and meet Land Health Standards; • Forage conditions, such as sufficient forage, good plant vigor, support the action; • Same class of livestock (such as cattle, sheep, horses), except with respect to fuel projects, if livestock class does not conflict with other resources; • Federally-listed T&E habitat – Except for resource benefit, TNR use would not occur within areas of allotments containing T&E habitat; • To provide for cheatgrass or other annual invasive species treatments;

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

LIVESTOCK GRAZING (LG) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
				• Late fall, winter, and early spring grazing (November 15 through April 30): Avoids use of crucial wildlife winter ranges; • No TNR within HMAs that are above high AML; • Minimal impact on native plants (e.g., dormant season use); • Treatment areas have infrastructure (water and/or fencing) in place to manage livestock for concentrated use of cheatgrass and to prevent damage to native plants outside of intensive use areas; and • Does not lead to season-long critical growing season use of native plants or hot season use of riparian areas; established grazing systems would be followed, except for the cheatgrass treatments.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

LIVESTOCK GRAZING (LG) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action A-LG 1.12. Allow no more than three consecutive years of grazing use during the critical growing period unless land health standards are achieved.	**Action B-LG 1.12.** Allow continuous season-long use where it has been demonstrated to be consistent with achieving land health standards.	**Action C-LG 1.12.** Allow no more than two consecutive years of grazing during the critical growing period, unless all animals are foraging on key forage species and at a level that maintains plant health and protects watersheds.	**Action C-LG 1.12.** No grazing, no TNR use.	**Action D-LG 1.12.** Allow no more than two consecutive years of grazing use during the critical growing period unless upland use by all foraging animals on key forage species on any given allotment, geographic area or pasture is at a level that maintains plant health and protects watersheds.
Action LG 1.13, Alternatives A, B, C (Option 1), and D. Manage grazing allotments administered across administrative boundaries or across land use plan boundaries in accordance with inter-district MOUs or in full conformance with all applicable land use plans.			**Action C-LG 1.13.** No livestock grazing.	**Action LG 1.13, Alternatives A, B, C (Option 1), and D.** Manage grazing allotments administered across administrative boundaries or across land use plan boundaries in accordance with inter-district MOUs or in full conformance with all applicable land use plans.
Action LG 1.14, Alternatives A, B, and C (Option 1). Restrict livestock grazing to protect land health during drought conditions, insect infestations, or after effects of fire.			**Action C-LG 1.14.** No livestock grazing.	**Action D-LG 1.14.** Manage to ensure protection of land health during droughts, insect infestations, or after effects of fire.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

LIVESTOCK GRAZING (LG) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action A-LG 1.15. No similar action.	**Action LG 1.15, Alternatives B and D.** In compliance with the "Grazing Administration Regulations: at 43 CFR 4130.6-3", issue crossing permits on a case-by-case basis, subject to the following: no crossing permits would be issued if trailing of livestock adversely impacts T&E species populations or habitat, sage-grouse populations or habitat, bighorn sheep, or candidate, proposed, or listed species under the ESA, as amended.	**Action C-LG 1.15.** Allow crossing of livestock*. Continue to allow crossing of sheep on established historical trailing routes (see FW 1.3). In cases where impacts between domestic and bighorn sheep arises due to trailing and otherwise cannot be mitigated, mandate trucking of livestock or develop other trailing route(s). *Movement between pastures and between adjacent allotments as part of permitted use not considered trailing.	**Action C-LG 1.15.** No livestock grazing.	**Action LG 1.15, Alternatives B and D.** In compliance with the "Grazing Administration Regulations" at 43 CFR 4130.6-3, issue crossing permits on a case-by-case basis, subject to the following: no crossing permits would be issued if trailing of livestock adversely impacts T&E species populations or habitat, sage-grouse populations or habitat, bighorn sheep, or candidate, proposed, or listed species under the ESA, as amended.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

LIVESTOCK GRAZING (LG) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
OBJECTIVE LG 2, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Manage livestock to ensure that domestic horses and burros do not mix with WHB.				
Action A-LG 2.1. License domestic horses and burros only in those areas where such domestic animals would not be expected to mix with populations of wild horses and burros.	**Action LG 2.1, Alternatives B, C (Option 1), and D.** Permit domestic horses and burros only in those areas where no mixing or contact would occur with managed populations of WHB.		**Action C-LG 2.1.** N/A – no livestock grazing.	**Action LG 2.1, Alternatives B, C (Option 1), and D.** Permit domestic horses and burros only in those areas where no mixing or contact would occur with managed populations of WHB.
OBJECTIVE LG 3, Alternatives A, B, C (Option 1), and D. Adjust allotment boundaries as needed for administrative or management actions.			**OBJECTIVE C-LG 3.** Drop all allotment boundaries.	**OBJECTIVE LG 3, Alternatives A, B, C (Option 1), and D.** Adjust allotment boundaries as needed for administrative or management actions.
Action LG 3.1, Alternatives A, B, C (Option 1), and D. Analyze and make allotment boundary decisions on a case-by case basis.			**Action C-LG 3.1.** N/A – no livestock grazing.	**Action LG 3.1, Alternatives A, B, C (Option 1), and D.** Analyze and make allotment boundary decisions on a case-by case basis.
Action A-LG 3.1.1. No similar action.	**Action B-LG 3.1.1.** Adjust allotment boundaries for Upper Quinn, Rebel Creek, Sod House, and Daveytown (see Figure 2-22, Appendix A).	**Action C-LG 3.1.1.** Adjust allotment boundaries for Upper Quinn, Rebel Creek, Sod House, Pole Creek, Crowley Creek and Daveytown and close the	**Action C-LG 3.1.1.** N/A – no livestock grazing.	**Action D-LG 3.1.1.** Adjust allotment boundaries for Upper Quinn, Rebel Creek, Sod House, Pole Creek, Thomas Creek, Crowley Creek (incorporate Reymundo parcel into the Pole Creek and Crowley Creek allotments), and Daveytown (Figure 2-24, Appendix A).

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

LIVESTOCK GRAZING (LG) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
		Reymundo parcel (see Figure 2-23, Appendix A).		Combine Pole Canyon and Rodeo Creek allotments.
OBJECTIVE LG 4, Alternatives A and B. Allow for changing class of livestock on individual allotments.		**OBJECTIVE LG 4, Alternatives C (Option 1) and D.** Allow for changing the class of livestock to benefit land health and management objectives.	**OBJECTIVE C-LG 4.** No livestock grazing.	**OBJECTIVE LG 4, Alternatives C (Option 1) and D.** Allow for changing the class of livestock to benefit land health management objectives.
Action A-LG 4.1. Allow for conversion from cattle to sheep on all allotments within the resource areas except on those allotments or portions of allotments where conflicts with existing bighorn sheep (or imminent reintroductions) cannot be mitigated.	**Action B-LG 4.1.** Allow for conversion from cattle to sheep or goats, including those allotments or portions of allotments with potential bighorn sheep habitat. Allow conversion from cattle to sheep on allotments with existing bighorn sheep habitat if adverse impacts would be fully mitigated (e.g., buffer zones).	**Action C-LG 4.1.** Allow for conversion from cattle to sheep or goats, except on those allotments or portions of allotments with potential or existing bighorn sheep habitat, as identified in Figure 2-25, Appendix A (2,215,840 acres).	**Action C-LG 4.1.** No livestock grazing.	**Action D-LG 4.1.** Allow for conversion from cattle to sheep or goats. Do not permit for the conversion from cattle to sheep or goats on those allotments or portions of allotments with historical, existing, or potential bighorn sheep habitat (Figure 2-25, Appendix A).

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

LIVESTOCK GRAZING (LG) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action A-LG 4.2. Allow for conversion from sheep to cattle on a case-by-case basis. Conversion ratio and authorization would depend on the suitability of the rangeland involved and would be made only where cattle can be adequately controlled and managed.	**Action B-LG 4.2.** Allow for conversion from sheep to cattle based on rangeland suitability (e.g., slope, distance from water) and where cattle can be adequately controlled and managed, where there exists an infrastructure (fences, water developments) to support cattle management.	**Action C-LG 4.2.** Promote the conversion of sheep to cattle on allotments that contain potential bighorn habitat and where cattle can be adequately controlled and managed.	**Action C-LG 4.2.** No livestock grazing.	**Action D-LG 4.2.** Allow for conversion from sheep to cattle based on rangeland suitability (e.g., slope, distance from water) and where there is adequate existing infrastructure (fences, water developments) to control, support, and manage cattle.
Action LG 4.3, Alternatives A, B, C (Option 1), and D. Allow for conversion of cattle between classes (e.g., cow and calf pair vs. steer and yearlings).			**Action C-LG 4.3.** No livestock grazing.	**Action LG 4.3, Alternatives A, B, C (Option 1), and D.** Allow for conversion of cattle between classes (e.g., cow and calf pair vs. steer and yearlings).
Action LG 4.4, Alternatives A, B, C (Option 1), and D. Allow for conversion of class of livestock on allotments on a case-by-case basis.			**Action C-LG 4.4.** No livestock grazing.	**Action LG 4.4, Alternatives A, B, C (Option 1), and D.** Allow for conversion of class of livestock on allotments on a case-by-case basis.
OBJECTIVE LG 5, Alternatives A, B, and D. Ensure range improvements are compatible with resources and multiple uses and land health.		**OBJECTIVE C-LG 5.** Ensure range improvements are compatible with and promote healthy natural resource	**OBJECTIVE C-LG 5.** No range improvements for livestock.	**OBJECTIVE LG 5, Alternatives A, B, and D.** Ensure range improvements are compatible with resources and multiple uses and land health.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

LIVESTOCK GRAZING (LG) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
		conditions and land health.		
Action LG 5.1, Alternatives A and B. Existing authorized range improvements would be maintained or modified for multiple uses. Projects no longer needed to meet livestock and other resource management objectives would be removed and the sites restored.		**Action C-LG 5.1.** Review existing range improvement projects for compliance with land health standards and pursue corrective actions, including removal for those that are not consistent with achieving or improving land health standards.	**Action C-LG 5.1.** Remove range improvements that are no longer needed to meet resource management objectives.	**Action D-LG 5.1.** Existing authorized range improvements would be maintained or modified where beneficial to resource values and uses. Projects no longer needed to meet livestock and other resource management objectives would be removed and the sites restored.
Action LG 5.2, Alternatives A and D. New range improvements may be developed when consistent with achieving Land Health Standards and provide for multiple uses. They may be allowed in big game habitats if they improve grazing distribution or utilization patterns and reduce conflicts in other areas.	**Action B-LG 5.2.** New range improvements may be developed when consistent with achieving land health standards and do not inhibit or degrade multiple uses.	**Action C-LG 5.2.** Limit construction of new range improvements to those that maintain or improve land health. Inventory lightly grazed to ungrazed areas that may be	**Action C-LG 5.2.** Limit construction of new range improvements to those that maintain and improve land health. Inventory areas that may be impacted before construction of	**Action LG 5.2, Alternatives A and D.** New range improvements may be developed when consistent with achieving land health standards and provide for multiple uses. They may be allowed in big game habitats if they improve grazing distribution or utilization patterns and reduce conflicts in other areas.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

LIVESTOCK GRAZING (LG) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
		impacted before construction of new range improvements. For areas containing sensitive species habitat, construct range improvements only when no conflicts occur.	new range improvements. For areas containing sensitive species habitat, construct range improvements only when no conflicts occur.	
Action LG 1.2, Alternatives A, B, C (Option 1), and D. Protect newly developed spring sources and wetland-riparian areas by fencing to exclude livestock and WHB. Place troughs away from the spring sources and associated wetland-riparian areas. Fencing would meet wildlife and WHB exclosure fence specifications.			**Action C-LG 1.2.** No livestock grazing.	**Action LG 1.2, Alternatives A, B, C (Option 1), and D.** Protect newly developed spring sources and wetland-riparian areas by fencing to exclude livestock and WHB. Place troughs away from the spring sources and associated wetland-riparian areas. Fencing would meet wildlife and WHB exclosure fence specifications.
Action LG 5.3, Alternatives A, B, and D. All new spring developments for livestock watering would be constructed to maintain, improve, or restore the biotic integrity of the spring system.		**Action C-LG 5.3.** Restore and maintain the biological integrity of developed spring sources to promote healthy, viable, and more naturally distributed wildlife populations.		**Action LG 5.3, Alternatives A, B, and D.** All new spring developments for livestock watering would be constructed to maintain, improve, or restore the biotic integrity of the spring system.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

LIVESTOCK GRAZING (LG) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action LG 5.3.1, Alternatives A and B. Maintain integrity and avoid adverse impacts on spring resources and any associated wetland-riparian areas by ensuring proper installation of water developments.		**Action C-LG 5.3.1.** No new spring developments to support livestock grazing.		**Action D-LG 5.3.1.** Maintain the integrity and avoid adverse impacts to spring resources and associated wetland-riparian areas, by ensuring proper installation of water developments (see FW 11.1). When possible: 1. Downstream of the source and adjacent to the spring so that flows are maintained; 2. Downstream of the source within the spring brook at a location that maximizes the spring flow duration and minimize thermal load; and 3. Other techniques (see D-FW 11.1).
Action LG 5.4, Alternatives A and B. Where new waters are developed for livestock in big game habitats, provide water for wildlife only when livestock are present.		**Action C-LG 5.4.** Where new waters are developed for livestock in big game habitats, provide water for wildlife and WHB from June 1 to September 30 even if livestock have been	**Action C-LG 5.4.** Do not develop new waters for livestock.	**Action D-LG 5.4.** Subject to BLM-acquired water rights, where new waters are developed for livestock within big game and sensitive wildlife habitats or within HMAs, develop cooperative agreements with livestock permittees to provide water for wildlife and WHB even if livestock have been removed (applies when

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

LIVESTOCK GRAZING (LG) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
		removed (applies when water is made available to livestock anytime during this period).		water is made available to livestock anytime during this period).
Action A-LG 5.5. No similar action.	**Action B-LG 5.5.** On new water developments, provide overflow ponds for additional water storage.	**Action C-LG 5.5.** On new water developments, do not allow overflow onto the ground. Require a float valve or pipe water back to the source.		**Action D-LG 5.5.** On new water developments from surface water sources, where possible avoid overflow of water into ponds or non-channelized areas. When possible, install spring developments using the following: 1. Placement and development downstream of the source and adjacent to the spring brook so that flows are maintained; 2. Placement and development downstream of the source within the spring brook at a location that maximizes the spring flow duration and minimize thermal load; and 3. Other techniques.
Action A-LG 5.6. Close exclosures to livestock grazing for the life of this plan except where it is	**Action B-LG 5.6.** On a case-by-case basis close exclosures to livestock grazing when site-	**Action C-LG 5.6.** Close exclosures to livestock grazing for the life	**Action C-LG 5.6.** No grazing.	**Action D-LG 5.6.** Consistent with meeting standards for rangeland health and goals and objectives of

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

LIVESTOCK GRAZING (LG) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*				
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C* Option 1**	**Alternative C* Option 2**	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
determined that prescribed grazing is necessary to achieve a specific resource prescription or objective.	specific allotment terms and conditions, objectives, and land health standards are not being achieved.	of this plan.		the exclosure, allow prescribed grazing on a case by case basis in coordination with interested publics.

MINERAL RESOURCES: LEASABLE, LOCATABLE, AND SALEABLE (MR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
GOAL: Make federal mineral resources available to meet domestic needs. Encourage responsible development of economically sound and stable domestic minerals and energy production, while assuring appropriate return to the public. Ensure long-term health and diversity of the public lands by minimizing impacts on other resources, returning lands disturbed to productive uses, and preventing unnecessary or undue degradation.			
OBJECTIVE A-MR 1. Return lands disturbed by mineral operations that are stable, safe, productive, and visually compatible and ensure quality of the environment in accordance with FLPMA and other applicable laws, regulations, and policy. Prevent undue or unnecessary degradation of public lands.	**OBJECTIVE B-MR 1.** Return lands disturbed by mineral operations that are stable, safe, productive, and visually compatible and ensure quality of the environment in accordance with FLPMA and other applicable laws, regulations, and policy. Prevent undue or unnecessary degradation of public lands. Lands disturbed by mineral operations would remain in a condition that provides for	**OBJECTIVE C-MR 1.** Return lands disturbed by mineral operations that are stable, safe, productive, and visually compatible and ensure quality of the environment in accordance with FLPMA and other applicable laws, regulations, and policy. Prevent undue or unnecessary degradation of public lands. Restore lands disturbed by mineral operations to approximately preoperational topography and	**OBJECTIVE D-MR 1.** Return lands disturbed by mineral operations that are stable, safe, productive, and visually compatible and ensure quality of the environment in accordance with FLPMA and other applicable laws, regulations, and policy. Prevent undue or unnecessary degradation of public lands. An exception, in whole or in part, may be granted if, at the time of closure, a viable plan exists for a productive continued

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

MINERAL RESOURCES: LEASABLE, LOCATABLE, AND SALEABLE (MR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
	continued economic activity at the site.	vegetation. If the regulated activity occurred on land impacted by previous human-caused disturbance, restore that land to a stable natural-appearing form and native vegetative community.	economic use of the site (see Sustainable Development Goals and Objectives).
Action A-MR 1.1. Rehabilitate or reclaim mineral operations, including recontouring, stabilization, re-vegetation, or removal of facilities before closure.	**Action B-MR 1.1.** Rehabilitate or reclaim mineral operations, including recontouring, stabilization, revegetation and removal of facilities before closure. Defer existing guidance and standards for reclamation and closure for up to five years from the end of active mining of sites that have a reasonable prospect for economic use. Final reclamation that is deferred would be subject to regular updates of reclamation cost estimates and the provision of appropriate financial guarantees.	**Action C-MR 1.1.** Rehabilitate or reclaim mineral operations, including recontouring, stabilization, revegetation or removal of facilities before closure to restore preoperational topography and establish a historically native vegetation community, to the maximum extent possible.	**Action D-MR 1.1.** Rehabilitate or reclaim mineral operations, including recontouring, stabilizing, revegetating, or removing facilities prior to and during closure. Defer existing guidance and standards for reclamation and closure for up to five years from the end of active mining of sites that have a reasonable prospect for economic use. Final reclamation that is deferred would be subject to regular updates of reclamation cost estimates and the provision of appropriate financial guarantees.
Action A-MR 1.2. Continue to implement the state and BLM policy and guidance for revegetation (IM-NV-2004-065 [Nevada BLM Reclamation/Closure Policy for	**Action B-MR 1.2.** Continue to implement the state and BLM policy and guidance for revegetation (IM-NV-2004-065 [Nevada BLM Reclamation/Closure Policy for	**Action C-MR 1.2.** Continue to implement the state and BLM policy and guidance for revegetation (IM-NV-2004-065 [Nevada BLM Reclamation/Closure Policy for	**Action D-MR 1.2.** Continue to implement the state and BLM guidance for revegetating minerals operations to include self-sustaining vegetation communities. This includes the "Gold Book" for

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

MINERAL RESOURCES: LEASABLE, LOCATABLE, AND SALEABLE (MR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Hardrock Mining Activities], IM-NV-2005-063 [Nevada BLM 3809 Reclamation Bonding Guidance Update], and the "Nevada Guidelines for Successful Revegetation for the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, the BLM and the USDA Forest Service" [BLM-MOA-NV920-1999-9901]). This is to include self-sustaining vegetation communities.	Hardrock Mining Activities], IM-NV-2005-063,[Nevada BLM 3809 Reclamation Bonding Guidance Update] and the "Nevada Guidelines for Successful Revegetation for the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, the BLM and the USDA Forest Service" [BLM-MOA-NV920-1999-9901]). Revegetation would result in self-sustaining vegetation communities. A variety of seed mixtures may be used that are appropriate to the local ecological setting. Species included may be native or introduced, and their seed should be commonly available and ordinarily inexpensive to acquire.	Hardrock Mining Activities], IM-NV-2005-063 [Nevada BLM 3809 Reclamation Bonding Guidance Update], and the "Nevada Guidelines for Successful Revegetation for the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, the BLM and the USDA Forest Service" [BLM-MOA-NV920-1999-9901]) in hard rock mining, which includes self-sustaining vegetation communities. Revegetate reclaimed areas using a variety of native seed mixtures appropriate to a local ecological setting.	fluid leasable operations and IM-NV-2004-065, Guidelines for Successful Revegetation," for hardrock mining areas. Revegetate reclaimed areas, using a variety of native and nonnative seed mixtures appropriate to a local ecological setting. Priority for use of seeds and plant materials (D-VR 4.1) is as follows: 1. Locally collected native seed; 2. Native seeds; then 3. Nonnative.
Action CA-MR 1.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Apply concurrent reclamation (as soon as operationally practical) at all minerals operations. Interim reclamation (physical stabilization and ground-cover seeding) would be implemented on all facilities or features (e.g., growth media stockpiles) that would remain unused for more than one year, but are planned for future re-disturbance.			
Action CA-MR 2.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Ensure occupancy does not hinder previously existing access to public lands.			
Action CA-MR 3.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Public lands would remain open and available for mineral exploration and development, subject to the provisions of FLPMA Section 204.			

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

Saleable Minerals *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
OBJECTIVE A-MR 2. Provide mineral materials for local communities and county, state, and federal agencies while protecting natural resources.	**OBJECTIVE B-MR 2.** Provide mineral material resources to maximize their development and support economic opportunities. Lands within the district office are open to mineral material disposal and development except where incompatible with critical resource values. Lands acquired would be open to mineral material disposal in a manner consistent with the goals of the acquisition and the resource values present, in accordance with those actions described below, and considering the management applied to adjacent public lands.	**OBJECTIVE C-MR 2.** Manage mineral material resources to provide for the needs of individuals, municipalities, and business, while assuring compatibility with and protection of other resources and uses. The planning area would be open to disposal and development of mineral materials only where compatible with important resource values. Lands acquired (by any process) would be closed to mineral material disposal.	**OBJECTIVE D-MR 2.** Manage mineral material resources to provide for the needs of individuals, municipalities, and businesses, while assuring compatibility with and protection of other resources and uses. The planning area would be open to disposal and development of mineral materials, except where incompatible with important resource values. Lands acquired would be managed in a manner consistent with the goals of the acquisition and the resource values present, in accordance with those actions described below, and considering the management applied to adjacent public lands.
Action MR 2.1, Alternative A. Maintain 6,772,476 acres as open to mineral material disposal. Make disposals in accordance with demand in those areas identified as open to disposal (Figure 2-26, Appendix A). Protect important resource values in otherwise open areas by applying stipulations determined to be necessary to	**Action B-MR 2.1.** Maintain 6,786,059 acres as open to mineral material disposal. Make disposals in accordance with demand in those areas identified as open to disposal (Figure 2-27, Appendix A). Protect important resource values in otherwise open areas by applying stipulations determined to be necessary to reasonably protect	**Action C-MR 2.1.** Maintain 6,367,789 acres as open to mineral material disposal. Make disposals in accordance with demand in those areas identified as open to disposal (Figure 2-28, Appendix A). Protect important resource values in otherwise open areas by applying stipulations determined to be necessary to reasonably protect	**Action D-MR 2.1.** Maintain 6,539,184 acres as open to mineral material disposal. Make disposals in accordance with demand in those areas identified as open to disposal (Figure 2-29, Appendix A). Protect important resource values in otherwise open areas by applying stipulations determined to be necessary to reasonably protect

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

Saleable Minerals *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
reasonably protect other resources on a case-by-case basis, as described in the text of the MFP and decision records for geothermal leasing and oil and gas leasing.	other resources on a case-by-case basis, as described in the text of the MFP and decision records for geothermal leasing and oil and gas leasing.	other resources as depicted on the above map and described in the text.	other resources, as depicted on Figure 2-29, Appendix A.
Action A-MR 2.1.1. No similar action.	**Action B-MR 2.1.1.** 4,473,691 acres would be open with only standard authorization terms and stipulations (see Figure 2-27, Appendix A). (Note: Survey for and mitigation of impacts on cultural resources, sensitive species, and migratory birds are considered standard stipulations [see Actions CA-CR 1.3, CA-SSS 1.2, B-SSS 1.3.1, B-SSS 1.4.1, and B-FW 4.1]).	**Action C-MR 2.1.1.** 2,746,668 acres would be open with only standard authorization terms and stipulations (see Figure 2-28, Appendix A). (Note: Survey for and mitigation of impacts on cultural resources, sensitive species, and migratory birds are considered standard stipulations [see Actions CA-CR 1.3, CA-SSS 1.2, C-SSS 1.3.1, C-SSS 1.4.1, and C-FW 4.1]). For example, within a two-mile radius of known sensitive plant occurrences (based on historic or current data - NV Natural Heritage database) (NNHP 2007), if the site exhibits similar habitat characteristics, no surface disturbance would be authorized before completion of a sensitive plant inventory of the project area by a qualified botanist (see Action CA-SSS 1.2).	**Action D-MR 2.1.1.** 2,871,026 acres would be open with only standard authorization terms and stipulations (Figure 2-29, Appendix A). (Note: Survey for and mitigation of impacts on cultural resources, sensitive species, and migratory birds are considered standard stipulations [see Actions CA-CR 1.1, CA-CR 1.3, CA-SSS 1.2, D-SSS 1.3.1, D-SSS 1.4.1, and D-FW 4.1]).

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

Saleable Minerals *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action A-MR 2.1.2. Maintain 6,789,059 acres as open with standard terms and stipulations, as well as any stipulations that may be applied as mitigation determined by a site specific NEPA analysis.	**Action B-MR 2.1.2.** 1,445,244 acres would be open with standard authorization terms and stipulations, as well as one or more of the following seasonal or other restrictions (see Figure 2-27, Appendix A): a. Within Herd Management Areas (see Action B-WHB 4.1)	**Action C-MR 2.1.2.** Protect resources through implementing use restrictions (e.g., seasonal restrictions), stipulations, and mitigation measures determined through this analysis and further interdisciplinary review. Zero acres are open with standard authorization terms and stipulations plus seasonal or other restrictions.	**Action D-MR 2.1.2.** Protect resources through implementing use restrictions (e.g., seasonal restrictions), stipulations, and mitigation measures determined through this analysis and further interdisciplinary review. 2,390,415 acres would be open with standard authorization terms and stipulations, as well as one or more of the following seasonal or other restrictions (Figure 2-29, Appendix A): a. Within HMAs (see Action D-WHB 4.1). b. Within defined avoidance areas (see Action LR 5.3). c. Within PMUs that are not within priority wildlife habitat areas (see Action D-SSS 1.2.N); d. Within priority watersheds that are not T&E species habitat (see Actions D-WR 1.2 and D-WR 1.2.1); e. Areas in VRM Class I, II, or III (see Visual Resources Goal, Objective VRM 1, and Action D-VRM 1.1); and

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

Saleable Minerals *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
			f. Within the location of identified paleontological resources classified as being of scientific or educational interest (see Action D-PR 1.4).
Action A-MR 2.1.3. No similar action.	**Action B-MR 2.1.3.** 867,124 acres would be open only to permits to government entities for the maintenance of roads or other public facilities (see Figure 2-27, Appendix A): a. Within a quarter mile of cultural sites that are listed on the NRHP or that have been determined to be eligible for that listing (see Action B-CR 2.1.1). b. Within a mile of the California NHT (see Action B-CR 6.9). c. Within a mile of an identified TCP listed or considered to be eligible for the NRHP (see Action B-TC 2.2.1). d. Those areas identified for avoidance of ROWs: 1. Special status species habitat	**Action C-MR 2.1.3.** 3,621,121 acres would be open only to permits to government entities for the maintenance of roads or other public facilities (see Figure 2-28, Appendix A): a. Priority watersheds (see Actions C-WR 1.2 and C-SSS 2.2); b. PMU areas (see Action C-SSS 1.2.2, including waiver). No disturbance within 0.6 mile of an active lek; c. Areas otherwise identified for avoidance or exclusion of ROWs (see Actions C-LR 5.3, C-LR 5.4, and C-FW 1.1) 1. The Pine Forest Range not included in the WSA, 2. Specific Recreation Management Zones, 3. Special status species habitat;	**Action D-MR 2.1.3.** In the following areas, 1,277,700 acres would be open only to permits to government entities for the maintenance of roads or other public facilities (Figure 2-29, Appendix A): a. Priority habitat areas and associated PMUs(see actions D-SSS 1.2.1); b. Lands acquired under SNPLMA; and c. Priority watersheds (see Actions D-WR 1.2); and d. Priority water supply areas (see Action D-WR 1.4).

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Saleable Minerals *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
	2. TCPs 3. Lands acquired under Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA)	d. Herd management areas (see Action C-WHB 4.1).	
Action A-MR 2.1.3.1. No similar action.	**Action B-MR 2.1.3.1.** Modifications to authorizations for roads and public purposes near TCPs based on Native American Consultation. Consultation with Native American tribes may produce recommendations for larger or smaller areas subject to no surface occupancy, based on the setting and use of the traditional cultural property.	**Action C-MR 2.1.3.1.** Not needed; addressed in Action C-MR 2.2.1.	**Action D-MR 2.1.3.1.** Not needed; addressed in Action D-MR 2.2.1.
Action A-MR 2.2. Maintain 405,355 acres as closed to mineral material disposal (Figures 2-26 [Alternative A] and 2-27 [Alternative B], Appendix A). Areas closed: a. Designated WSA (policy) b. Pine Forest mineral withdrawal c. George Lund Petrified Forest mineral withdrawal d. Osgood Mountains ACEC (see Action CA-SSS 3.2) e. NWSRs eligible corridors (See Action A-WSR 1.1).		**Action C-MR 2.2.** Maintain 837,049 acres as closed to mineral material disposal. Areas closed (see Figure 2-28, Appendix A): a. Designated WSA (policy); b. George Lund Petrified Forest mineral withdrawal; c. Pine Forest mineral withdrawal;	**Action D-MR 2.2.** In the following areas 694,991 acres would be closed to mineral material disposal (Figure 2-29, Appendix A): a. Designated WSA or Wilderness Areas (policy); b. George Lund Petrified Forest mineral withdrawal (see Action D-PR 1.5);

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Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C*	ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)
		d. Lovelock Cave mineral withdrawal (Action C-LR 5.3); e. Dave Canyon (Objective C-TC 2); f. Designated ACECs (see Objective C-ACEC 1) 1. Osgood Mountains (also Action CA-SSS 3.2), 2. Pine Forest, 3. Raised Bog, 4. Stillwater Mountains; g. Within 500 yards of occupied bat habitat (see Action C-SSS 1.4.2); h. Within a quarter mile of NRHP-eligible or listed cultural sites (see Actions CA-CR 1 and C-CR 2.1.1); i. Within a mile of NHT (see Action C-CR 6.9); j. Within a mile of an identified TCP listed or considered to be eligible for the NRHP (see Action C-TC 2.2.1); and	c. Lovelock Cave mineral withdrawal (Action D-LR 5.3); d. McDermitt Station Administrative Site Withdrawal; e. Designated ACECs (see Action D-ACEC 1.2): 1. Osgood Mountains (see also Action CA-SSS 3.2), 2. Pine Forest, 3. Raised Bog, and 4. Stillwater. f. Within cultural sites that are listed on the NRHP or that have been determined to be eligible for that listing (see Action D-CR 2.1.1), g. No new mineral material sites would be developed within one mile of the NHT (see Action D-CR 6.9), h. Within identified TCP listed or considered eligible for the NRHP (see Action D – TC 2.2.1). i. Within the location of identified paleontological

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Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

Saleable Minerals *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
		k. Within 500 feet of a cave or karst feature (see Action C-CK 1.2). l. Areas outside of WAs and WSAs identified as containing wilderness characteristics (see Action C-WSA 2.1);	resources classified as being of scientific or educational interest (see Action D-PR 1.4). j. Areas closed to OHV use (see Action D-R 10.1).
Action A-MR 2.2.1. No similar action.	**Action B-MR 2.2.1.** Not needed, addressed in Action B-MR 2.1.3.1 above.	**Action C-MR 2.2.1.** Modifications to areas closed to disposal near TCPs would be based on Native American consultation, which may produce recommendations for larger or smaller areas subject to no surface occupancy, based on the setting and use of the TCP.	**Action D-MR 2.2.1.** Modifications to areas closed to disposal near TCPs would be based on Native American Consultation. Consultation with Native American tribes may produce recommendations for larger or smaller areas closed to disposal based on the setting and use of the TCP (see Objective D-TC 2).
Action A-MR 2.2.2. No similar action.	**Action B-MR 2.2.2.** Mineral material disposals may be made up to any recognized WSA boundary.	**Action MR 2.2.2, Alternatives C and D.** Make no mineral material disposals to within a quarter mile of a WSA or designated wilderness boundary. To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter section (40-acre parcel) intersected by and including a portion of such a boundary would be closed to mineral material disposal. This is comparable to the policy on mineral leasing, established in IM-NV-2004-093.	
Action A-MR 2.3. Continue to evaluate the need and develop community mineral material sites	**Action B-MR 2.3.** Maximize the availability of community pits and common use areas throughout the	**Action C-MR 2.3.** Designate the minimum number of community pits and common use areas to meet	**Action D-MR 2.3.** Designate community pits and common use areas in locations and sizes to meet

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Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
within the WD decision area.	WD. Actively promote the availability of mineral materials to the public and maximize the types of material and number of sites available from which to make sales.	reasonably foreseeable demand for commodities that would have few or mitigable impacts on cultural or biological impacts. They would be in appropriate locations and with sufficient capacity, avoiding a proliferation of sites for similar materials in a given area. Preference would be given to sales from community pits or common use areas.	the existing and reasonably foreseeable demand for the commodity(ies) available at each site, where compatible with resource values. Establish sites in appropriate locations and with sufficient capacity while avoiding a proliferation of sites for similar materials in a given area. Most available mineral material sites would be designated as community pits or common use areas.
Action A-MR 2.4. Work with Counties to provide free use permits for road development and maintenance.	**Action B-MR 2.4.** Work with municipalities and other eligible customers to maximize the number of, and production from, free use permits.	**Action MR 2.4, Alternatives C and D.** Work with municipalities and other eligible customers to provide free use permits with adequate volumes of material to meet their needs. Preference would be given to permits in community pits or common use areas.	
OBJECTIVE MR 3, Alternatives A and D. Manage mineral material operations to provide for the mineral and energy needs of the nation, while assuring compatibility with and protection of other resources.	**OBJECTIVE B-MR 3.** Manage solid mineral operations to maximize the resource development, consider the business needs of the proponent, and support economic opportunities.	**OBJECTIVE C-MR 3.** Manage solid mineral operations to maximize the protection of natural and cultural resources, while providing for the mineral and energy needs of the nation.	**OBJECTIVE MR 3, Alternatives A and D.** Manage mineral material operations to provide for the mineral and energy needs of the nation, while assuring compatibility with and protection of other resources.
Action A-MR 3.1. Apply stipulations developed by the interdisciplinary review as necessary	**Action B-MR 3.1.** Apply site-specific stipulations to authorizations only to the	**Action MR 3.1, Alternatives C and D.** Apply site-specific stipulations to authorizations as developed by the interdisciplinary review, as necessary to reasonably protect other resources.	

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Saleable Minerals *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
to reasonably protect other resources.	minimum extent required by law or regulation.		
Action MR 3.2, Alternatives A and D. Compliance inspections would meet existing policy and be of sufficient frequency and detail to ensure proper return of fair market value to the public and appropriate protection of resource values.	**Action B-MR 3.2.** Compliance inspections would be the least number allowed by law, regulation, or policy, and the least possible burden would be imposed on the permittee.	**Action C-MR 3.2.** Compliance inspections would meet existing policy and be of sufficient frequency and detail to ensure proper return of fair market value to the public and maximum protection of resource values.	**Action MR 3.2, Alternatives A and D.** Compliance inspections would meet existing policy and be of sufficient frequency and detail to ensure proper return of fair market value to the public and appropriate protection of resource values.

Fluid Minerals *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
OBJECTIVE A-MR 4. The Paradise-Denio Resource Area would be open to geothermal and oil and gas leasing and development except where incompatible with important resource values. The Sonoma-Gerlach Resource Area would be open to geothermal and oil and gas leasing with the following restrictions listed below:	**OBJECTIVE B-MR 4.** Lands within the district office are open to fluid mineral leasing and development, except where that is incompatible with other critical resource values. Lands acquired would be managed in a manner consistent with the goals of the acquisition and the resource values present, in accordance with those actions described below, and considering the management applied to adjacent public lands.	**OBJECTIVE C-MR 4.** Lands within the district office are open to fluid mineral leasing and development only where compatible with other resources. Lands acquired by any process would be closed to fluid mineral leasing.	**OBJECTIVE D-MR 4.** Lands within the WD would be open to geothermal and oil and gas leasing and development except where incompatible with important resource values. Protect, manage, and conserve lands acquired in a manner consistent with the goals of the acquisition and the resource values present, in accordance with those Actions described below, and considering the management applied to adjacent public lands.

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Fluid Minerals *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action A-MR 4.1. Maintain 6,745,878 acres as open to leasing. Offer fluid mineral leases in those areas identified as open to leasing (see Figure 2-30, Appendix A). Protect important resource values in otherwise open areas by applying stipulations determined to be necessary to reasonably protect other resources on a case-by-case basis, as described in the text of the MFP and Decision Records for Geothermal leasing and Oil and Gas leasing (BLM 1982a, b, 2002a).	**Action B-MR 4.1.** Maintain 6,068,969 acres as open to leasing. Offer fluid mineral leases in those areas identified as open to leasing (Figure 2-31, Appendix A). Protect important resource values in otherwise open areas by applying stipulations determined to be necessary to reasonably protect other resources on a case-by-case basis, as described in the text of the MFP (BLM 1999) and decision records for geothermal leasing and oil and gas leasing (BLM 2002a).	**Action C-MR 4.1.** Maintain 2,749,810 acres as open to leasing. Offer fluid mineral leases in those areas identified as open to leasing (Figure 2-32, Appendix A). Protect important resource values in otherwise open areas by applying stipulations determined to be necessary to reasonably protect other resources as depicted on Figure 2-32, Appendix A, and described in the text.	**Action D-MR 4.1.** Maintain 5,492,707 acres as open to leasing. Offer fluid mineral leases in those areas identified as open to leasing (Figure 2-33, Appendix A). Protect, manage, and conserve important resource values in otherwise open areas by applying stipulations determined to be necessary to reasonably protect other resources as depicted on Figure 2-33, Appendix A and described in the text.
Action A-MR 4.1.1. No acres would be open with only standard lease terms and stipulations.	**Action B-MR 4.1.1.** 4,472,814 acres would be open with only standard lease terms and stipulations (see Figure 2-31, Appendix A). (Note: Survey for and mitigation of impacts on cultural resources, sensitive species, and migratory birds are considered standard stipulations [see Actions CA-CR 1.3, CA-SS 1.2, B-SSS 1.3.1, B-SSS 1.4.1 and B-FW 4.1]).	**Action C-MR 4.1.1.** 2,749,810 acres would be open with only standard lease terms and stipulations (see Figure 2-32, Appendix A). (Note: Survey for and mitigation of impacts on cultural resources, sensitive species, and migratory birds are considered standard stipulations [see Actions CA-CR 1.3, CA-SSS 1.2, C-SSS 1.3.1, D-SSS 1.4.1 and C-FW 4.1]). For example, within a two-mile radius of known sensitive plant	**Action D-MR 4.1.1.** 2,851,895 acres would be open with only standard lease terms and stipulations (Figure 2-33, Appendix A). (Note: Survey for and mitigation of impacts on cultural resources, sensitive species, and migratory birds are considered standard stipulations [see Actions CA-CR 1.1, CA-CR 1.3, CA-SSS 1.2, D-SSS 1.3.1, D-SSS 1.4.1, and D-FW 4.1, see Appendix I, Winnemucca Fluid Mineral Lease Sale Stipulations]).

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Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C*	ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)
		occurrences (based on historic or current data - NV Natural Heritage database), if the site exhibits similar habitat characteristics, no surface disturbance would be authorized before completion of a sensitive plant inventory of the project area by a qualified botanist (see Action CA-SSS 1.2).	
Action A-MR 4.1.2. 6,716,296 acres would be open with standard lease terms and stipulations, as well as any stipulations that may be applied as mitigation determined by a site specific NEPA analysis.	**Action B-MR 4.1.2.** 1,374,731 acres would be open with standard lease terms and stipulations, as well as one or more of the following seasonal or other restrictions listed below (see Figure 2-31, Appendix A): a. Within Herd Management Areas (see Action B-WHB 4.1) b. No disturbance near documented golden eagle, bald eagle, peregrine falcon, or prairie falcon nesting sites. The distance shall be agreed upon between the BLM and NDOW; currently set at 100 yards (NDOW letter, 13 October 2006).	**Action C-MR 4.1.2.** No acres would be open with standard lease terms and stipulations, as well as seasonal or other restrictions.	**Action D-MR 4.1.2.** 2,435,327 acres would be open, with standard lease terms and stipulations, as well as one or more of the following seasonal or other restrictions listed below (Figure 2-33, Appendix A): a. PMUs that are not within priority wildlife habitat areas (see Action D-SSS 1.2.N). b. Within HMAs, where proposed activities could result in adverse impacts on the health and welfare of WHB (see Action D-WHB 4.1). c. Within defined avoidance areas (See Action LR 5.3). d. Within priority watersheds that are not T&E species habitat

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Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
			(see Actions D-WR 1.2 and D-WR 1.2.1). e. Areas in VRM Class I, II, or III (see Visual Resources Goal, Objective VRM 1, and Action D-VRM 1.1).
Action A-MR 4.1.3. 43,165acres would be open to leasing but subject to a No Surface Occupancy (Figure 2-30, Appendix A) stipulation: Sonoma-Gerlach and Paradise-Denio Resource Areas: • Sage-grouse strutting grounds; and • S-1 cultural and historical sites (see Action A-CR 2.1.1). Sonoma-Gerlach Resource Area: • Visible remnants of the Applegate-Lassen Trail, from Rye Patch Reservoir to the Western Pacific Railroad near Trego (now within the BRDHRCET NCA);	**Action B-MR 4.1.3.** 221,724 acres would be open to leasing but subject to a No Surface Occupancy (NSO) stipulation (see Figure 2-31, Appendix A): a. Within a quarter mile of cultural sites that are listed on the NRHP or that have been determined to be eligible for that listing (see Action B-CR 2.1.1). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the site or the quarter-mile buffer line would be subject to NSO. b. Within 1 mile of the California NHT (see Action B-CR 6.8). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the trail or the	**Action C-MR 4.1.3.** No acres would be open to leasing but subject to a no surface occupancy stipulation.	**Action D-MR 4.1.3.** 205,485 acres would be open to leasing but subject to a no surface occupancy stipulation, applicable to the following (Figure 2-33, Appendix A): a. No new fluid leasing surface occupancy would be allowed within a mile of the NHT (see Action D-CR 6.8). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the trail or the one-mile buffer line would be subject to NSO. b. Within an identified TCP listed or considered eligible for the NRHP (see Action D-TC 2.2.2). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or

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Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
• George Lund Petrified Forest; • Soldier Meadows desert dace ACEC; and • Black Rock Desert noncompetitive areas. Paradise-Denio Resource Area: • Osgood Mountains ACEC; and • Raised Bog. National Wild and Scenic River System Eligible Segments (See Action A-WSR 1.1): • Crowley Creek, • North Fork of the Little Humboldt River, and • Washburn Creek.	one-mile buffer line would be subject to NSO. c. Within one mile of an identified TCP listed or considered eligible for the NRHP (see Action B-TC 2.2.2). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the TCP or the one-mile buffer line would be subject to NSO. d. Within the Osgood Mountains ACEC (see Objective B-ACEC 1). e. Within Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) mineral withdrawals: 1. Sod House 2. Lovelock		intersected by the TCP would be subject to NSO. c. Within the location of an identified paleontological resource classified as being of scientific or educational interest (see Action D-PR 1.4). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the site would be subject to NSO. d. Priority water supply areas (see Actions D-WR 1.4). e. Within cultural sites that are listed on the NRHP or that have been determined to be eligible for that listing (see Action D-CR 2.1.1).
Action A-MR 4.1.3.1. No similar action.	**Action MR 4.1.3.1, Alternatives B and D.** Based on Native American consultation, modifications to no surface occupancy near TCPs or TCP settings may produce recommendations for larger or	**Action C-MR 4.1.3.1.** Not needed; addressed as Action MR 4.2.2.	**Action MR 4.1.3.1, Alternatives B and D.** Based on Native American consultation, modifications to no surface occupancy near TCPs or TCP settings may produce recommendations for larger or

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

Fluid Minerals

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Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C*	ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)
	smaller areas subject to no surface occupancy.		smaller areas subject to no surface occupancy.
Action A-MR 4.2. Maintain 446,887 acres as closed to leasing (Figure 2-30, Appendix A). Sonoma-Gerlach and Paradise-Denio Resource Areas: • No leasing within current designated WSAs Sonoma-Gerlach Resource Area: • Community watersheds Paradise-Denio Resource Area: • Pine Forest Closure Area • Critical wildlife habitat areas	**Action B-MR 4.2.** Maintain 1,132,594 acres as closed to leasing. Areas closed to leasing (see Figure 2-31, Appendix A): a. Designated WSA (policy); b. Pine Forest mineral withdrawal; c. George Lund Petrified Forest mineral withdrawal; d. Montana Mountains, Owyhee Desert, and Granite Range avoidance areas; and e. Those areas identified as: 1. Special status species, habitat 2. TCPs (Action B-TC 2.2.3, and 3. Lands acquired under SNPLMA.	**Action C-MR 4.2.** Maintain 4,455,028 acres as closed to leasing (see Figure 2-32, Appendix A). Areas closed to leasing: a. Designated WSA (policy); b. Priority watersheds (see Actions C-WR 1.2 and C-SSS 2.2); c. George Lund Petrified Forest mineral withdrawal; d. Pine Forest Mineral withdrawal; e. Lovelock Cave mineral withdrawal (Action C-CR N); f. Designated ACECs (see Objective ACEC 1): 1. Osgood Mountains (also Action CA-SSS 3.2), 2. Pine Forest, 3. Raised Bog, and 4. Stillwater Mountains. g. PMU areas (see Action C-SSS 1.2.2, including waiver); h. Within 500 yards of occupied bat habitat (see Action C-SSS	**Action D-MR 4.2.** Maintain 1,740,928 acres as closed to leasing. Areas closed to leasing (Figure 2-33, Appendix A): a. Designated WSA or Wilderness (policy); b. George Lund Petrified Forest mineral withdrawal (see Actions D-PR 1.4 and D-PR 1.5); c. McDermitt Station Administrative Site withdrawal; d. Priority Wildlife Habitat Areas and associated PMUs (see Action D-SSS 1.2.1; e. Lovelock Cave mineral withdrawal (Action D-CR N); f. Designated ACECs (see Action D-ACEC 1.2): 1. Osgood Mountain Milkvetch ACEC (see also Action CA-SSS 3.2), 2. Pine Forest,

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

Fluid Minerals *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
		1.4.2). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the site or the 500-yard buffer line would be excluded from the parcel to be nominated; i. HMAs (see Action C-WHB 4.1); j. Within a quarter mile of NRHP-eligible or listed cultural sites (see Action C-CR 2.1.1). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the site or the quarter-mile buffer line would be excluded from the parcel nominated; k. Within a mile of NHT (see Action C-CR 6.8). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the trail or the one-mile buffer line would be excluded from the parcel nominated;	3. Raised Bog, and 4. Stillwater (see also Action D-TC 2.2). g. Lands acquired under SNPLMA. h. Within priority watersheds that are T&E species habitat (see Action D-WR 1.2). i. Areas closed to OHV use (see Action D-R 10.1). j. Lands acquired under LWCF - automatically closed to all mineral location and entry. k. Lands acquired by exchange - closed to mineral location and entry for 90 days and automatically open if BLM doesn't initiate a withdrawal within that time period.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

Fluid Minerals *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
		l. Within a mile of an identified TCP listed or considered to be eligible for the NRHP (see Action C-TC 2.2.3). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the one-mile buffer line or the TCP would be excluded from the parcel nominated; m. Within 500 feet of a cave or karst feature (see Action C-CK 1.2); n. Areas outside of WAs and WSAs identified as containing wilderness characteristics (see Action C-WSA 2.1.); and o. Areas otherwise identified for avoidance or exclusion of ROWs (see Actions C-LR 5.3, C-LR 5.4 and C-FW 1.1): 1. The Pine Forest Range not included in the WSA, 2. Montana Mountains, 3. Specific Recreation Management Zones, and	

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

Fluid Minerals *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
		4. Special status species habitat. p. NWSRS eligible corridors tentatively classified as Wild (See Action C0WSR 1.1).	
Action A-MR 4.2.1. Offer fluid mineral leases to within a quarter mile of a WSA boundary. To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter section (40-acre parcel) intersected by and including a portion of a WSA boundary would be excluded from the parcel nominated (IM-NV-2004-093).	**Action MR 4.2.1, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Offer fluid mineral leases to within a quarter mile of a WSA or designated wilderness boundary. To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter section (40-acre parcel) intersected by and including a portion of such a boundary would be excluded from the parcel nominated (IM-NV-2004-093).		
Action A-MR 4.2.2. No similar action.	**Action MR 4.2.2, Alternatives B and D.** Not needed; addressed as Action MR 4.1.3.1.	**Action C-MR 4.2.2.** Modifications to no leasing near TCPs would be based on Native American consultation, which may produce recommendations for larger or smaller areas subject to no surface occupancy, based on the setting and use of the TCP.	**Action MR 4.2.2, Alternatives B and D.** Not needed; addressed as Action MR 4.1.3.1.
OBJECTIVE MR 5, Alternatives A and D. Manage fluid mineral operations to provide for the energy needs of the nation, while assuring compatibility with and	**OBJECTIVE B-MR 5.** Manage fluid mineral operations to maximize the resource development, consider the business needs of the proponent,	**OBJECTIVE C-MR 5.** Manage fluid mineral operations to maximize the protection of natural and cultural resources, while	**OBJECTIVE MR 5, Alternatives A and D.** Manage fluid mineral operations to provide for the energy needs of the nation, while assuring compatibility with

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

Fluid Minerals *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
protection of other resources (per the Energy Policy Act of 2005) (USDI 2005).	and support economic opportunities.	providing for energy needs of the nation.	and protection of other resources (per the Energy Policy Act of 2005) (DOI 2005).
Action A-MR 5.1. Apply lease stipulations and conditions of approval developed by the interdisciplinary review as necessary to reasonably protect other resources.	**Action B-MR 5.1.** Apply lease stipulations and conditions of approval to permits only to the minimum extent required by law or regulation.	**Action MR 5.1, Alternatives C and D.** In addition to applicable lease stipulations, apply standard conditions of approval as necessary to reasonably protect other resources and meet resource objectives.	
Action A-MR 5.2. Conduct compliance inspections as needed to ensure compliance with laws, regulation, or policy.	**Action B-MR 5.2.** Compliance inspections would be the least number allowed by law, regulation, or policy and impose the least possible burden on the permittee.	**Action C-MR 5.2.** Compliance inspections would meet existing policy and be of sufficient frequency and detail to ensure appropriate protection of the public interest in production and maximize protection of resource values.	**Action D-MR 5.2.** Compliance inspections would meet existing policy and be of sufficient frequency and detail to ensure appropriate protection of the public interest in production and resource values.

Solid Mineral Leasing – Energy and Non-energy *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
OBJECTIVE A-MR 6. The planning area would be open to solid mineral leasing and development except where	**OBJECTIVE B-MR 6.** Lands within the district office are open to solid mineral leasing and development, except where	**OBJECTIVE C-MR 6.** Lands within the WD are open to solid mineral leasing and development only where compatible with other	**OBJECTIVE D-MR 6.** The planning area would be open to solid mineral leasing and development, except where

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

Solid Mineral Leasing – Energy and Non-energy *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
incompatible with important resource values. (Note for coal resources: there are no known economically viable coal deposits within the planning area.)	incompatible with other critical resource values. Lands acquired would be managed in a manner consistent with the goals of the acquisition and the resource values present, in accordance with those actions described below, and considering the management applied to adjacent public lands. (Note for coal resources: there are no known economically viable coal deposits within the planning area.)	resources. Lands acquired (by any process) would be closed to solid mineral leasing. (Note for coal resources: there are no known economically viable coal deposits within the planning area.)	incompatible with important resource values. Lands acquired would be managed in a manner consistent with the goals of the acquisition and the resource values present, in accordance with those actions described below, and considering the management applied to adjacent public lands. (Note for coal resources: there are no known economically viable coal deposits within the planning area.)
Action A-MR 6.1. Maintain 6,776,198 acres as open to leasing (Figure 2-34, Appendix A).	**Action B-MR 6.1.** Maintain 6,068,498 acres as open to leasing. Offer solid mineral leases in those areas identified as open to leasing (Figure 2-35, Appendix A). Protect important resource values in otherwise open areas by applying stipulations determined to be necessary to reasonably protect other resources on a case-by-case basis, as described in the text of the MFP and decision records for geothermal leasing and oil and gas leasing.	**Action C-MR 6.1.** Maintain 2,749,195 acres as open to leasing. Offer solid mineral leases in those areas identified as open to leasing (see Figure 2-36, Appendix A). Protect important resource values in otherwise open areas by applying stipulations determined to be necessary to reasonably protect other resources, as depicted on Figure 2-36, Appendix A, and described in the text.	**Action D-MR 6.1.** Maintain 5,492,706 acres as open to leasing. Offer solid mineral leases in those areas identified as open to leasing (Figure 2-37, Appendix A). Manage important resource values in otherwise open areas by applying stipulations determined to be necessary to reasonably protect other resources as depicted on Figure 2-37, Appendix A, and described in the text.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

Solid Mineral Leasing – Energy and Non-energy *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action A-MR 6.1.1. No acres would be open with only standard lease terms and stipulations.	**Action B-MR 6.1.1.** 4,472,950 acres would be open with only standard lease terms and stipulations (see Figure 2-35, Appendix A). (Note: Survey for and mitigation of impacts on cultural resources, sensitive species, and migratory birds are considered standard stipulations [see Actions CA-CR 1.3, CA-SSS 1.2, B-SSS 1.3.1, B-SSS 1.4.1 and B-FW 4.1]).	**Action C-MR 6.1.1.** 2,749,195 acres would be open, with only standard lease terms and stipulations (see Figure 2-36, Appendix A). (Note: Survey for and mitigation of impacts on cultural resources, sensitive species, and migratory birds are considered standard stipulations [see Actions CA-CR 1.3, CA-SSS 1.2, C-SSS 1.3.1, C-SSS 1.4.1, and C-FW 4.1]). Within a two-mile radius of known sensitive plant occurrences (based on historic or current data of the NV Natural Heritage database), if the site exhibits similar habitat characteristics, no surface disturbance would be authorized before completion of a sensitive plant inventory of the project area by a qualified botanist (see Action CA-SSS 1.2).	**Action D-MR 6.1.1.** 2,851,895 acres would be open, with only standard lease terms and stipulations (Figure 2-37, Appendix A). (Note: Survey for and mitigation of impacts on cultural resources, sensitive species, and migratory birds are considered standard stipulations. See Actions CA-CR 1.1, CA-CR 1.3, CA-SSS 1.2, D-SSS 1.3.1, D-SSS 1.4.1, and D-FW 4.1.)
Action A-MR 6.1.2. 6,776,198 acres would be open with standard lease terms and stipulations, as well as any stipulations that may be	**Action B-MR 6.1.2.** 1,373,904 acres would be open with standard lease terms and stipulations, as well as appropriate stipulations within Herd Management Areas (see	**Action C-MR 6.1.2.** No acres would be open with standard lease terms and stipulations, plus seasonal or other restrictions.	**Action D-MR 6.1.2.** 2,435,326 acres would be open, with standard lease terms and stipulations, as well as one or more of the following

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

Solid Mineral Leasing – Energy and Non-energy *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
applied as mitigation determined by a site specific NEPA analysis.	Figure 2-35, Appendix A and Action B-WHB 4.1).		seasonal or other restrictions (Figure 2-37, Appendix A): a. Within HMAs, where proposed activities could result in adverse impacts on the health and welfare of WHB (see Action D-WHB 4.1). b. Within define avoidance areas (See Action LR 5.3) c. PMUs that are not within priority habitat areas (see Action D-SSS 1.2.N). d. Within priority watersheds that are not T&E species habitat (see Actions D-WR 1.2 and D-WR 1.2.1). e. Areas in VRM Class I, II, or III (see Visual Resources Goal, Objective VRM 1, and Action D-VRM 1.1).
Action A-MR 6.1.3. An undetermined number of acres would be open to leasing, subject to a No Surface Occupancy stipulation, as determined by site-specific NEPA analysis. These areas include:	**Action B-MR 6.1.3.** 221,644 acres would be open to leasing but subject to a no surface occupancy stipulation (see Figure 2-35, Appendix A): a. Within a quarter mile of cultural sites that are listed on	**Action C-MR 6.1.3.** No acres would be open to leasing but subject to a no surface occupancy stipulation.	**Action D-MR 6.1.3.** 205,485 acres would be open to leasing but subject to a no surface occupancy stipulation (Figure 2-37, Appendix A): a. No new solid leasing surface occupancy would be allowed

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

Solid Mineral Leasing – Energy and Non-energy
Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C*	ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)
• Within National Register eligible sites (Action A-CR 2.1.1); • Within one mile of the NHT (action A-CR-6.8); • Within recognized TCPs (action A-TC 2.2.2); • Within sage-grouse PMUs (action A-SSS 1.2); and • Within NWSRS eligible corridors (See action A-WSR 1.1).	the NRHP or that have been determined to be eligible for that listing (see Action B-CR 2.1.1). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the site or the quarter-mile buffer line would be subject to NSO. b. Within a mile of the California NHT (see Action B-CR 6.8). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the site or the one-mile buffer line would be subject to NSO. c. Within a mile of an identified TCP listed or considered eligible for the NRHP (see Action B-TC 2.2.2). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the TCP or the one-mile buffer line would be subject to NSO.		within one mile of the NHT (see Action CR 6.8). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the site or the one-mile buffer line would be subject to NSO. b. Within an identified TCP listed or considered eligible for the NRHP (see Action D-TC 2.2.2). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the TCP would be subject to NSO. c. Within the location of identified paleontological resources classified as being of scientific or educational interest (see Action D-PR 1.4). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the site would be subject to NSO. d. Priority water supply areas (see Action D-WR 1.4).

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

Solid Mineral Leasing – Energy and Non-energy *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
	d. Within the Osgood Mountains ACEC (see Objective B-ACEC 1). e. Within FAA mineral withdrawals: 1. Sod House 2. Lovelock		e. Within the location of cultural sites that are listed on the NRHP or that have been determined to be eligible for that listing (see Action D-CR 2.1.1 2.1). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the site would be excluded from the parcel nominated.
Action A-MR 6.1.3.1. No similar action.	**Action MR 6.1.3.1, Alternatives B and D.** Based on Native American consultation, modifications to no surface occupancy near TCPs or TCP settings may produce recommendations for larger or smaller areas subject to no surface occupancy.	**Action C-MR 6.1.3.1.** Not needed; addressed as Action C-MR 6.2.2.	**Action MR 6.1.3.1, Alternatives B and D.** Based on Native American consultation, modifications to no surface occupancy near TCPs or TCP settings may produce recommendations for larger or smaller areas subject to no surface occupancy.
Action A-MR 6.2. Maintain 416,652 acres as closed to leasing (Figure 2-34, Appendix A). No leasing within current designated WSAs.	**Action B-MR 6.2.** Maintain 1,124,266 acres as closed to leasing. Areas closed to leasing (see Figure 2-35, Appendix A): a. Designated WSA (policy); b. Pine Forest mineral withdrawal;	**Action C-MR 6.2.** Maintain 4,455,645 acres as closed to leasing. Areas closed to leasing (see Figure 2-36, Appendix A): a. Designated WSA (policy); b. Priority watersheds (see Actions C-WR 1.2 and C-SSS 2.2);	**Action D-MR 6.2.** Maintain 1,740,930 acres as not suitable for solid leasable minerals development and therefore closed. Areas not suitable to leasing (Figure 2-37, Appendix A): a. Designated WSA (policy);

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

Solid Mineral Leasing – Energy and Non-energy

Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C*	ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)
	c. George Lund Petrified Forest mineral withdrawal; d. Montana Mountains, Owyhee Desert, and Granite Range avoidance areas; and e. Those areas identified as 1. Special status species habitat, 2. TCPs (Action B-CR 2.2.2), and 3. Lands acquired under SNPLMA.	c. George Lund Petrified Forest mineral withdrawal; d. Pine Forest Mineral withdrawal; e. Lovelock Cave mineral withdrawal (Action C-CR N); f. Within FAA mineral withdrawals of Sod House and Lovelock; g. Designated ACECs (see Objective C-ACEC 1): 1. Osgood Mountains (also Action CA-SSS 3.2), 2. Pine Forest, 3. Raised Bog, and 4. Stillwater Mountains. h. PMU areas (see Action C-SSS 1.2.2, including waiver); i. Within 500 yards of occupied bat habitat (see Action C-SSS 1.4.2). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the site or the 500-yard buffer line would be excluded from the parcel nominated;	b. George Lund Petrified Forest mineral withdrawal (see Actions D-PR 1.4 and D-PR 1.5); c. McDermitt Station Administrative Site withdrawal; d. Within Priority Wildlife habitat areas and associated PMUs (see Actions D-SSS 1.2.1); e. Lovelock Cave mineral withdrawal (Action D-CR N) f. Designated ACECs (see Action D-ACEC 1.2): 1. Osgood Mountains ACEC (see Action CA-SSS 3.2), 2. Pine Forest, 3. Raised Bog, and 4. Stillwater (see also Action D-TC 2.2). g. Lands acquired under SNPLMA. h. Within priority watersheds that are T&E species habitat (see Action D-WR 1.2).

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

Solid Mineral Leasing – Energy and Non-energy *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
		j. HMAs (see Objective C-WHB 4); k. Within a quarter mile of NRHP-eligible or listed cultural sites (see Action C-CR 2.1.1). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the site or the quarter-mile buffer line would be excluded from the parcel nominated; l. Within a mile of NHTs (see Action C-CR 6.8). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the trail or the one-mile buffer line would be excluded from the parcel nominated; m. Within a mile of an identified TCP listed or considered eligible for the NRHP (C-TC 2.2.3). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the TCP or the	i. Areas closed to OHV use (see Action D-R 10.1). j. Lands acquired under LWCF - automatically closed to all mineral location and entry. k. Lands acquired by exchange - closed to mineral location and entry for 90 days and automatically open if BLM doesn't initiate a withdrawal within that time period.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

Solid Mineral Leasing – Energy and Non-energy *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
		quarter-mile buffer line would be excluded from the parcel nominated; n. Within 500 feet of a cave or karst feature (see Action C-CK 1.2). To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acre parcel) within or intersected by the site or the 500-foot buffer line would be excluded from the parcel nominated; o. Areas outside of WAs and WSAs identified as containing wilderness characteristics (see Action C-WSA 2.1.); p. Areas otherwise identified for avoidance or exclusion of ROWs (see Actions C-LR 5.3, C-LR 5.4, and C-FW 1.1): 1. The Pine Forest Range not included in the WSA, 2. Montana Mountains, 3. Specific Recreation Management Zones, and 4. Special status species habitat.	

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

Solid Mineral Leasing – Energy and Non-energy *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
		q. NWSRS eligible corridors tentative classified as Wild (see Action C-WSR 1.1).	
Action MR 6.2.1, Alternatives A, B, and C. Offer solid mineral leases to within a quarter mile of a WSA boundary. To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter section (40-acre parcel) intersected by and including a portion of a WSA boundary would be excluded from the parcel nominated. (IM-NV-2004-093).			**Action D-MR 6.2.1.** Offer solid mineral leases to within a quarter mile of a WSA or designated wilderness boundary. To accomplish this, any quarter-quarter section (40-acre parcel) intersected by and including a portion of such a boundary would be excluded from the parcel nominated (IM-NV-2004-093).
Action A-MR 6.2.2. No similar action.	**Action MR 6.2.2, Alternative B and D.** Not needed, addressed as Action MR 6.1.3.1.	**Action C-MR 6.2.2.** Modifications to no leasing near TCPs would be based on Native American consultation, which may produce recommendations for larger or smaller areas subject to no leasing based on the setting and use of the TCP.	**Action MR 6.2.2, Alternatives B and D.** Not needed; addressed as Action MR 6.1.3.1.
OBJECTIVE MR 7, Alternatives A and D. Manage solid mineral operations to provide for the mineral and energy needs of the nation, while assuring compatibility with and protection of other	**OBJECTIVE B-MR 7.** Manage solid mineral operations to maximize the resource development, consider the business needs of the proponent,	**OBJECTIVE C-MR 7.** Manage solid mineral operations to maximize the protection of natural and cultural resources, while providing for the mineral and energy needs of the nation.	**OBJECTIVE MR 7, Alternatives A and D.** Manage solid mineral operations to provide for the mineral and energy needs of the nation, while assuring compatibility with and protection

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

Solid Mineral Leasing – Energy and Non-energy *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
resources (per the Energy Policy Act of 2005) (USDI 2005).	and support economic opportunities.		of other resources (per the Energy Policy Act of 2005) (USDI 2005).
Action A-MR 7.1. Apply lease stipulations and conditions of approval developed by the interdisciplinary review as necessary to reasonably protect other resources.	**Action B-MR 7.1.** Apply lease stipulations and conditions of approval to permits only to the minimum extent required by law or regulation.	**Action MR 7.1, Alternatives C and D.** In addition to applicable lease stipulations, apply standard conditions of approval as necessary to reasonably protect other resources and meet resource objectives.	
Action A-MR 7.2. Conduct compliance inspections as needed to ensure compliance with laws, regulation, or policy.	**Action B-MR 7.2.** Compliance inspections would be the least number allowed by law, regulation, or policy and impose the least possible burden on the permittee.	**Action C-MR 7.2.** Compliance inspections would meet existing policy and be of sufficient frequency and detail to ensure appropriate protection of the public interest in production and would maximize protection of resource values.	**Action D-MR 7.2.** Compliance inspections would meet existing policy and would be of sufficient frequency and detail to ensure appropriate protection of the public interest in production and resource values.

Surface Occupancy *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
OBJECTIVE A-MR 8. Allow appropriate occupancy (meeting the requirements of the 43 CFR 3715 regulations) on mining sites while	**OBJECTIVE B-MR 8.** Allow appropriate occupancy (meeting the requirements of 43 CFR 3715 or other applicable regulations) on mineral development sites while	**OBJECTIVE C-MR 8.** Allow appropriate occupancy (meeting the requirements of 43 CFR 3715 or other applicable regulations) on mineral development sites while	**OBJECTIVE D-MR 8.** Allow appropriate occupancy (meeting the requirements of 43 CFR 3715 or other applicable regulations) on mineral development sites, while

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

Surface Occupancy *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
protecting resources and public access.	protecting resources and public access. Explore all opportunities for further economic (typically industrial) use of the sites coincident with or subsequent to the mineral development.	maximizing the protection of resources and maintaining public access. Sites would be reclaimed in accordance with Objective C-MR 1 when mineral operations cease.	protecting resources and maintaining public access.
Action A-MR 8.1. Evaluate use and occupancy proposals to prevent unauthorized use on mining sites.	**Action MR 8.1, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Review proposed use and occupancy in conformance with law, regulation, and policy. Ensure that proposals conform to all applicable standards and are appropriate for the state of development of the associated project.		
Action A-MR 8.2. Diligently pursue unauthorized use of mining sites and take appropriate action.	**Action B-MR 8.2.** View use and occupancy of mining claims with broad latitude for what is "reasonably incident to mining," with the expectation that most proposals would be approved. Restrict approvals only to the minimum extent required by law or regulation.	**Action MR 8.2, Alternatives C and D.** Deny applications that fail to meet necessary standards. Restrict approvals with stipulations determined during the course of the interdisciplinary review to be necessary to reasonably protect other resources.	
Action A-MR 8.3. No similar action.	**Action B-MR 8.3.** Compliance inspections would be the least number allowed by law, regulation, or policy. Pursue investigation and enforcement of compliance on only the most egregious violations of the regulations and the "reasonably incident" standard.	**Action C-MR 8.3.** Compliance inspections would meet policy, and be of sufficient frequency and detail to ensure conformance with approved occupancy and maximum protection of resource values.	**Action D-MR 8.3.** Compliance inspections would meet policy and be of sufficient frequency and detail to ensure conformance with approved occupancy and appropriate protection of resource values.

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Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
OBJECTIVE A-MR 9. The planning area would be open to locatable mineral development.	**OBJECTIVE B-MR 9.** Manage locatable mineral operations to maximize the resource development and support economic opportunities. Lands acquired would be managed in a manner consistent with the goals of the acquisition and the resource values present, in accordance with those actions described below and considering the management applied to adjacent public lands.	**OBJECTIVE C-MR 9.** Manage locatable mineral operations to provide for the mineral needs of the nation, while assuring maximizing protection of resources. Lands acquired (by any process) would be withdrawn from mineral entry.	**OBJECTIVE D-MR 9.** Manage locatable mineral operations to provide for the mineral needs of the nation, while assuring compatibility with and protection of other resources and uses. Lands acquired would be managed in a manner consistent with the goals of the acquisition and the resource values present, in accordance with those actions described below and considering the management applied to adjacent public lands.
Action A-MR 9.1. Maintain 7,198,294 acres as open to locatable mineral development (Figure 2-38, Appendix A).	**Action B-MR 9.1.** Maintain 7,198,294 acres as open to locatable mineral development (Figure 2-39, Appendix A).	**Action C-MR 9.1.** Maintain 6,914,311 acres as open to locatable mineral development (see Figure 2-40, Appendix A).	**Action D-MR 9.1.** Maintain 7,249,045 acres as open to locatable mineral development (Figure 2-41, Appendix A).
Action A-MR 9.2. Withdraw lands from locatable mineral development on a case-by-case basis for the protection of important resource values. Mineral withdrawals exceeding 5,000 acres in size must be accomplished legislatively (BLM cannot initiate). Existing mineral withdrawals: a. Pine Forest	**Action B-MR 9.2.** Withdraw lands from locatable mineral development on a case-by-case basis only for the protection of important resource values. Limit the size of mineral withdrawals to what is absolutely necessary to protect the values requiring the mineral withdrawal. Existing mineral withdrawals:	**Action C-MR 9.2.** Withdraw lands from locatable mineral development on a case-by-case basis for the protection of important resource values. The size of any mineral withdrawal would be commensurate with what is desirable to protect the values requiring the mineral withdrawal. Total acres withdrawn may be subject to reporting requirements	**Action D-MR 9.2.** Withdraw lands from locatable mineral development on a case-by-case basis only for the protection of important resource values. Limit the size of mineral withdrawals to what is necessary to protect the values requiring the mineral withdrawal (see Action D-LR N.2). Existing mineral withdrawals:

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b. George Lund Petrified Forest c. Lovelock Cave (A-LR N) d. FAA mineral withdrawals: 1. Sod House 2. Lovelock Existing segregations: Water Canyon Lands identified for mineral withdrawal at this time: a. Porter Springs (60 acres) b. The Osgood Mountains ACEC (see Action CA-SSS 3.2) c. Future designated Wilderness is expected to be closed to the General Mining Law.	a. Pine Forest b. George Lund Petrified Forest c. Lovelock Cave (B-LR N) d. FAA mineral withdrawals: 1. Sod House 2. Lovelock Existing segregations: Water Canyon Lands identified for mineral withdrawal at this time: a. Porter Springs (60 acres). b. The Osgood Mountains ACEC (see Action CA-SSS 3.2) c. Future designated Wilderness is expected be closed to the General Mining Law.	pursuant to 43 USC 1712 Sec. 202. Existing mineral withdrawals: a. Pine Forest; b. George Lund Petrified Forest; c. Lovelock Cave (C-LR N); d. FAA mineral withdrawals: 1. Sod House 2. Lovelock Existing segregations: Water Canyon Lands identified for mineral withdrawal at this time: a. Porter Springs; b. Designated ACECs (see Objective C-ACEC 1): 1. Osgood Mountains (also Action CA-SSS 3.2), 2. Pine Forest, 3. Raised Bog, 4. Stillwater Mountains; c. Areas identified as having significant, noneconomic geologic resources (Action C-G 1.1);	a. Pine Forest; b. George Lund Petrified Forest; and c. McDermitt Station Administration Site. Lands recommended for mineral withdrawal at this time: a. Porter Springs (60 acres); b. Osgood Mountains Milkvetch ACEC; c. Enlarge the George Lund Petrified Forest mineral withdrawal to a total of 141 acres (see Action D-PR 1.5); d. Lovelock Cave (640 acres; D-LR N); e. Water Canyon; and f. Future designated Wilderness is expected to be closed to the General Mining Law.

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Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
		d. Enlarge the Lovelock Cave mineral withdrawal to a total of 640 acres (see Action C-R 3.1); e. Enlarge the George Lund Petrified Forest mineral withdrawal to a total of 141 acres (see Action C-PR 1.5). f. Future designated Wilderness is expected to be withdrawn from the General Mining Law. g. NWSRS eligible corridors tentatively classified as Wild (See Action C-WSR 1.1).	
Action MR 9.2.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Review existing mineral withdrawals for their continued need as required by law or policy, presently every 20 years.			
Action A-MR 9.3. Restrict approved operations to the extent required by existing law and policy.	**Action B-MR 9.3.** Restrict approved operations to the minimum extent required by law or regulation.	**Action C-MR 9.3.** Approve operations with stipulations developed during the course of the interdisciplinary review. Emphasize the maximum protection of other natural and cultural resources.	**Action D-MR 9.3.** Approve operations with stipulations developed during the course of the interdisciplinary review.
Action A-MR 9.3.1. The following areas would be generally open for acquiring the rights to locatable minerals, but proposals for mineral operations on the listed areas would	**Action B-MR 9.3.1.** The following areas would be generally open for acquiring the rights to locatable minerals, but proposals for mineral operations on the listed	**Action C-MR 9.3.1.** The following areas would be generally open for acquiring the rights to locatable minerals, but proposals for mineral operations on the listed	**Action D-MR 9.3.1.** The following areas would be generally open for acquiring the rights to locatable minerals, but proposals for mineral operations on the listed

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Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C*	ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)
typically require special handling or have additional limitations or stipulations applied to authorizations. As presently known these cover 4,299,889 acres (Figure 2-38, Appendix A). a. Designated WSA (43 CFR 3802 and Interim Management Policy); b. Claims with valid existing rights within designated Wilderness (43 CFR 6304 and 43 CFR 3809.11[c][4]); c. Identified T&E species habitat (43 CFR 3809.11[c][6]); d. Identified for the National Wild and Scenic River System and designated for potential addition to the system (43 CFR 3809.11[c][2]); e. Designated ACECs (43 CFR 3809.11[c][3] and Objective A-ACEC 1): Osgood Mountains (existing) (Action A-ACEC 1.1 and A-Action SSS 3.2); f. Areas designated as closed to off-road vehicle use (43 CFR 3809.11[c][5]);	areas would typically require special handling or have additional limitations or stipulations applied to authorizations. As presently known, these cover 4,299,889 acres (see Figure 2-39, Appendix A). a. Designated WSA (43 CFR 3802 and Interim Management Policy); b. Claims with valid existing rights within designated Wilderness (43 CFR 6304 and 43 CFR 3809.11[c][4]); c. Identified T&E species habitat (43 CFR 3809.11[c][6]) ; d. Identified for the National Wild and Scenic River System and designated for potential addition to the system (43 CFR 3809.11[c][2]); e. Designated ACECs (43 CFR 3809.11[c][3] and Objective B-ACEC 1): Osgood Mountains (existing) (Action B-ACEC 1.1 and Action CA-SSS 3.2); f. Areas designated as closed to off-road vehicle use (43 CFR 3809.11[c][5]);	areas would typically require special handling or have additional limitations or stipulations applied to authorizations. As presently known, these cover 3,507,622 acres (see Figure 2-40, Appendix A). a. Designated WSA (43 CFR 3802 and Interim Management Policy); b. Claims with valid existing rights within designated Wilderness (43 CFR 6304 and 43 CFR 3809.11[c][4]); c. Identified T&E species habitat (43 CFR 3809.11[c][6]); d. Identified for the National Wild and Scenic River System and designated for potential addition to the system (43 CFR 3809.11[c][2]); e. Areas designated as closed to OHV use (43 CFR 3809.11[c][5]); f. Within two miles of occupied sage-grouse leks, no use or occupancy (see Action C-SSS 1.2.1, including waivers);	areas would typically require additional limitations or stipulations applied to authorizations. As presently known these cover 4,556,626 acres (see Figure 2-41, Appendix A). a. Designated WSA (43 CFR 3802 and Interim Management Policy). b. Claims with valid existing rights within designated Wilderness (43 CFR 6304 and 43 CFR 3809.11[c][4]). c. Identified T&E species habitat (43 CFR 3809.11[c][6]). d. Designated ACECs (43 CFR 3809.11[c][3] and Action D-ACEC 1.2): 1. Pine Forest 2. Raised Bog 3. Stillwater 4. Osgood Mountains ACEC (unless withdrawn as proposed in Actions CA-SSS 3.2 and D-LR N.2). e. Within defined avoidance areas (See Action LR 5.3).

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g. Within a quarter mile of the perimeter of occupied sage-grouse leks, no use or occupancy; h. Within two miles of the perimeter of an active lek, no surface occupancy or human activity from March 15 to June 1 annually (see Action A-SSS 1.2.2, including exceptions, modifications, and waivers); i. Within two miles of the perimeter of an active lek the BLM may limit placement of any high profile structures (see Action A-SSS 1.2.3); j. Within sage-grouse PMUs, there may be other seasonal restrictions; k. Pre-disturbance inventory for nesting migratory birds (including raptors) required for surface disturbance during peak nesting period. Mitigation measures (e.g., avoidance) required if active nests are present (see Action A-FW 4.1);	g. Sage-grouse leks, no use or occupancy unless mitigation measures have been developed to avoid or reduce adverse impacts (see Action B-SSS 1.2.1); h. Within two miles of the perimeter of an active lek, no surface occupancy or human activity from March 15 to June 1 annually (see Action B-SSS 1.2.2, including exceptions, modifications, and waivers); i. Within two miles of the perimeter of an active lek we may limit placement of any high profile structures (see Action B-SSS 1.2.3); j. Develop mitigation measures to protect migratory birds during the peak breeding season, including avoidance of active nests (see Action B-FW 4.1); k. Within Herd Management Areas (see B-Action WHB 4.1);	g. PMU areas (see Action C-SSS 1.2.2, including waivers); h. Within two miles of the perimeter of an active lek we may limit placement of any high profile structures (see Action C-SSS 1.2.3); i. Within a two-mile radius of known sensitive plant occurrences (based on historic or current data - NV Natural Heritage database) (NNHP 2007), if the site exhibits similar habitat characteristics, no surface disturbance would be authorized before completion of a sensitive plant inventory of the project area by a qualified botanist (see Action CA-SSS 1.2); j. Within potential pygmy rabbit habitat (yet to be defined) no mechanical surface disturbance would be authorized before completion of a pygmy rabbit inventory of the project area by a qualified biologist (see Action C-SSS 1.3.1);	f. Within Priority Habitat Areas and associated PMUs (See Actions D-SSS1.2.1 and D-MR 9.4). g. Avoid tree control within a one-mile radius of documented active ferruginous hawk nests. h. No surface disturbance would be authorized before completion of a sensitive plant inventory of the project area by a qualified botanist (see Action CA-SSS 1.2), which may be followed by Actions B-SSS1.1 and D-MR 9.4. i. No mechanical surface disturbance or prescribed fire would be authorized before completion of a pygmy rabbit inventory of the project area by a qualified biologist (see Action D-SSS 1.3.1), which may be followed by Actions B-SSS1.3 and D-MR 9.4. j. Priority watersheds (see Action D-WR 1.2).

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Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C*	ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)
l. Within Herd Management Areas (see Action A-WHB 4.1); m. Near documented golden eagle, bald eagle, peregrine falcon, or prairie falcon nesting sites (NDOW letter, October 13, 2006); n. Within a quarter mile of cultural sites that are listed on the NRHP or that have been determined to be eligible for that listing (see Action A-CR 2.1.1); o. Within a mile of the California NHT (see Action A-CR 6.10); p. Within a mile of an identified TCP listed or considered eligible for the NRHP (see Action A-TC 2.2.4); q. Those areas identified for exclusion of ROWs: 1. Special status species habitat and 2. TCPs. r. Within a two-mile radius of known sensitive plant occurrences (based on historic	l. Near documented golden eagle, bald eagle, peregrine falcon, or prairie falcon nesting sites (NDOW 2006); m. Within a quarter mile of cultural sites that are listed on the NRHP or that have been determined to be eligible for that listing (see Action B-CR 2.1.1); n. Within a mile of the California NHT (see Action B-CR 6.10); o. Within a mile of an identified TCP listed or considered eligible for the NRHP (see Action B-TC 2.2.4). p. Those areas identified for exclusion of ROWs: 1. Special status species habitat 2. TCPs q. Within a two-mile radius of known sensitive plant occurrences (based on historic or current data in the NV Natural Heritage database), if the site exhibits similar habitat	k. Prohibit surface disturbance during the peak nesting period for migratory birds (including raptors), March 1 to August 1 (as determined by species). (see Action C-FW 4.1); l. Within 500 yards of occupied bat habitat (see Action C-SSS 1.4.2); m. Within 500 yards of documented golden eagle, bald eagle, peregrine falcon, or prairie falcon nesting sites (NDOW letter, 13 October 2006); n. HMAs (see Action C-WHB 4.2); o. Priority watersheds (see Action C-WR 1.2); p. Within a quarter mile of NRHP-eligible or listed cultural sites (see Action B-CR 2.1.1); q. Within a mile of NHT (see Action C-CR 6.10); r. Within a mile of an identified TCP listed or considered	k. Within HMAs (see Objective D-WHB 4 and Action D-WHB 4.1). l. Within the location of cultural sites that are listed on the NRHP or that have been determined to be eligible for that listing (see Action D-CR 2.1.1). m. Within a mile of the NHT (see Action D-CR 6.10). n. Within an identified TCP listed or considered eligible for the NRHP (see Action D-TC 2.2.4). o. Within the location of identified paleontological resources classified as being of scientific or educational interest (see Action D-PR 1.4). p. Priority water supply areas (see Action D-WR 1.4). q. Areas in VRM Class I, II, or III (see Visual Resources Goal, Objective VRM 1, and Action D-VRM 1.1).

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Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C*	ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)
or current data in the NV Natural Heritage database), if the site exhibits similar habitat characteristics, then no surface disturbance would be authorized before completion of a sensitive plant inventory of the project area by a qualified botanist (see Action CA-SSS 1.2). s. Within potential pygmy rabbit habitat (yet to be defined), no mechanical surface disturbance would be authorized before completion of a pygmy rabbit inventory of the project area by a qualified biologist (see Action A-SSS 1.3.1). t. NWSRS eligible corridors (see Action A-WSR 1.1).	characteristics, then no surface disturbance would be authorized before completion of a sensitive plant inventory of the project area by a qualified botanist (see Action CA-SSS 1.2). r. Within potential pygmy rabbit habitat (yet to be defined), no mechanical surface disturbance would be authorized before completion of a pygmy rabbit inventory of the project area by a qualified biologist (see Action B-SSS 1.3.1). s. Within one-quarter mile of identified paleontological resources classified as being of scientific or educational importance (see Action B-PR 1.4).	eligible for the NRHP (see Action C-TC 2.2.4); s. Within 500 feet of a cave or karst feature (see Action C-CK 1.2); t. Areas otherwise identified for avoidance or exclusion of ROWs (see Actions C-LR 5.3 and C-LR 5.4): 1. The Pine Forest Range not included in the WSA, 2. Montana Mountains, 3. Special Recreation Management Zones, and 4. Special Status Species habitat. u. NWSRS eligible corridors tentatively classified as Scenic (See Action C-WSR 1.1).	r. Areas closed to OHV use (see Action R-10.1). s. Areas identified as containing segments of national scenic and historic trails.
Action MR 9.3.2, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Based on Native American consultation, modifications to no surface occupancy near TCPs or TCP settings may produce recommendations for larger or smaller areas subject to no surface occupancy.			
Action A-MR 9.4. No similar action.	**Action B-MR 9.4.** Pursue off-site mitigation only as required by law or regulation.	**Action C-MR 9.4.** Pursue off-site mitigation in accordance with applicable law, regulation, and	**Action D-MR 9.4.** Pursue off-site mitigation in accordance with applicable law, regulation, and policy as a last resort, such as if on-

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Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
		policy at every opportunity available.	site options are not available for the impacted resource or use.
Action A-MR 9.5. No similar action.	**Action B-MR 9.5.** Compliance inspections would be the least number allowed by law, regulation, or policy and impose the least possible burden on the operator.	**Action C-MR 9.5.** Compliance inspections would meet policy and be of sufficient frequency and detail to ensure conformance with the notice or approved plan and maximize protection of other resource values.	**Action D-MR 9.5.** Compliance inspections would meet policy and be of sufficient frequency and detail to ensure conformance with the notice or approved plan.

RECREATION, VISITOR OUTREACH AND SERVICES (R) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
GOAL: Recognize the increasing demand for recreational activities and manage public lands and waters to provide a broad spectrum of recreation experiences and benefits, while protecting natural and cultural resources.			
OBJECTIVE A-R 1. Continue to provide interpretive activities, signage, safety programs, and other visitor outreach activities.	**OBJECTIVE R 1, Alternatives B and C.** Further the public's understanding and appreciation of the area's vast, open, and undeveloped character.		**OBJECTIVE D-R 1.** Further the public's understanding and appreciation of the vast, open, and undeveloped character of public lands.
Action A-R 1.1. Continue the interpretive program consistent with practices prescribed by the	**Action R 1.1, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Work with local interest groups and other non-government organizations (NGOs) to recruit volunteers to assist in developing and implementing recreational, interpretive, and environmental programs and outreach projects.		

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RECREATION, VISITOR OUTREACH AND SERVICES (R) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
BLM and the National Association for Interpreters.			
Action A-R 1.2. No similar action.	**Action R 1.2, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Foster the development of natural and cultural site volunteer, restoration, and stewardship programs and help maintain existing recreation assets and facilities.		
Action A-R 1.3. No similar action.	**Action R 1.3, Alternatives B and C.** Foster scientific research addressing resources and uses within the WD.		**Action D-R 1.3.** No similar action.
OBJECTIVE A-R 2. No similar objective.	**OBJECTIVE R 2, Alternatives B and C.** Increase public awareness of the ethics of responsible land and resource use.		**OBJECTIVE D-R 2.** Increase public education and awareness of the ethics of responsible land and resource use.
Action A-R 2.1. No similar action.	**Action R 2.1, Alternatives B and D.** Promote educational outreach programs such as Tread Lightly! and Leave No Trace© through public contact, recreation, and tourism partners, and the SRP system. Outreach to schools and cooperate with NDOW and other partners to promote education.	**Action C-R 2.1.** Promote educational outreach programs such as Tread Lightly! and Leave No Trace© through public contact, recreation, and tourism partners and the SRP system. Outreach to schools and cooperate with NDOW and other partners.	**Action R 2.1, Alternatives B and D.** Promote educational outreach programs, such as Tread Lightly! and Leave No Trace© through public contact, recreation, and tourism partners and the SRP system. Outreach to schools and cooperate with NDOW and other partners to promote education.
OBJECTIVE A-R 3. No similar objective.	**OBJECTIVE R 3, Alternatives B and D.** Provide the public with a better understanding and appreciation of the area's natural, cultural and biological resources. Include opportunities for viewing and interpreting these resources.	**OBJECTIVE C-R 3.** Provide the public with a better understanding and appreciation of the area's natural, cultural, and biological resources. Include opportunities for viewing and interpreting these resources after assessing impacts	**OBJECTIVE R 3, Alternatives B and D.** Provide the public with a better understanding and appreciation of the area's natural, cultural, and biological resources. Include opportunities for viewing and interpreting these resources.

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Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
		due to increased visitation. Do not create new roads for viewing and interpretation.	
Action R 3.1, Alternatives A and C. Public information (publications and other media, tours, and programs) would be provided for those natural and cultural sites designated for public use (e.g., Lovelock Cave). Sensitive areas where increased visitation could create unacceptable changes or impacts on natural or cultural resources and sensitive species habitat would not be publicly promoted.	**Action B-R 3.1.** Public information (publications and other media, tours, and programs) would be provided for those natural and cultural sites designated for public use (for example, Lovelock Cave).	**Action R 3.1, Alternatives A and C.** Public information (publications and other media, tours, and programs) would be provided for those natural and cultural sites designated for public use (for example, Lovelock Cave). Sensitive areas where increased visitation could create unacceptable changes or impacts on natural or cultural resources and sensitive species habitat would not be publicly promoted.	**Action D-R 3.1.** On a case-by-case basis, public information (publications and other media, tours, and programs) would be provided for those natural and cultural recreation sites designated for public use (such as Lovelock Cave). Sensitive areas where increased visitation could create unacceptable changes or impacts on natural or cultural resources and sensitive species habitat would not be publicly promoted.
Action CA-R 1.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. In cooperation with partners, local, state, federal, tribal governments and other resource specialists, maintain and enhance existing interpretive programs for the Lovelock Cave Backcountry Byway, Water Canyon, and others.			
Action CA-R 2.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Coordinate with NDOW, SHPO, and other partners in the development of viewing and interpretive sites.			
Action CA-R 2.2, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Nominate and prioritize suitable properties and develop site-specific interpretive plans.			
OBJECTIVE A-R 4. No similar objective.	**OBJECTIVE R 4, Alternatives B, C and D.** Build and maintain positive and productive relationships with local communities and user groups.		

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RECREATION, VISITOR OUTREACH AND SERVICES (R) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action R 4.1, Alternatives A and B. Develop visitor outreach programs in partnership with tribal groups, state and federal agencies, educational institutions, and other organizations where appropriate.		**Action C-R 4.1.** Develop visitor outreach programs in partnership with tribal groups, state and federal agencies, educational institutions, and other organizations where appropriate, with care not to solicit increased recreational use.	**Action D-R 4.1.** Develop visitor outreach programs in partnership with tribal groups, state and federal agencies, educational institutions, and other organizations.
OBJECTIVE A-R 5. No similar objective.	**OBJECTIVE R 5, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Use an adaptive management model to provide recreation experiences and protect resources.		
Action A-R 5.1. No similar action.	**Action B-R 5.1.** Implement adaptive management to include the following: 1. Collect visitor use data using traffic counters, visitor surveys, and other means as appropriate. 2. Establish a visitor capacity framework (carrying capacities) for intensive use areas and primary recreation activity types. 3. Establish use limits of acceptable change to establish resource, social, and managerial thresholds.	**Action C-R 5.1.** Implement adaptive management to include the following: 1. Collect visitor use data through the use of traffic counters, visitor surveys, and other means. 2. Establish a visitor capacity framework (carrying capacities) for intensive use areas and primary recreation activity types. 3. Establish use limits of acceptable change for resource, social, and managerial thresholds.	**Action D-R 5.1.** Implement adaptive management to include the following: 1. Collect visitor use data through the use of traffic counters, visitor surveys, and other means. 2. Establish a visitor capacity framework (carrying capacities) for intensive use areas and primary recreation activity types. 3. Establish use limits of acceptable change to establish resource, social, and managerial thresholds.

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Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
	4. Monitor impacts from recreation to protect resources. Implement mitigation measures based on monitoring results. Mitigation measures may include area closures, use restrictions, and buffer zones. 5. Permit systems may be implemented to mitigate resource impacts in areas where visitation is damaging resources, causing user conflicts or crowding at attraction areas, or when specific uses create safety concerns. 6. Implement volunteer stewardship and restoration programs, where appropriate.	4. Monitor impacts from recreational activities in order to protect resources. Implement mitigation measures based on monitoring results. Mitigation measures may include area closures, use restrictions, or buffer zones. 5. Implement volunteer stewardship and restoration programs, where appropriate.	4. Monitor impacts from recreational activities in order to protect resources. Implement mitigation measures based on monitoring results. Mitigation measures may include area closures, use restrictions, and buffer zones. 5. Implement volunteer stewardship and restoration programs.
OBJECTIVE R 6, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Manage public lands to provide dispersed recreation.			
Action A-R 6.1. No similar action.	**Action R 6.1, Alternatives B and D.** Manage 6,065,008 acres in the WD as an Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA).	**Action C-R 6.1.** Designate 7,168,451 acres as an ERMA.	**Action R 6.1, Alternatives B and D.** Manage 6,065,008 acres in the WD as an ERMA.

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Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action A-R 6.2. Allow dispersed recreation throughout the WD boundary.	**Action B-R 6.2.** Allow dispersed recreation throughout the ERMA using the following criteria: 1. Encourage visitors to use existing roads and trails for recreation and use existing disturbed areas for camping and parking off roads. 2. Limit camping to no longer than 14 days in any 28-day period. Any site on public lands within 25 air-miles constitutes the same area for the purpose of this rule. Extensions beyond the 14-day rule could be authorized for permitted uses on a case-by-case basis. 3. Prohibit camping within 300 feet of spring sources (see NRS 503.660). 4. Allow geocache activities provided that acceptable resource and social conditions are maintained. Restrict or remove inappropriate geocaches placed at archaeological sites, sensitive	**Action C-R 6.2.** Same as Alternative D, except for the following: 1. Prohibit camping or motor use within 300 feet of spring sources (see NRS 503.660) and 2. On playa surfaces, require the use of surface protecting devices, such as an elevated platform, open grill, fire blanket, or fire pan.	**Action D-R 6.2.** Allow dispersed recreation throughout the ERMA using the following criteria: 1. Require visitors to use roads and trails for recreation activities and use disturbed areas for camping and parking off roads. 2. Limit camping to no longer than 14 days in any 28 day period. Any site on public lands within 25 air-miles is interpreted as being within the same area. Extensions beyond the 14 day rule could be authorized for permitted uses on a case-by-case basis. 3. Prohibit camping or motorized use within 300 feet of spring sources, water holes, and facilities (see NRS 503.660). 4. Allow geocache activities provided acceptable resource and social conditions are maintained. Restrict or remove inappropriate geocaches at archaeological sites, sensitive habitats, and areas that pose a threat to human safety.

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	habitat, and areas that pose a threat to human safety. 5. Allow visitors to use only dead and down firewood for camping. 6. Subject to applicable regulations, allow collection of rocks, minerals, and common invertebrate fossils except in the 141 acres of the Lund Petrified Forest (see Figure 2-57, Appendix A). However, authorization may be required in areas experiencing resource degradation or depletion. 7. Open campfires would be allowed, restricted, or prohibited in accordance with applicable seasonal BLM fire restriction policies. 8. On playa surfaces, encourage the use of surface-protecting devices, such as an elevated platform, open grill, fire blanket, or fire pan.		Geocaching is not specifically addressed in BLM Manual #6330, however current direction under this manual is to discourage geocache activity under the aspects of creating new discretionary uses that may not be compatible with or prevent potential future wilderness designation. 5. Allow visitors to use only dead and down firewood for camping. 6. Subject to applicable regulations, allow casual use collection of rocks, minerals, and common invertebrate fossils for noncommercial use, except in the 141 acres of the Lund Petrified Forest. However, authorization may be required in areas experiencing resource degradation or depletion. 7. Open campfires would be allowed, restricted, or prohibited in accordance with

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			applicable seasonal BLM fire restriction policies. 8. On playa surfaces, require the use of surface protecting devices, such as an elevated platform, open grill, fire blanket, or fire pan.
Action CA-R 6.3, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Allow recreational shooting on public lands except where prohibited by statute.			
OBJECTIVE CA-R 5 (and R 7), Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Continue to manage and provide water-based recreation.			
Action R 7.1, Alternatives A and B. Identify new reservoir sites for water-based recreation and encourage their development.		**Action C-R 7.1.** Develop new reservoir sites for water-based recreation only when a public need has been identified.	**Action D-R 7.1.** Inventory and develop water-based recreation on public lands in coordination with NDOW and other interested publics.
Action R 7.2, Alternatives A and D. Provide access to water-based recreational resources.	**Action B-R 7.2.** Seek opportunities to provide access to water-based recreational resources.	**Action C-R 7.2.** When a need is identified, provide access to water-based recreation resources.	**Action D-R 7.2, Alternatives A and D.** Provide access to water-based recreational resources.
Action A-R 7.3. No similar action.	**Action B-R 7.3.** In conjunction with NDOW, promote the "fishable" waters in the WD.	**Action R 7.3, Alternatives C and D.** In conjunction with NDOW, provide information about fishable waters in the WD.	
OBJECTIVE A-R 8. Continue managing existing SRMAs.	**OBJECTIVE R 8, Alternatives B and C.** Designate and manage two special recreation management areas, recreation, recreation management zones, and corresponding recreation strategies.		**OBJECTIVE D-R 8.** Designate and manage four special recreation management areas and RMZs to correspond with recreation strategies.

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Action CA-R 3.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Pursue partnerships using available instruments (MOU, Cooperative and Assistance agreements) to partner with non-BLM entities to accomplish management objectives.			
Action CA-R 4.1 (and CA-R 6.2), Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Anticipate future needs; monitor, and when a demonstrated need indicates, construct appropriate new facilities in such a way as to be unobtrusive (VRM) with local landscape settings.			
Action CA-R 6.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Continue to maintain existing facilities in Water Canyon and on the Bloody Shins trail network.			
Action CA-R 6.3, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Coordinate with local state, tribal, and federal agencies and other partners in the development of recreation implementation plans.			
Action CA-R 6.4, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Protect resources and resolve user conflicts within SRMA using use restrictions, permit stipulations, or mitigation measures.			
Action A-R 8.1. No similar action.	**Action B-R 8.1.** Designate four SRMAs. SRMAs are public land units identified in land use plans to direct funding and personnel to fulfill commitments made to provide specific structured recreational activities, experience, and benefit opportunities. Land use plan decisions and implementing actions for recreation are geared to a strategically identified recreation market.	**Action C-R 8.1.** Designate two SRMAs.	**Action D-R 8.1.** Manage four SRMAs in the WD—Nightingale, Winnemucca, Pine Forest, and Granite Range SRMAs.
Action R 8.1.1, Alternatives A and C. No similar action.	**Action B-R 8.1.1.** Designate the Nightingale SRMA (Figure 2-42,	**Action R 8.1.1, Alternatives A and C.** No similar action.	**Action D-R 8.1.1.** Manage the Nightingale SRMA—925,638 acres

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	Appendix A) for landscape that appears natural (man-made intrusions are not overpowering but that has primitive roads, improved dirt roads (BLM system roads and county-maintained roads), fences, and utility lines. Motorized and mechanized use is present, with relatively low use (925,593 acres). Restrictions for resource protection and visitor safety would apply. Facilities such as signs at key access points, marked and maintained trails, simple trailhead developments, and rustic campground and toilets would be constructed and maintained as needs are identified. Motorized trails may be constructed, relocated, or closed to mitigate human-caused impacts. If conflict among different uses occurs or increased volume of use necessitates it, trails may be developed to separate different user types or times and locations or certain modes of travel may be assigned. Competitive, commercial,		(see Figure 2-42, Appendix A) for the following: Landscapes that appear natural but have primitive roads, improved dirt roads (BLM system roads and county maintained roads), fences, and utility lines (925,593 acres). Motorized and mechanized use is present, with relatively low use. Restrictions for resource protection and visitor safety would apply. Facilities such as signs at key access points, marked and maintained trails, simple trail head developments, and rustic campground and toilets, would be constructed and maintained as needs are identified. Motorized trails may be constructed, relocated, or closed so as to mitigate human-caused impacts. If conflict among different uses occurs or increased volume of use necessitates, trails may be developed to separate different user types or times, and locations for certain modes of travel may be assigned. Competitive, commercial,

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	and organized recreational use would be managed using a class system geared to proposed use, size, location, and time of year. Manage for these experience opportunities: The opportunity for isolation would be present, but affiliation with others would be expected. Recreational activities would require a high interaction with the natural world and a strong dependency on equipment, outdoor, and competitive skills, along with associated challenge and risk. The primary strategy for the Nightingale SRMA would be to target the undeveloped recreation-tourism market demand for distinctive types of dispersed recreation in an open and undeveloped setting. Designate five Recreation Management Zones within the Nightingale SRMA (Appendix C) (Figure 2-43, Appendix A): 1) Zone 1 RMZ: Selenite Mountains WSA (32,041 acres)		and organized recreational use would be managed using a class system geared to proposed use, size, location, and time of year. Manage for these experience opportunities: The opportunity for isolation would be present, but affiliation with others would be expected. Recreational activities would require a high interaction with the natural world and a strong dependency on equipment, outdoor, and competitive skills, along with associated challenge and risk. The primary strategy for the Nightingale SRMA would be to target the undeveloped recreation-tourism market demand for distinctive types of dispersed recreation in an open and undeveloped setting. Delineate five RMZs (Appendix C) within the Nightingale SRMA (see Figure 2-43, Appendix A): 1) Zone 1 RMZ: Selenite Mountains WSA (32,041 acres) and Mount Limbo WSA (23,702 acres)

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	and Mount Limbo WSA (23,702 acres) **Recreation Niche:** Self-directed recreational adventure, challenge and exploration in rugged and natural terrain. **Primary activities include** hiking, camping, and hunting. Motorized travel limited to existing routes at the time of WSA designation. **Management Objective:** To provide opportunities for residents and seasonal visitors to engage in a variety of recreational activities in a manner that maintains the area's suitability for preservation as wilderness. 2) Zone 2 RMZ: Blue Wing and Shawave Mountains (59,738 acres) **Recreation Niche:** Self-directed recreational trekking, adventure, challenge, and exploration in rugged and natural terrain that is remote		**Recreation niche:** Self-directed recreational adventure, challenge, and exploration in rugged and natural terrain. **Primary activities include** hiking, camping, and hunting. Motorized travel limited to existing routes at the time of WSA designation. **Management objective:** To provide opportunities for residents and seasonal visitors to engage in a variety of recreational activities in a manner that maintains the area's suitability for preservation as wilderness. 2) Zone 2 RMZ: Blue Wing and Shawave Mountains (59,738 acres) **Recreation niche:** Self-directed recreational trekking, adventure, challenge, and exploration in rugged and natural terrain that is remote and largely accessible only on foot.

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	and largely accessible by foot only. **Primary activities include** hiking, back-packing, camping, nature viewing, and scenic vistas. **Management Objectives**: To provide opportunities for residents and seasonal visitors to engage in rugged recreational activities in a near wilderness setting without the complex restrictive philosophy of "wilderness." 3) Zone 3 RMZ: Blue Wing and Winnemucca Lake Playa areas (34,511 acres) **Recreation Niche**: These playas are among the most level natural features on earth, and as such they provide for diverse recreational opportunities unavailable elsewhere in a natural setting. **Primary activities include but are not limited to:** Individual participation in		**Primary activities include** hiking, back-packing, camping, nature and scenic vista viewing. **Management objectives:** To provide opportunities for residents and seasonal visitors to engage in rugged recreational activities in a near-wilderness setting without the complex restrictive philosophy of "wilderness". 3) Zone 3 RMZ : Blue Wing and Winnemucca Lake Playa areas (34,511 acres) **Recreation niche:** These playas are among the flattest natural features on earth, and as such they provide for diverse recreational opportunities unavailable elsewhere in a natural setting. **Primary activities include** individual participation in activities such as camping, land sailing, and ATV riding and large group, competitive, and commercial events, such as

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	activities such as camping, land sailing, and all-terrain vehicle (ATV) riding and large group, competitive, and commercial events, such as land speed records, art gatherings, community Independence Day celebrations, and high-powered rocket launches. **Management Objectives:** To provide opportunities for residents and seasonal visitors to engage in recreation in a remote natural setting in such a way (permits and use agreements) that inspires, instructs, and educates participants in the ways of preserving these geologic phenomenon and surrounding environments. 4) Zone 4 RMZ: Porter Springs (617 acres) **Recreation Niche:** A desert oasis with tall trees, freshwater springs, and remnants of mid-twentieth century mining activity.		land speed records, art gatherings, community Independence Day celebrations, and high-powered rocketry. **Management objectives:** To provide opportunities for residents and seasonal visitors to engage in recreation in a remote natural setting in such a way (permits and use agreements) that inspires, instructs, and educates participants in the ways of preserving these geologic phenomenons and surrounding environments. 4) Zone 4 RMZ: Porter Springs (617 acres) **Recreation niche:** A desert oasis with tall trees, freshwater springs, and remnants of mid-twentieth century mining activity. **Primary activities include** heritage recreation and the opportunity to view wild

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	Primary activities include heritage recreation and the opportunity to view wild horses and burros and a variety of migratory birds **Management Objectives:** Not defined yet 5) Zone 5 RMZ: (773,968 acres) **Recreation Niche:** Remote motorized (on designated routes), mechanized and nonmechanized access into scenic, natural, and vast open spaces. Serves as a departure point or area for challenge, exploration, and recreation in a backcountry and near-primitive setting. **Primary activities include** OHV, 4X4, and motorcycle travel and events, hiking, camping, orienting, hunting, wild horse and burro viewing, and wildlife and scenery photography. **Management Objectives:** To provide opportunities for		horses and burros and a variety of migratory birds. **Management objectives:** Maintain, protect, and provide stewardship for the natural and cultural resources of Porter Springs and provide for valuable recreation opportunities. 5) Zone 5: RMZ (773,968 acres) **Recreation niche:** Remote motorized (on designated routes), mechanized, and nonmechanized access into scenic, natural, and vast open spaces. Serves as a departure point or area for challenge, exploration, and recreation in backcountry and near-primitive setting. **Primary activities include** OHV, 4X4, and motorcycle travel and events, hiking, camping, orienting, hunting, wild horse and burro viewing, and wildlife and scenery photography.

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	sustainable motorized, mechanized, and nonmechanized access to backcountry settings, and to take advantage of the inherent opportunities for interpretation and environmental, heritage, and outdoor ethics education.		**Management objectives:** To provide opportunities for sustainable motorized, mechanized, and nonmechanized access to backcountry settings and to take advantage of the inherent opportunities for interpretation and environmental, heritage, and outdoor ethics education.
Action A-R 8.1.2. No similar action.	**Action B-R 8.1.2.** Designate 151,824 acres as the Winnemucca SRMA (Figure 2-44, Appendix A). The Winnemucca SRMA would be managed to ensure the continuance of public use and enjoyment for a variety of recreational uses and activities while protecting municipal water supply (See Objective D-WR 1). Visitor services related to information, interpretation, facility development and maintenance, and safety would be improved as needed. In addition, emphasis would be placed on protecting the natural and remote characteristics of these areas.	**Action C-R 8.1.2.** Designate 116,904 acres as the Winnemucca SRMA (see Figure 2-46, Appendix A). Manage it to ensure the continuance of public use and enjoyment for a variety of recreational uses and activities while protecting municipal water supply. Visitor services related to information, interpretation, facility development and maintenance, and safety would be improved as needed. In addition, emphasis would be placed on protecting the natural and remote characteristics of these areas.	**Action D-R 8.1.2.** Manage the Winnemucca SRMA—151,824 acres (see Figure 2-44, Appendix A). The Winnemucca SRMA would be managed to ensure the continuance of public use and enjoyment for a variety of recreational uses and activities while protecting municipal water supply (See Objective D-WR 1). Visitor services related to information, interpretation, facility development and maintenance, and safety would be improved as needed. In addition, emphasis would be placed on protecting the

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	The primary strategy would be to target a destination recreation or tourism demand for specific activity, experience, and benefit opportunities.		natural and remote characteristics of these areas. **The primary** strategy would be to target a destination recreation or tourism demand for specific activity, experience, and benefit opportunities.
Action A-R 8.1.2.1. No similar action.	**Action B-R 8.1.2.1.** Designate six RMZs (Appendix C) within the Winnemucca SRMA (see Figure 2-45, Appendix A), as follows: 1) Water Canyon RMZ: Zone 1 - Lowland 121 acres **Recreation Niche:** Close to town, access to developed campsites, day-use picnic areas, interpretive and short hiking trails, and mountain bike routes. **Primary activities include** family and small group picnics, overnight camping, hiking, hunting, bike riding, horseback riding, and OHV use. **Management Objectives:** To provide opportunities for community residents and	**Action C-R 8.1.2.1.** Designate five RMZs (Appendix C) within the Winnemucca SRMA (Figure 2-46, Appendix A): 1) Water Canyon RMZ: Zone 1- Lowland 121 acres **Recreation niche:** Close to town access to developed campsites, day use picnic areas, interpretive and short hiking trails, and mountain bike routes. **Primary activities include** family and small group picnics, overnight camping, hiking, hunting, bike riding, horseback riding, and OHV use. **Management objectives:** To provide opportunities for community residents and	**Action D-R 8.1.2.1.** Delineate six RMZs (Appendix C) within the Winnemucca SRMA (see Figure 2-45, Appendix A): 1) Water Canyon RMZ: Zone 1 – Lowland 121 acres **Recreation niche:** Close to town access to developed campsites, day-use picnic areas, interpretive and short hiking trails, and mountain bike routes. **Primary activities include** family and small group picnics, overnight camping, hiking, hunting, bike riding, horseback riding, and OHV use. **Management objectives:** To provide opportunities for community residents and

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	seasonal regional visitors to engage in both day and overnight mechanized and nonmechanized recreational use (motorized travel in Zone 1 is restricted to street-legal vehicles and snowmobiles on the main canyon road) while protecting and preserving water quality, wildlife, and wildlife habitat. 2) Water Canyon RMZ: Zone 2 - Upland 2,579 acres **Recreation Niche:** Quick access from town to middle or backcountry recreational opportunities, challenge, adventure, and exploration. **Primary activities include** mountain bike riding, walking and hiking, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, jogging, horseback riding, motorcycle and ATV riding, paint ball games, and hunting. **Management Objectives:** Provide opportunities for community residents and	seasonal regional visitors to engage in both day and overnight mechanized and nonmechanized recreational use (motorized travel in Zone 1 is restricted to street-legal vehicles and snowmobiles on the main canyon road), while protecting and preserving water quality, wildlife, and habitat. 2) Water Canyon RMZ: Zone 2 - Upland 2,579 acres **Recreation niche:** Quick access from town to middle or backcountry recreational opportunities, challenge, adventure and exploration. **Primary activities include** mountain biking, walking and hiking, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, jogging, horseback riding, motorcycle and ATV riding, paint ball games, and hunting. **Management objectives:** Provide opportunities for community residents and	seasonal regional visitors to engage in both day and overnight mechanized and nonmechanized recreational use (motorized travel in Zone 1 is restricted to street-legal vehicles and snowmobiles on the main canyon road), while protecting and preserving water quality, wildlife, and wildlife habitat. 2) Water Canyon RMZ: Zone 2 - Upland 2,579 acres **Recreation niche:** Quick access from town to middle or backcountry recreational opportunities, challenge, adventure, and exploration. **Primary activities include** mountain bike riding, walking and hiking, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, jogging, horseback riding, motorcycle and ATV riding, paintball games, and hunting. **Management objectives:** Provide opportunities for community residents and

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	seasonal regional visitors to engage in mechanized and nonmechanized recreation in a middle or backcountry setting while protecting water quality and wildlife habitat. 3) Bloody Shins RMZ: Zone 2, 13,084 acres **Recreation Niche:** Quick easy access from town and 21 miles of beginner, intermediate, advanced single-track mountain bike trails. In addition, numerous two-tracks and "cow trails" in the area are also used for ATV use, jogging, walking pets, and horseback riding. **Primary activities include** mountain bike, motorcycle, and ATV riding and competitive and community-sponsored events, hiking, jogging, OHV, and horseback riding. **Management Objectives:** To provide for opportunities for close-to-town motorized,	seasonal regional visitors to engage in mechanized and nonmechanized recreation in a middle or backcountry setting, while protecting water quality and wildlife habitat. 3) Bloody Shins RMZ: Zone 2, 13,084 acres **Recreation niche:** Quick easy access from town and 21 miles of beginner, intermediate, and advanced single-track mountain bike trails. In addition, numerous two-tracks and "cow trails" in the area are also used for ATVs, jogging, walking pets, and horseback riding. **Primary activities include** mountain biking and competitive and community sponsored events, hiking, jogging, OHV use, and horseback riding. **Management objectives:** To provide for opportunities for close-to-town motorized, mechanized, and	seasonal regional visitors to engaged in mechanized and nonmechanized recreation in a middle or backcountry setting while protecting water quality and wildlife habitat. 3) Bloody Shins RMZ: Zone 3, 13,084 acres **Recreation niche:** Quick easy access from town and 21 miles of beginner, intermediate, advanced single track mountain bike trails. In addition, numerous 2-tracks and "cow trails" in the area are also used for ATV use, jogging, walking pets, and horseback riding. **Primary activities include** mountain bike riding and competitive and community sponsored events, hiking, jogging, OHV and horseback riding. **Management objectives:** To provide for opportunities for close-to-town motorized, mechanized and

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	mechanized, and nonmechanized recreation and to assist, educate, and inform the general public about mountain bike and ATV ethics, impact, and responsibilities with regard to effective management of public lands. 4) Sonoma Range RMZ: Zone 3, 91,156 acres **Recreation Niche:** Close-to-town motorized access for scenic natural open space appreciation and a staging area for self-directed primitive mode challenge, exploration, and adventure. **Primary activities include** mountain bike, motorcycle, and ATV riding and competitive and community-sponsored events, hiking, jogging, OHV, and horseback riding. **Management Objectives:** To provide opportunities for community residents and	nonmechanized recreation and to assist, educate, and inform the general public about mountain bike and ATV ethics, impacts, and responsibilities with regard to effective management of public lands. 4) Sonoma Range RMZ: Zone 3, 91,156 acres **Recreation niche:** Close-to-town motorized access for scenic natural open space appreciation and a staging area for self-directed primitive mode challenge, exploration, and adventure. **Primary activities include** mountain biking and competitive and community-sponsored events, hiking, jogging, OHV use, and horseback riding. **Management objectives:** To provide opportunities for community residents and seasonal regional visitors to engage in a variety of	nonmechanized recreation, and to assist, educate, and inform the general public about mountain bike and ATV ethics, impact, and responsibilities with regards to effective management of public lands. 4) Sonoma Range RMZ: Zone 4, 91,156 acres **Recreation niche:** Close to town motorized access for scenic natural open space appreciation and a staging area for self-directed primitive mode challenge, exploration, and adventure. **Primary activities include** mountain bike riding and competitive and community sponsored events, hiking, jogging, OHV and horseback riding. **Management objectives:** To provide opportunities for community residents and seasonal regional visitors to engage in a variety of

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	seasonal regional visitors to engage in a variety of recreational activities in a semi-primitive to backcountry setting. 5) Winnemucca Mountain RMZ: Zone 4, 10,119 acres **Recreation Niche:** Paved road access to scenic overlook. **Primary activities include** mountain bike riding, auto touring, road bike hill climbing, photography, geocache. **Management Objectives:** To provide opportunities for community residents and seasonal regional visitors to engage in a variety of recreational activities, including sightseeing, road bike hill climb, hiking, jogging, paragliding and hang gliding. 6) Winnemucca Sand Dunes RMZ: Zone 6, 34,922 acres **Recreation Niche:** Close-to-town OHV use on an	recreational activities in a semi-primitive to backcountry setting. 5) Winnemucca Mountain RMZ: Zone 4, 10,119 acres **Recreation niche:** Paved road access to scenic overlook. **Primary activities include** auto touring, road bike hill climb, photography, geocache. **Management objectives:** To provide opportunities for community residents and seasonal regional visitors to engage in a variety of recreational activities, including sightseeing, road bike hill climb, hiking, jogging, paragliding, and hang gliding.	recreational activities in a semi-primitive to backcountry setting. 5) Winnemucca Mountain RMZ: Zone 5, 10,119 acres **Recreation niche:** Paved road access to scenic overlook. **Primary Activities include** auto touring, road bike hill climb, photography, geocache. **Management objectives:** To provide opportunities for community residents and seasonal regional visitors to engage in a variety of recreational activities including sight seeing, road bike hill climb, hiking, jogging, paragliding and hang gliding. 6) Winnemucca Sand Dunes RMZ: Zone 6, 34,922 acres **Recreation niche:** Close to town OHV use on an expansive low lying sand dune complex. **Primary activities include** OHV use and RV camping.

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	expansive low-lying sand dune complex. **Primary activities include** OHV use and RV camping. **Management Objectives:** To provide opportunities for community residents and seasonal regional visitors to engage in trail-less OHV activities on sand while promoting ATV ethics, protecting sensitive areas, and respecting the rights of private property owners.		**Management objectives:** To provide opportunities for community residents and seasonal regional visitors to engage in trail-less OHV activities on sand while promoting ATV ethics, protecting sensitive areas and respecting the rights of private property owners.
Action A-R 8.1.3. Maintain the SRMA designation for the Pine Forest SRMA (37,259 acres-Figure 2-47, Appendix A).	**Action R 8.1.3, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Increase the Pine Forest SRMA (from 37,259 acres to 98,874 acres; see Figure 2-47, Appendix A). Manage for continuance of public use and enjoyment for a variety of recreational uses and activities. Visitor services related to information, interpretation, facility development and maintenance, and safety would be improved as needed. In addition, emphasis would be placed on complementing BLM Manual #6330 management direction for the Alder Creek and Blue Lakes WSAs.		
Action A-R 8.1.3.1. No similar action.	**Action R 8.1.3.1, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Continue to maintain existing facilities at Blue Lakes and Onion Reservoir.		
Action A-R 8.1.3.2. No similar action.	**Action B-R 8.1.3.2.** Designate three RMZs (Appendix C) within the Pine Forest SRMA (Figure 2-48, Appendix A), as follows:	**Action R 8.1.3.2, Alternatives C and D.** Manage the Pine Forest SRMA three RMZs (Appendix C). Within the Pine Forest SRMA (see Figure 2-48, Appendix A), delineate the: 1) Pine Forest Lakes RMZ: Zone 1, 25,000 acres	

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

RECREATION, VISITOR OUTREACH AND SERVICES (R) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
	1) Pine Forest Lakes RMZ: Zone 1, 25,000 acres **Recreation Niche:** Self-directed recreational adventure, challenge, and exploration in rugged, natural, and high altitude terrain. **Primary activities include** hiking, exploring, backpacking, hunting and fishing, and primitive camping. **Management Objectives:** To provide opportunities for residents and seasonal regional visitors to engage in a variety of recreational activities in a manner that maintains the area's suitability for preservation as wilderness. 2) Pine Forest Creeks RMZ: Zone 2, 73,717 acres **Recreation Niche:** Moderately challenging access to primitive camping in an alpine setting.	**Recreation niche:** Self-directed recreational adventure, challenge, and exploration in rugged, natural and high altitude terrain. **Primary activities include** hiking, exploring, backpacking, hunting and fishing, and primitive camping. **Management objectives:** To provide opportunities for residents and seasonal regional visitors to engage in a variety of recreational activities in a manner that maintains the area's suitability for preservation as wilderness. 2) Pine Forest Creeks RMZ: Zone 2, 73,717 acres **Recreation niche:** Moderately challenging access to primitive campground with vault toilets. **Primary activities include** hiking, camping, hunting and fishing, and canoeing. **Management objectives:** To provide opportunities for residents and seasonal regional visitors to engage in a variety of recreational activities in an alpine setting. The BLM would work in conjunction with NDOW and other interested partners to maintain and protect the reservoirs' fish population and setting. Primitive campgrounds and facilities would be established to direct overnight use to appropriate areas. 3) Knott Creek RMZ: Zone 3, 164 acres **Recreation niche:** Moderately challenging access to primitive camping in an alpine setting. **Primary Activities include** hiking, camping, hunting and fishing, and canoeing	

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

RECREATION, VISITOR OUTREACH AND SERVICES (R) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
	Primary activities include hiking, camping, hunting and fishing, and canoeing. **Management Objectives:** To provide opportunities for residents and seasonal regional visitors to engage in a variety of recreational activities in an alpine setting. The BLM would work in conjunction with NDOW and other interested partners to maintain and protect the reservoirs' fish population and setting. Primitive campgrounds and facilities would be established to direct overnight use to appropriate areas. 3) Knott Creek RMZ: Zone 3, 164 acres **Recreation Niche:** Moderately challenging access to primitive camping in an alpine setting. **Primary activities include** hiking, camping, hunting and fishing, and canoeing.	**Management objectives:** To provide opportunities for residents and seasonal regional visitors to engage in a variety of recreational activities in an alpine setting. The BLM would work in conjunction with NDOW and other interested partners to maintain and protect the reservoirs' fish population and setting. Primitive campgrounds and facilities would be established to direct overnight use to appropriate areas.	

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

RECREATION, VISITOR OUTREACH AND SERVICES (R) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
	Management Objectives: To provide opportunities for residents and seasonal regional visitors to engage in a variety of recreational activities in an alpine setting. The BLM would work in conjunction with NDOW and other interested partners to maintain and protect the reservoirs' fish population and setting. Primitive campgrounds and facilities would be established to direct overnight use to appropriate areas.		
Action R 8.1.4, Alternatives A and C. No similar action.	**Action B-R 8.1.4.** Designate the Granite Range SRMA (44,911 acres-Figure 2-49, Appendix A). Private entities would be encouraged to develop visitor facilities in the Granite Range SRMA. Visitor services related to information, interpretation, facility development and maintenance, and safety would be developed as the need and opportunity arises. All facilities would be developed, located and designed in such a way	**Action R 8.1.4, Alternatives A and C.** No similar action.	**Action D-R 8.1.4.** Designate the Granite Range SRMA (44,911 acres; see Figure 2-49, Appendix A). **Management Objective:** Recreation information would be provided to the public through maps, brochures, publications and other media to ensure public awareness of available recreation opportunities, to promote public

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

RECREATION, VISITOR OUTREACH AND SERVICES (R) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
	as to be consistent with preserving the character of the adjacent Black Rock Desert High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area. The Primary Market Based Strategy would be a 'Destination Strategy' recognizing that national or regional visitors and constituents value the surrounding public lands as a recreation-tourism opportunity. All marketing efforts would be appropriate for the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) class of each specific recreation management zone.		health and safety, and prevent resource deterioration. All marketing efforts would be appropriate for the ROS class of each specific RMZ.
Action R 8.1.4.1, Alternatives A and C. No similar action.	**Action R 8.1.4.1, Alternatives B and D.** Private entities would be encouraged to develop visitor facilities in the Granite Range SRMA. Visitor services related to information, interpretation, facility development and maintenance, and safety would be developed as the need and opportunity arises. All facilities would be developed,	**Action R 8.1.4.1, Alternatives A and C.** No similar action.	**Action R 8.1.4.1, Alternatives B and D.** Private entities would be encouraged to develop visitor facilities in the Granite Range SRMA. Visitor services related to information, interpretation, facility development and maintenance, and safety would be developed as the need and opportunity arises. All facilities would be developed,

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

RECREATION, VISITOR OUTREACH AND SERVICES (R) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
	located, and designed in such a way as to be consistent with preserving the character of the adjacent Black Rock Desert High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area. The Primary Strategy would be a 'Destination Strategy' recognizing that national or regional visitors and constituents value the surrounding public lands as a recreation-tourism opportunity. Designate two RMZs (Appendix C) within the Granite Range SRMA (Figure 2-49, Appendix A): 1) RMZ: Zone 1, Granite Foothills 1,443 acres **Recreation Niche:** Serves as an ideal area for visitor, staff, and maintenance facilities for the surrounding public lands. This zone also contains a site of Americana Art known as "Doobie Lane" or Guru Road. It is a mile-long stretch of inscribed rocks and desert inspired structures.		located and designed in such a way as to be consistent with preserving the character of the adjacent Black Rock Desert High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area. The Primary Market Based Strategy would be a 'Destination Strategy' recognizing that national or regional visitors and constituents value the surrounding public lands as a recreation-tourism opportunity. Delineate two RMZs (Appendix C) within the Granite Range SRMA (see Figure 2-49, Appendix A): 1) RMZ: Zone 1, Granite Foothills 1,443 acres **Recreation Niche:** Serves as an ideal area for visitor, staff, and maintenance facilities for the surrounding public lands. This zone also contains a site of 'Americana Art' known as "Doobie Lane" or Guru Road. It is a mile long stretch of inscribed rocks and desert inspired structures.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

RECREATION, VISITOR OUTREACH AND SERVICES (R) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
	Primary activities include: Visiting Doobie Lane, hiking, and gaining access to the Black Rock Desert and areas north. **Management Objectives:** Encourage and promote partnerships using available instruments (MOUs and cooperative or assistance agreements) to partner with non-BLM entities to provide visitor services. 2) Zone 2, Granite 43,468 acres **Recreation Niche:** Self-directed recreational trekking, adventure, challenge, and exploration in rugged and natural terrain that is remote and largely accessible only on foot. **Primary activities are** hiking, back-packing, camping, and viewing nature and scenic vistas. **Management Objectives**: To provide opportunities for residents and seasonal visitors		**Primary activities include:** Visiting Doobie Lane, hiking, and gaining access to the Black Rock Desert and areas north. **Management Objectives**: Encourage and promote partnerships using available instruments (MOUs and cooperative or assistance agreements) to partner with non-BLM entities to provide visitor services. 2) RMZ: Zone 2, Granite 43,468 acres **Recreation niche:** Self-directed recreational trekking, adventure, challenge, and exploration in rugged and natural terrain that is remote and largely accessible only on foot. **Primary activities are** hiking, back-packing, camping, and viewing nature and scenic vistas. **Management objectives:** To provide opportunities for

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

RECREATION, VISITOR OUTREACH AND SERVICES (R) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
	to engage in rugged recreation, in a near wilderness setting, without the complex restrictive philosophy of "wilderness."		residents and seasonal visitors to engage in rugged recreation, in a near-wilderness setting, without the complex restrictive philosophy of "wilderness".
Action A-R 8.3. No similar action.	**Action R 8.3, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Continue to evaluate new RMZs and SRMAs.		
OBJECTIVE A-R 9. Continue to manage commercial, competitive, and group activities.	**OBJECTIVE R 9, Alternatives B and D.** Provide for commercial activities, competitive events, and organized groups while minimizing adverse environmental impacts.	**OBJECTIVE C-R 9.** Limit number of permits annually for commercial activities, competitive events, and organized groups.	**OBJECTIVE R 9, Alternatives B and D.** Provide for commercial activities, competitive events, and organized groups while minimizing adverse environmental impacts.
Action A-R 9.1. Issue special recreation permits (SRPs) on a case-by-case basis on receipt of an application. Protect resources by implementing use restrictions, stipulations, and mitigation measures. In the future a District-wide SRP Policy would be implemented to set criteria for recreation permits.	**Action B-R 9.1.** Issue SRPs on a case-by-case basis on receipt of an application. Protect resources by implementing use restrictions, stipulations, and mitigation measures. In the future a District-wide SRP Policy would be implemented to set criteria for recreation permits.	**Action C-R 9.1.** Authorization of SRPs would be limited to the current number of permitted events in order to protect resource and cultural values. In the future a District-wide SRP Policy would be implemented to set criteria for recreation permits.	**Action D-R 9.1.** Authorization of SRPs would continue to be considered on a case-by-case basis on receipt of application, site specific NEPA analysis and implementation of all the following criteria. In the future a District-wide SRP Policy would be implemented to set criteria for recreation permits.
Action R 9.1.2, Alternatives A and B. Protect natural and cultural resources by developing use restriction, stipulations, and mitigation measures on a case-by-case basis.		**Action C-R 9.1.2.** Protect natural and cultural resources by limiting large group SRPs to no more than 500 participants.	**Action D-R 9.1.2.** Protect natural and cultural resources by limiting the size, disturbance or number of attendees in group SRPs.

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Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

RECREATION, VISITOR OUTREACH AND SERVICES (R) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action R 9.1.2.1, Alternatives A, B, and D. No similar action.		**Action C-R 9.1.2.1.** Issue large group SRPs in designated areas of the Blue Wing and Adobe Flats Playas.	**Action R 9.1.2.1, Alternatives A, B, and D.** No similar action.
Action R 9.1.2.2, Alternatives A, B and D. Issue group SRPs on a case-by-case basis.		**Action C-R 9.1.2.2.** Limit these permits to no more than one per year.	**Action R 9.1.2.2, Alternatives A, B, and D.** Issue group SRPs on a case-by-case basis.
Action R 9.1.3, Alternatives A, B, and C. No similar Action.			**Action D-R 9.1.3.** Protect natural and cultural resources by limiting disturbance and the number of competitive off-road events allowed in a fiscal year.
OBJECTIVE A-R 10. Manage BLM-administered lands as open, limited, or closed for OHV use.	**OBJECTIVE R 10, Alternatives B and C.** Designate OHV Management Areas based on protection of resources, promotion of user safety, and minimization of conflicts among various uses of the public lands. OHV use area designations may be changed on completion of site-specific NEPA analysis.		**OBJECTIVE D-R 10.** Designate OHV Management Areas as Open, Closed or Limited (Figure 2-53 and Figure 2-56, Appendix A) based on protection of resources, promotion of user safety, and minimization of conflicts among various uses of the public lands. Open: Open areas means an area where all types of vehicle use is permitted at all times, anywhere in the area subject to operating regulations and vehicle standards set forth in 43CFR 8340: subparts 8341 and 8342.

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Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

RECREATION, VISITOR OUTREACH AND SERVICES (R) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
			Limited: Limited areas means an area is restricted at certain times, in certain areas, or to certain vehicular use. These restrictions may be of any type, but can generally be accommodated within the following type of categories: number of vehicles; types of vehicles; time or season of vehicle use; permitted or licensed use only; use on existing roads and trails; use on designated roads and trails; and other restrictions. Closed: Closed area means an area where off-road vehicle use is prohibited. Use of off-road vehicles in closed areas may be allowed for certain reason; however such use shall be made only with the approval of the authorized officer.
Action A-R 10.1. Maintain current designated areas as follows (see Figure 2-50, Appendix A): **Closed:** 17,698 acres (see Figure 2-54, Appendix A):	**Action B-R 10.1.** Designate open, limited, and closed OHV use areas as follows (see Figure 2-51, Appendix A): **Closed:** 17,698 acres - Same as Alt. A (see Figure 2-54, Appendix A).	**Action C-R 10.1.** Designate open, limited, and closed OHV use areas as follows (see Figure 2-52, Appendix A): **Closed:** 43,521 acres –Same as Alt D, including the Pine Forest Area,	**Action D-R 10.1.** Designate areas as open, limited, and closed to OHV travel (Figure 2-53, Appendix A). **Closed:** 17,577 acres (see Figure 2-56, Appendix A):

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

RECREATION, VISITOR OUTREACH AND SERVICES (R) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
• 17,436 acres in the Pine Forest Area is closed to OHV travel • 141 acres of the George W. Lund Petrified Forest is closed to OHV travel • 121 acres in Water Canyon Zone 1 (permanent) **Open:** Most of the planning area is designated as open to OHV use: 6,789,612 acres (Figure 2-50, Appendix A) are open to OHV use (including culturally sensitive areas, areas surrounding the Lovelock Cave, Class I, II, III, IV, and V segments of NHTs, and the trail viewshed). **Limited:** All WSAs would be managed to limit OHV use to existing ways and trails (416,652 acres) (Figure 2-50, Appendix A). The following areas that would be subject to seasonal limits brings the total limited area to (423,786 acres) • Critical habitat in the Granite Range (4,555 acres), and any other bighorn	**Open:** 1,460,200 acres (all flat playa surfaces and checkerboard lands, including culturally sensitive areas, areas surrounding the Lovelock Cave Byway, and Class I, II, III, IV, and V segments of NHT and the trail viewshed) (Figure 2-51, Appendix A). **Limited:** 5,743,198 acres—All other acres (see Figure 2-51, Appendix A).	plus the Blue Wing area closure (see Figure 2-55, Appendix A). **Open:** Zero acres (Figure 2-52, Appendix A). **Limited:** 7,187,575 acres (see Figure 2-52, Appendix A) – • Designate culturally sensitive areas as limited for OHV use. • Designate Class II, III, IV, and V segments of NHT and the trail viewshed as limited for OHV use.	• Close reclaimed leach pads at mineral mine sites to OHV use. • 141 acres of the George W. Lund Petrified Forest is closed to OHV travel. • 17,436 acres in the Pine Forest Area is closed to OHV travel. • Close OCTA Class I segments of NHT to OHV use. **Open:** 288,105 acres (see Figure 2-53, Appendix A) **Limited:** 6,925,414 acres – All other acres see Figure 2-53, Appendix A): • Designate culturally sensitive areas as limited for OHV use. • Designate 5,650 acres around Lovelock Cave and Lovelock Cave Backcountry Byway as "limited" to OHV use.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

RECREATION, VISITOR OUTREACH AND SERVICES (R) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
habitats deemed appropriate on an annual basis during bighorn sheep lambing season (February 1-May 31). • 2,579 acres in Water Canyon Zone 2 (seasonal).			• Designate OCTA Class II, III, IV, and V segments of NHT and the trail viewshed as "limited" to OHV use. • Designate Water Canyon as "limited" to OHV use. • Critical habitat in the Granite Range (4,555 acres), and any other bighorn habitats within the Granite Range deemed appropriate on an annual basis during bighorn sheep lambing season (February 1-May 31). • Seasonal closure to protect shorebird habitat: Continental (4,532 acres) and Gridley Lake (473 acres) playas.
Action A-R 10.2. No similar action.	**Action R 10.2, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Update the-Transportation Plan through subsequent implementation-level plans completed primarily along watershed boundaries. Transportation planning may move ahead of the watershed analysis process where the need for vehicle route designation is a greater priority than other watershed management needs. If an area's OHV use designation changes, motorized travel for that area would not change until site-specific implementation plans and route designations are complete. The planning process is described as follows:		

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

RECREATION, VISITOR OUTREACH AND SERVICES (R) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
	• Establish an interdisciplinary team to ensure broad participation from a variety of resources; • Define the goals and objectives of the proposed Travel and Transportation Management Plan; • From inventory data, complete a map of the proposed planning area and identify the baseline of roads, primitive roads, and trails. As road and trail data is collected, the interdisciplinary review team would analyze each route and recommend designations within the specific watershed based on the criteria below (other criteria would be added as new issues develop in different watersheds over time; in addition to recommending designations for existing routes, the review team may recommend the development of new roads or trails based on the same criteria): o Route redundancy, o Wildlife habitat needs – integrate concepts of habitat connectivity into off-highway vehicle planning to minimize habitat fragmentation, o Visual resource management class objectives, o Recreation opportunities, o Administrative needs, o Public access needs, o Special management areas, o Cultural resources, and o Riparian and wetland resources; • Hold public scoping meetings. Notify the public of the meetings through local media, as appropriate, to reach the potentially affected public. Involve Resource Advisory Councils, local government, state and federal agencies, gateway communities, local motorized and non-motorized user group clubs as applicable to the planning area. Notify the meeting attendees of the objective of the proposed plan, using maps and other appropriate materials to facilitate discussion regarding public issues, concerns, and access needs;		

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

RECREATION, VISITOR OUTREACH AND SERVICES (R) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
	• Produce a map depicting the designated roads, primitive roads, and trails available for use; and • Implement decisions on the ground. Rehabilitate roads that have been identified through the process as closed to motorized traffic on a case-by-case basis to discourage continued motorized use. In addition, place signs and barriers and produce public maps and other appropriate forms of education and communication to inform the public of updated route designations.		
Action A-R 10.2. No similar action.	**Action B-R 10.2.** Inventory and designate routes and trails in OHV-limited areas, using the following criteria: • Areas and trails would be located to minimize damage of resources and prevent impairment of wilderness suitability; • Areas and trails would be located to minimize harassment of wildlife or significant disruption of wildlife habitats, with special attention given to protect sensitive and T&E species and their habitat; and • Areas and trails would be located to minimize conflicts between OHV use	**Action C-R 10.2.** Inventory and designate routes and trails in OHV limited areas, using the following criteria: • Areas and trails would be located to minimize damage of resources and prevent impairment of wilderness suitability; • Areas and trails would be located to minimize harassment of wildlife or significant disruption of wildlife habitats, with special attention given to protect T&E species and their habitat; and • Areas and trails would be located to minimize conflicts between OHV use	**Action D-R 10.2.** Inventory and designate routes and trails in OHV-limited areas, using the following criteria: • Areas and trails would be located or relocated to minimize damage of resources and prevent impairment of wilderness suitability; • Areas and trails would be located to minimize harassment of wildlife or significant disruption of wildlife habitats with special attention given to protect T&E species' and their habitat; and • Areas and trails would be located to minimize conflicts between off road vehicle use

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

RECREATION, VISITOR OUTREACH AND SERVICES (R) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
	and other existing or proposed uses. Until route inventories and designations are completed, OHV use would be limited to existing roads and trails, except when cross country travel is needed for safety, required for federal, state and local administrative needs, as authorized by a permit for big game retrieval, or as otherwise officially approved.	and other existing or proposed uses. Until route inventories and designations are completed, OHV use would be limited to existing roads and trails, except when cross country travel is needed for safety, required for federal, state and local administrative needs, as authorized by a permit for big game retrieval, or as otherwise officially approved.	and other existing or proposed uses. Until route inventories and designations are completed, OHV use would be limited to existing roads and trails, except when cross country travel is needed for safety, required for federal, state, and local administrative needs, as authorized by a permit for big game retrieval, or as otherwise officially approved.
Action A-R 10.3. No similar action.	**Action R 10.3, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Allow exceptions to closed and limited areas for administrative, emergency services, mineral operations and ranching related maintenance on a case-by-case basis.		
Action A-R 10.4. No similar action.	**Action R 10.4, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Designate all WSAs as limited to designated routes and ways as identified at the time of the wilderness inventory (per guidance from IMP).		
Action A-R 10.5. No similar action.	**Action R 10.5, Alternatives B and C.** Protect sensitive species habitat, cultural and natural resources within open and limited areas using adaptive management tools, including elimination or realignment of routes, change of season of use, and allowed types of use.		**Action D-R 10.5.** Protect sensitive species habitat, cultural and natural resources within open and limited areas using adaptive management tools.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

RENEWABLE ENERGY (RE) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
GOAL: Provide opportunities for the development of renewable energy resources, while minimizing adverse impacts on other resource values.			
OBJECTIVE RE 1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Provide public lands for the development of renewable energy while protecting the natural resources.			
Action A-RE 1.1. Lease public lands to wind energy companies for the development of wind energy generation facilities.	**Action B-RE 1.1.** Lease public lands for the development of renewable energy, including wind energy, biomass, and solar, in accordance with current Department of Interior and BLM directives.	**Action RE 1.1, Alternatives C and D.** Lease public lands for the development of renewable energy, including wind energy, biomass, and solar in accordance with current Department of Interior and BLM directives. Reduce undue adverse environmental impacts through development of lease stipulations and mitigation measures.	
Action A-RE 1.2. No similar action.	**Action B-RE 1.2.** Designate avoidance areas (Figure 2-58, Appendix A; 716,528 acres) to protect resources. The granting of rights-of-way or the leasing of public lands for renewable energy projects in avoidance areas would require special stipulations to mitigate any impact on resources.	**Action C-RE 1.2.** Designate avoidance areas (Figure 2-59, Appendix A; 869,645 acres) to protect resources. The granting of ROWs or the leasing of public lands for renewable energy projects in avoidance areas would require special stipulations to mitigate any impact on resources.	**Action D-RE 1.2.** Designate avoidance areas (Figure 2-60, Appendix A; 1,773,199 acres) to protect resources. The granting of ROWs or the leasing of public lands for renewable energy projects in avoidance areas would require special stipulations to mitigate any impact to resources.
Action A-RE 1.3. Maintain existing exclusion areas applicable to wind energy projects within WSAs, ACECs, TCPs, and areas of critical habitat for T&E and sensitive species.	**Action B-RE 1.3.** No exclusion zones would be designated.	**Action C-RE 1.3.** Designate exclusion zones (Figure 2-61, Appendix A- 1,279,481 acres) where no overhead transmission lines and ROWs for energy projects would be allowed.	**Action D-RE 1.3.** Designate exclusion zones (Figure 2-62, Appendix A; 1,199,539 acres) where no overhead transmission lines and ROWs for energy projects would be allowed.

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Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

RENEWABLE ENERGY (RE) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action CA-RE 1.2, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Authorize ROWs by applying appropriate BMPs, land use restrictions, stipulations, and mitigation measures (e.g., BLM 2005c).			

TRANSPORTATION AND TRAVEL MANAGEMENT (TA) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
GOAL: Develop transportation systems and facilities that are safe and responsive to public needs; affordably and efficiently managed for management objectives; and have a minimal ecological effect on the land.			
OBJECTIVE A-TA 1. Reduce flood and sediment damage caused by improperly maintained system roads, recreation trails, and private ROW grants through an active maintenance, stipulation, and monitoring program.	**OBJECTIVE TA 1, Alternatives B and C.** Reduce flood and sediment damage caused by improperly maintained system roads, recreation trails, and private ROW grants through an active maintenance and stipulation program.		**OBJECTIVE D-TA 1.** Reduce flood and sediment damage caused by improperly maintained and improperly located system roads, recreation trails and ROW grants through an active road construction, maintenance, stipulation and monitoring program (see BMPs and SOPs, Appendix B).
Action CA-TA 1.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. When a FLPMA ROW has been issued to a local governmental agency for "the existing footprint of an existing roadway," the local government standards would apply to prevent resource damage.			
Action CA-TA 1.2, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Maintain BLM system roads in accordance with the BLM Roads Maintenance Manual.			
Action CA-TA 1.3, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Identify roads that are necessary for fire suppression and determine functional classification or maintenance level as appropriate for the need.			

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Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

TRANSPORTATION AND TRAVEL MANAGEMENT (TA) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action CA-TA 1.4, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Develop Road Maintenance Agreements and funding accounts on system roads where primary users are identified and consistently have a need for a higher level road use or maintenance standard than BLM's.			
Action CA-TA 1.5, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Continue to promote cooperation with all public road entities to ensure consistent road maintenance measures to reduce impacts on the environment.			
Action CA-TA 1.6, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Issue Temporary Road Use Permits or associated fee schedule or maintenance agreements for permitted activities that use BLM roads for commodity commercial uses that are deemed to have a disproportionate adverse impact on system roads.			
Action CA-TA 1.7, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Minimize the spread of invasive and noxious plants along all roads in the WD through active weed abatement programs. Require mitigation measures to prevent the spread of invasive and noxious plants.			
Action CA-TA 1.8, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Avoid the duplication of roads that have common destinations.			
Action CA-TA 2.2, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Retain legal access for public and BLM use when land sales or exchanges occur.			
Action A-TA 1.1. Include stipulations on new and reconstructed non-BLM road ROW grants.	**Action B-TA 1.1.** Use current access within the WD by recognizing all transportation routes provided by the state, counties, other agencies, and the BLM. Realize access routes may need to be upgraded in the future, due to increased use or development.	**Action TA 1.1, Alternatives C and D.** Include appropriate road design criteria on new non-BLM road ROW grants.	
Action A-TA 1.2, Alternatives A, B, and D. Include appropriate design criteria on new BLM system roads.	**Action B-TA 1.2.** Develop road maintenance agreements and funding accounts on system roads where primary users are identified and consistently have a need for a higher level road use or	**Action TA 1.2, Alternatives A, B, and D.** Include appropriate design criteria on new BLM system roads.	

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

TRANSPORTATION AND TRAVEL MANAGEMENT (TA) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
	maintenance standard than the BLM has for itself.		
Action A-TA 1.3. Provide aggregate base, rolling dips, and waterbars on all roads which contribute to sedimentation.	**Action B-TA 1.3.** Continue coordination with counties and other agency road entities to promote use of BMPs for road maintenance they perform within WD boundaries.	**Action TA 1.3, Alternatives C and D.** Review BLM functional classifications and maintenance levels for system roads to evaluate access or mitigate impacts on all resources.	
Action A-TA 1.4. Use rolling dip and water barring with lead-off ditches on all roads or trails to prevent erosion from sustained grades.	**Action TA 1.4, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Use temporary road closures during wet seasons for safety and to minimize sediment erosion impacts and localized damage to the road resources.		
Action A-TA 1.5. Relocate, realign, or redesign current BLM roads to prevent or reduce sedimentation impacts.	**Action TA 1.5, Alternatives B and C.** Conduct a condition survey program to identify roads that are necessary for BLM use and those contributing to resource damage. Evaluate their useful need. Upgrade or downgrade functional classification or maintenance level, as appropriate for the need.		**Action D-TA 1.5.** Conduct condition assessments for all WD roads and facilities.
Action TA 1.6, Alternatives A and C. Improve or decommission roads from the system inventory that are presenting problems to the environment.	**Action B-TA 1.6.** Decommission roads from the system only if alternative access is provided.	**Action TA 1.6, Alternatives A and C.** Improve or decommission roads from the system inventory that are presenting problems to the environment.	**Action D-TA 1.6.** Improve, reroute or decommission system roads identified in the road inventory that are causing adverse impacts to the environment.
Action TA 1.7, Alternatives A and D. No similar action.	**Action B-TA 1.7.** Construct BLM roads and require that non-BLM road ROWs be constructed in such	**Action C-TA 1.7.** Construct BLM roads and require that non-BLM road ROWs be constructed so as	**Action TA 1.7, Alternatives A and D.** No similar action.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

TRANSPORTATION AND TRAVEL MANAGEMENT (TA) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
	a manner as to avoid creating fragment resource tracts by the issuance of ROWs.	to avoid creating fragment resource tracts by the issuance of ROWs. Locate roads so as to preserve open space.	
Action A-TA 1.7.1. No similar action.	**Action B-TA 1.7.1.** Relocate and rehabilitate roads that create habitat fragmentation only if other public access is provided.	**Action C-TA 1.7.1.** Relocate and rehabilitate roads that create habitat fragmentation.	**Action D-TA 1.7.1.** See Action D-TA 4.3.
OBJECTIVE A-TA 2. Provide access to public lands recreational sites through active road maintenance and legal easements.	**OBJECTIVE TA 2, Alternatives B and D.** Provide access to public lands through road maintenance and easement acquisition.	**OBJECTIVE C-TA 2.** Provide access to public lands through active road maintenance and easement acquisition.	**OBJECTIVE TA 2, Alternatives B and D.** Provide access to public lands through road maintenance and easement acquisition.
Action A-TA 2.1. Obtain easements across private lands.	**Action TA 2.1, Alternatives B and D.** Obtain easements across private lands from willing owners for current and new BLM system roads.	**Action C-TA 2.1.** Aggressively pursue easements across private lands for current and new BLM system roads and to maintain access to public lands.	**Action TA 2.1, Alternatives B and D.** Obtain easements across private lands from willing owners for current and new BLM system roads.
Action A-TA 2.2. Encourage counties to obtain FLPMA ROWs access where they currently maintain county roads on public lands.	**Action B-TA 2.2.** Encourage counties to obtain FLPMA ROWs access where they maintain county roads on public lands.	**Action C-TA 2.2.** Require counties to obtain FLPMA ROWs access where they currently maintain county roads on public lands.	**Action D-TA 2.2.** Require and/or encourage counties to obtain FLPMA ROWs on all roads on public lands currently being maintained by the county.
OBJECTIVE A-TA 3. Not addressed in current MFP.	**OBJECTIVE TA 3, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Provide for public safety awareness through sign installation and maintenance programs while protecting the viewshed.		

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

TRANSPORTATION AND TRAVEL MANAGEMENT (TA) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action A-TA 3.1. Not addressed in current MFP.	**Action TA 3.1, Alternatives B and D.** Provide regulatory signing as outlined in BLM Manuals, Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices on all BLM roads within the WD.	**Action C-TA 3.1.** Signs must be installed and be of such a material and color as to not impair the viewshed.	**Action TA 3.1, Alternatives B and D.** Provide regulatory signing as outlined in BLM Manuals, Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices on all BLM roads within the WD.
Action A-TA 3.2. Not addressed in current MFP.	**Action TA 3.2, Alternatives B and C.** Install on-the-ground road numbers consistent with the WD recreation map.		**Action D-TA 3.2.** Install signs on the ground with road numbers consistent with the WD recreation map.
Action A-TA 3.3. Not addressed in current MFP.	**Action TA 3.3, Alternatives B and C.** Develop and implement a WD sign plan analyzing the need for directional, interpretive, and regulatory signs. Include interpretation for public awareness program of the importance and preservation of signs and their function on public lands.		**Action D-TA 3.3.** Develop and implement a WD sign plan.
Action TA 3.4, Alternatives A, B, and D. Install signage in WSAs as necessary.		**Action C-TA 3.4.** Avoid signage in WSAs unless to prevent trespass.	**Action TA 3.4, Alternatives A, B, and D.** Install signage in WSAs as necessary.
OBJECTIVE A-TA 4. Protect bighorn sheep from disturbance associated with people and vehicles.	**OBJECTIVE TA 4, Alternatives B and C.** Analyze and determine appropriate road densities and locations within wildlife habitat.		**OBJECTIVE D-TA 4.** Analyze and determine appropriate road densities and locations within wildlife habitat, through coordination with NDOW.
Action A-TA 4.1. Minimize access in existing and potential bighorn sheep range by limiting new trail or road construction. Existing roads or	**Action B-TA 4.1.** Work with local communities to recognize their needs before decommissioning roads.	**Action C-TA 4.1** Limit access to habitat areas through an active road or trail closure policy.	**Action D-TA 4.1.** Protect sensitive wildlife habitats by closing, relocating or decommissioning roads or trails to

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

TRANSPORTATION AND TRAVEL MANAGEMENT (TA) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
trails may be closed or use limited if it is determined that they interfere with the normal life processes of bighorn sheep.			meet resource objectives and achieve the appropriate road density.
Action A-TA 4.2. No similar action.	**Action TA 4.2, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Provide alternative public access that would minimize the effect on sensitive species.		
Action A-TA 4.3. No similar action.	**Action B-TA 4.3.** Remove, reroute, or rehabilitate roads or trails that adversely impact wildlife as problems are identified, but only if alternative access is provided.	**Action C-TA 4.3.** Remove, reroute, or rehabilitate roads or trails that adversely impact wildlife, as problems are identified.	**Action D-TA 4.3.** Apply seasonal restrictions, temporary closures, or remove, reroute or rehab roads or trails that adversely impact wildlife habitat or populations.
OBJECTIVE A-TA 5. Provide safe sanitary facilities for the public in recreation areas and for BLM employees in federally owned work facilities.	**OBJECTIVE TA 5, Alternatives B and D.** Provide safe sanitary facilities for the public in recreation areas.	**OBJECTIVE C-TA 5.** Continue to allow the public to use dispersed camping sites.	**OBJECTIVE TA 5, Alternatives B and D.** Provide safe, sanitary facilities for the public in recreation areas.
Action A-TA 5.1. Not addressed in current MFPs.	**Action B-TA 5.1.** Improve recreation sites that are consistently used by the public with installation of fire rings and restroom facilities.	**Action C-TA 5.1.** Organize and orchestrate Leave No Trace Program for public awareness.	**Action D-TA 5.1.** Install facilities based on identifying impacts from visiting public in heavily used recreation sites.
Action TA 5.1.1, Alternatives A and B. Submit Capital Improvement Projects for installation and construction of restroom facilities for all sites identified.		**Action C-TA 5.1.1.** Maintain existing projects and do not construct new capital improvement projects.	**Action D-TA 5.1.1.** Submit Capital Improvement Projects for funding.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

TRANSPORTATION AND TRAVEL MANAGEMENT (TA) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action TA 5.1.2, Alternatives A, B, and C. No similar action.			**Action D-TA 5.1.2.** Install or construct fire rings, restroom facilities and other dispersed recreation facilities for all sites identified.

LANDS AND REALTY (LR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
GOAL: Retain, dispose (through sales and exchanges), or acquire public lands for public benefit, in order to consolidate lands patterns, ensure effective administration, improve resource management, maintain public values and access to public lands, and promote community development. Acquire land and conservation easements to protect resources, improve administration, and provide for public access and recreational opportunities. Meet public needs for use authorizations such as rights-of-way (ROWs), leases, and permits, while minimizing adverse impacts on other resources. Process withdrawal actions as requested by BLM or other federal agencies, and resolve trespass issues when arise.			
OBJECTIVE A-LR 2. Retain public land while considering acquisition and disposal proposals that are identified to be in the public interest and are consistent with BLM, other Federal, State, and local plans and policies (BLM 1999).	**OBJECTIVE LR 2, Alternatives B and D.** Retain public lands as required by FLPMA.	**OBJECTIVE C-LR 2.** Retain public lands as required by FLPMA, with emphasis that public lands would be retained for the use of future generations.	**OBJECTIVE D-LR 2, Alternatives B and D.** Retain public lands as required by the FLPMA.
Action A-LR 2.1. Retain, dispose of, and acquire lands (see Figure 2-	**Action B-LR 2.1.** Retain those public lands that have a high	**Action C-LR 2.1.** Retain all public lands unless it can be clearly	**Action D-LR 2.1.** Retain 5,930,512 acres of public lands

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

LANDS AND REALTY (LR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
63, Appendix A) based on established criteria in the Sonoma-Gerlach Management Framework Plan Lands Amendment and as follows: Zone 1: (Retention) 2,936,548 acres; Zone 2: (Potential for Retention) 1,281,383 acres; and Zone 3: (Suitable for Disposal) 2,989,030 acres	resource value and have little or no value to community development, agriculture, or other private use. Retain, dispose of, and acquire lands subject to no net gain (Figure 2-64, Appendix A): Lands to be retained: 5,076,295 acres; and Lands available for disposal: 2,128,543 acres.	demonstrated that disposal would be in the best interest of the public (Figure 2-65, Appendix A): Lands to be retained: 5,989,664 acres; and Lands available for disposal: 1,215,963 acres.	except those identified for disposal and that meet the disposal criteria (Figure 2-66, Appendix A) (see Action D-LR 3.1).
Action LR 1.1, Alternatives A and B. Retain public lands identified in the Paradise-Denio (L 1.1) and Sonoma-Gerlach (L 1.3, L 2.1 and L 2.2.) MFPs in federal ownership until disposal of these lands can occur under R&PP applications or other appropriate authorities.		**Action C-LR 1.1.** There would be no net loss and possibly a net gain of public lands within the District Office.	**Action D-LR 1.1.** Retain public lands identified in the Paradise-Denio (L 1.1) and Sonoma-Gerlach (L 1.3, L 2.1 and L 2.2.) MFPs in federal ownership until disposal of these lands can occur under R&PP applications or other appropriate authorities.
Action LR 1.2.1, Alternatives A, B, and D. From Sonoma-Gerlach MFP L 1.4: The following lands would be retained in public ownership and managed as a dispersion exclusion zone for the liquefied natural gas plant near Lovelock, Nevada: T 27 N, R 30 E Sec. 12 SW¼, W½SE¼ Sec. 14 NE¼, N½SE¼			**Action D-LR 1.2.1.** From the Sonoma-Gerlach MFP L 1.4: The following lands would be retained in public ownership and managed as a dispersion exclusion zone for the liquefied natural gas plant near Lovelock, Nevada: T 27 N, R 30 E,

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

LANDS AND REALTY (LR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
			Sec. 12 SW¼, W½SE¼, Sec. 14 NE¼, N½SE¼.
Action LR 1.3, Alternatives A and D. Retain in public ownership lands within wellhead protection areas (municipal watersheds). Non-public lands in these municipal watersheds would be given priority for acquisition: • Winnemucca (hydrologic basin for Water Canyon Creek); • Golconda (hydrologic basin for Pole Creek); • Imlay (hydrologic basin for Prince Royal Canyon); • Lovelock (Oreana subbasin); • Gerlach; • Fernley; and • Empire.	**Action LR 1.3, Alternatives B and C.** Retain lands within priority watersheds that contain municipal water supplies		**Action LR 1.3, Alternatives A and D.** Retain in public ownership lands within wellhead protection areas (municipal watersheds). Non-public lands in these municipal watersheds would be given priority for acquisition: • Winnemucca (hydrologic basin for Water Canyon Creek); • Golconda (hydrologic basin for Pole Creek); • Imlay (hydrologic basin for Prince Royal Canyon); • Lovelock (Oreana subbasin); • Gerlach; • Fernley; and • Empire.
Action CA-LR 5.2, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Check boundaries of all expanding subdivisions and of isolated dwellings for encroachment and take action as necessary.			

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

LANDS AND REALTY (LR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
OBJECTIVE A-LR 3. Make available for disposal those lands that have little or no resource value that consolidates lands patterns to ensure effective administration, improve resource management, and promote community development. Dispose of public lands.	**OBJECTIVE B-LR 3.** Make available for disposal those lands that consolidate land patterns to ensure effective administration, to improve resource management, and to promote community development.	**OBJECTIVE C-LR 3.** Make available for disposal those lands that have little or no resource value and consolidate land patterns to ensure effective administration, improve resource management, and promote community development.	**OBJECTIVE D-LR 3.** Make available for disposal (through sale or exchange) those public lands where disposal provides for public benefit, public lands that have little or no resource value and that consolidates BLM land patterns to ensure effective administration, improve resource management and promote community development. Access to other public lands would be reserved to the US, if appropriate.
Action A-LR 2.N. See Action A-LR 2.1.	**Action B-LR 2.N.** See Action B-LR 2.1.	**Action C-LR 2.N.** See Action C-LR 2.1.	**Action D-LR 2.1.** If suitable, dispose of 1,299,425 acres of public lands through sale or exchange, except those identified for retention.
Action A-LR 3.1. The following land disposal criteria would be applied to all disposal actions: a. Land disposal actions that adjust county and local tax base and grazing preference would be coordinated with the appropriate government entity or permittee.	**Action B-LR 3.1.** Dispose of land to assist the economic development of local communities. This includes lands that may be used for agricultural development, mining, and other uses that may be deemed in the best interest of the local communities. Any land disposal must meet all of the	**Action C-LR 3.1.** Dispose of only those lands that are clearly in the public interest. Any land disposal must meet all of the following land disposal criteria, unless otherwise noted: a. All lands considered for disposal must meet one or	**Action D-LR 3.1.** Any land disposal must meet all of the following land disposal criteria unless otherwise noted: a. All lands considered potentially suitable for sale must meet one or more of the criteria outlined in Section 203(a) of FLPMA and is

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

LANDS AND REALTY (LR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
b. All water rights appurtenant to the lands identified for disposal would be verified before any disposal actions. Any agreements among the BLM, private land owners, and persons holding water rights would be presented to the Nevada State Engineer's Office for review. The State Engineer would be notified of any change of ownership. c. Lands may be disposed of through the Desert Land Act. In addition to criteria identified in the MFP, the soils identified in a proposed Desert Land Act entry must have a Land Capability Class of I, II, or III and must possess adequate water, as determined by the State of Nevada Water Engineer. d. All lands considered for disposal must meet one or more of the criteria outlined in Section 203(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management	following land disposal criteria unless otherwise noted: a. All lands considered for disposal must meet one or more of the criteria outlined in Section 203(a) of FLPMA. b. The land is designated as suitable for disposal in the current land use plans following public involvement and comment. c. The land does not contain important wetlands or riparian wildlife habitat, other water resources, significant cultural resources, or recreational values. d. Disposal of the land would not adversely impact the manageability of remaining public lands or the public's access to remaining public lands. e. The lands are not essential to candidate, listed, or proposed threatened or endangered	more of the criteria outlined in Section 203(a) of FLPMA; b. The land is designated as suitable for disposal in the current land use plan and resource management plan; c. The land does not contain important wetlands or riparian wildlife habitat, other water resources, significant cultural resources, or recreational values; d. Disposal of the land would not adversely impact the manageability of remaining public lands; e. Disposal of the land would not adversely impact the public's access to remaining public lands; f. The lands are not essential to candidate, listed, or proposed threatened or endangered species or identified as priority wildlife habitat; g. No public lands that contain water improvements, such as	identified by legal description in this document. An interest in land reserved to the US may be conveyed to the patent holder, pursuant to Section 203 (a) of FLPMA, if it is determined to be in the public interest. See Figure 2-66, Appendix A. b. The land is designated as suitable for disposal in this Resource Management Plan. c. The land does not contain important wetlands or riparian wildlife habitat, other water resources, significant cultural resources, recreational values, or national historic or scenic trails. d. Disposal of the land would not adversely impact the manageability of remaining public lands. e. Disposal of the land would not adversely impact the public's access to remaining public lands.

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Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

LANDS AND REALTY (LR)

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Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C*	ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)
Act. These are lands that are difficult or uneconomical to manage, lands acquired for a specific purpose but no longer required for that or another federal purpose, or lands that would serve important public objectives, including, but not limited to, expansion that outweigh other public objectives and values. Disposal lands may serve the purpose of community expansion and economic development, of local governmental needs, or to facilitate federal land management by blocking up land ownership patterns, thus reducing BLM administrative costs. e. Do not dispose of lands occupied by listed or proposed threatened or endangered species or identified as crucial wildlife habitat, unless other public uses outweigh the value of a parcel identified as federally owned threatened or	species or identified as priority wildlife habitat. f. Disposal of the land is deemed to be in the local public's interest.	guzzlers, would be disposed of; h. Disposal of the land is deemed to be in the public's interest; and i. The disposal would not result in a net loss of public lands within the WD.	f. The lands are not essential to candidate, listed or proposed threatened or endangered species or identified as priority wildlife habitat. g. No public lands that contain water improvements, such as guzzlers, would be disposed of unless the buyer is willing to relocate the water improvement, at the buyer's sole and complete cost, to a location deemed suitable by BLM and NDOW. h. No lands that are classified as VRM Class II due the proximity of the National Historic System of Trails would be disposed of. i. Disposal of the land is deemed to be in the public's interest.

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LANDS AND REALTY (LR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
endangered species habitat. Disposal would be considered on a case-by-case basis. When disposal of public land that serves as habitat for consultation with USFWS under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act is required, exchange for other parcels of habitat would be encouraged. Other mitigation may also be required. f. Any impacts on cultural resources from proposed disposal actions would be mitigated by plans developed in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer, affected tribes, and interested public.			
Action CA-LR 2.2, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Site-specific decisions regarding land ownership adjustments for the WD would be made based on the following criteria through the environmental process (criteria list is not considered all-inclusive but represents the major factors to be evaluated when considering acquisition actions): a. Public resource values or concerns, including but not limited to threatened, endangered or BLM or Nevada sensitive species habitat; riparian areas; flood plains and wetlands; fisheries; nesting or breeding habitat. b. Accessibility of the land for public uses. c. Suitability and need for change in land ownership, for management and use by other state and federal agencies. d. Cultural resources.			

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

LANDS AND REALTY (LR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action A-LR 3.1.1. No similar action.	**Action LR 3.1.1, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Lands that are disposed of through the Desert Land Act must meet the additional criteria of containing soils identified as Irrigated Land Capability Class of I, II, or III and must possess adequate water, as determined by the State of Nevada Water Engineer.		
Action A-LR 3.1.3. No similar action.	**Action LR 3.1.3, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Dispose of Split estate lands identified for disposal in this RMP on a case-by-case basis in conformance with FLPMA.		
Action CA-LR 1 (and LR 1), Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Make land tenure adjustments to address requests by local governments in conformance with FLPMA and BLM policy and guidance.			
Action A-LR 3.1.4. No similar action.	**Action LR 3.1.4, Alternatives B and C.** Those lands that are leased to local and state governmental entities through the Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R&PP) may be disposed of to that governmental entity without meeting all of the criteria listed above if the disposal of the R&PP leased lands is in the interest of the public (for example, if the land is a landfill or other hazmat site).		**Action D-LR 3.1.4.** Those lands that are leased to local and state governmental entities or nonprofit agencies through the R&PP may be disposed of to that governmental or nonprofit entity without meeting all of the criteria listed above if the disposal of the R&PP leased lands is in the interest of the public (e.g., if the land is a landfill, shooting range, or other hazmat site).
Action A-LR 3.1.5. Lands that may be considered for disposal are designated on Figure 2-63, Appendix A.	**Action LR 3.1.5, Alternatives B and C.** Lands that may be considered for disposal are designated on Figures 2-64 (Alternative B) and 2-65 (Alternative C), Appendix A. It is the intention that boundary lines of land tenure zones would be coincident with section lines, half section lines, or the boundaries of designated areas, such as WSA, Wilderness or NCA boundaries. Any gaps appearing between zones and any of the above listed boundaries or land survey lines would be considered a mapping error.		**Action D-LR 3.1.5.** No similar action.

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LANDS AND REALTY (LR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action CA-LR 6.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Review all proposed disposals of public lands and reserve any needed legal access to the remaining public lands.			
Action CA-LR 7.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. The lands described for disposal herein are hereby classified for conveyance purposes under the Carey Act, R&PP Act, as amended, Indian Allotments, and Desert Land Entry Acts in accordance with Section 7 of the Taylor Grazing Act, 43 USC, 315f, and Executive Order 6910,			
Action A-LR 3.2. No similar action.	**Action B-LR 3.2.** No transfer to BIA Action.	**Action C-LR 3.2.** Transfer to the BIA, on congressional approval, the following lands for the expansion of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation: **T 47 N, R 37 E:** Sec. 11: S½SE¼, SE¼SW¼, Sec. 12: SW¼SW¼, Sec. 13: NE¼NE¼, S½N½, NW¼NW¼, S½, Sec. 14: E½, E½W½, Sec. 24: S½, W½NW¼, Sec. 25: N½, SE¼, N½SW¼, SE¼SW¼, Sec. 36: NW¼NE¼, NE¼NW¼. **T 47 N, R 38 E:** Sec. 1: Lots 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, N½S½, S½SW¼; Sec. 2: NE¼SE¼, S½S½;	**Action D-LR 3.2.** Based on Congressional approval, the following lands, including the Fort McDermitt Tribe cemetery (approximately 16,785.64 acres), would be eligible for transfer to the Bureau of Indian Affairs or Fort McDermitt Tribe: **T 47 N, R 37 E:** Sec. 11: S½SE¼, SE¼SW¼, Sec. 12: SW¼SW¼, Sec. 13: NE¼NE¼, S½N½, NW¼NW¼, S½, Sec. 14: E½, E½W½, Sec. 24: S½, W½NW¼, Sec. 25: N½, SE¼, N½SW¼, SE¼SW¼, Sec. 36: NW¼NE¼, NE¼NW¼. **T 47 N, R 38 E:** Sec. 1: Lots 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, N½S½,

Table 2-1
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LANDS AND REALTY (LR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
		Sec. 3: S½S½; Sec. 4: Lot 11, S½SE¼; Sec. 5: Lot 1; Sec. 6: Lot 6; Sec. 7: Lots 6, 7, 8; Sec. 9: E½, SE¼NW¼, E½SW¼; Sec. 10: All; Sec. 11: NE¼, W½, S½SE¼; Sec. 12: Lots 4, 5, 10, NE¼NE¼, S½NE¼; W½NW¼, SE¼SW¼, N½SE¼ Sec. 13: Lots 1, 5, 6 and10; Sec. 14: N½N½, S½NW¼, SW¼NE¼; Sec. 15: N½; Sec. 16: Lots 5, 6, 14, NE¼NE¼; Sec. 18: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, E½NW¼, SE¼SW¼, SW¼SE¼; Sec. 19: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, S/½NE¼, SE¼NW¼, E½SW¼, SE¼ Sec. 22: W½NE¼, NW¼, S½; Sec. 23: E½NE¼NE¼NE¼, SW¼NE¼NE¼NE¼, W½NW¼NE¼NE¼,	S½SW¼; Sec. 2: NE¼SE¼, S½S½; Sec. 3: S½S½; Sec. 4: Lot 11, S½SE¼; Sec. 5: Lot 1; Sec. 6: Lot 6; Sec. 7: Lots 6, 7, 8; Sec. 9: E½, SE¼NW¼, E½SW¼; Sec. 10: All; Sec. 11: NE¼, W½, S½SE¼; Sec. 12: Lots 4, 5, 10, NE¼NE¼, S½NE¼; W½NW¼, SE¼SW¼, N½SE¼ Sec. 13: Lots 1, 5, 6 and10; Sec. 14: N½N½, S½NW¼, SW¼NE¼; Sec. 15: N½; Sec. 16: Lots 5, 6, 14, NE¼NE¼; Sec. 18: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, E½NW¼, SE¼SW¼, SW¼SE¼; Sec. 19: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, S½NE¼, SE¼NW¼, E½SW¼, SE¼ Sec. 22: W½NE¼, NW¼, S½;

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Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
		SE¼NW¼NE¼NE¼; S½NE¼NE¼, W½NE¼, SE¼NE¼, S½; Sec. 24: E½NE¼, W½, SE¼; Sec. 25: N½N½; Sec. 26: N½N½; Sec. 27: N½N½; Sec. 30: Lots: 1, 2, 3, NE¼, NE¼SW¼, E½NW¼, N½SE¼. **T 48 N, R 38 E:** Sec. 36: Lots 5, 6. **T 47 N, R 39 E:** Sec. 5: Lot 17, W½SW¼; Sec. 6: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 15, 17, 18, 20, W½SE¼; Sec. 7: Lots 1, 2, NE¼NE¼, E½NW¼, W½W½SE¼SW¼, E½NE¼SW¼SW¼, SW¼SE¼; Sec. 8: NW¼NW¼, SW¼SW¼, SE¼; Sec. 9: Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, N½SW¼; Sec. 16: E½, S½NW¼, SW¼; Sec. 17: Lots 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8,	Sec. 23: E½NE¼NE¼NE¼, SW¼NE¼NE¼NE¼, W½NW¼NE¼NE¼, SE¼NW¼NE¼NE¼; S½NE¼NE¼, W½NE¼, SE¼NE¼, S½; Sec. 24: E½NE¼, W½, SE¼; Sec. 25: N½N½; Sec. 26: N½N½; Sec. 27: N½N½; Sec. 30: Lots: 1, 2, 3, NE¼, NE¼SW¼, E½NW¼, N½SE¼. **T 48 N, R 38 E:** Sec. 36: Lots 5, 6. **T 47 N, R 39 E:** Sec. 5: Lot 17, W½SW¼; Sec. 6: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 15, 17, 18, 20, W½SE¼; Sec. 7: Lots 1, 2, NE¼NE¼, E½NW¼, W½W½SE¼SW¼, E½NE¼SW¼SW¼, SW¼SE¼; Sec. 8: NW¼NW¼, SW¼SW¼, SE¼; Sec. 9: Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, N½SW¼;

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Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
		SE¼NE¼, E½SW¼, SE¼; Sec. 18: Lots 5, 6, 7, NE¼, E½NW¼; Sec. 19: Lots 2, 3, 4, E½SW¼, E½; Sec. 20: All; Sec. 21: All; Sec. 28: All; Sec. 29: All; Sec. 30: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, E½, E½W½; Sec. 31: Lot 1; Sec. 32: NE¼NW¼; Sec. 33: NE¼, W½SW¼, SE¼SW¼, NE¼SE¼.	Sec. 16: E½, S½NW¼, SW¼; Sec. 17: Lots 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, SE¼NE¼, E½SW¼, SE¼; Sec. 18: Lots 5, 6, 7, NE¼, E½NW¼; Sec. 19: Lots 2, 3, 4, E½SW¼, E½; Sec. 20: All; Sec. 21: All; Sec. 28: All; Sec. 29: All; Sec. 30: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, E½, E½W½; Sec. 31: Lot 1; Sec. 32: NE¼NW¼; Sec. 33: NE¼, W½SW¼, SE¼SW¼, NE¼SE¼. Based on Congressional approval, the following lands (approximately 1,813.32 acres) would be eligible for transfer to the Bureau of Indian Affairs or Pyramid Lake Tribe. Pyramid Lake:

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Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
			T. 24 N., R. 23 E., sec. 13, lots 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14; sec. 22, lots 5-8, inclusive, NE¼NE¼; sec. 24, lots, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14; sec. 26, lots 4, 5, 6, 7, NE¼, E½NW¼, NE¼SW¼, W½SE¼; sec. 27, lot 5; sec. 36, E½, SW¼NW¼, SE¼SW¼. **T. 23 N., R. 23 E.**, sec. 2, lots 1, 7; sec. 12, lots1, 4, 5, 7, NE¼, N½SE¼, SE¼SE¼; sec. 24, lot 1. Based on Congressional approval, the following lands (approximately 941.11 acres) would be eligible for transfer to the Bureau of Indian Affairs or Summit Lake Tribe. Summit Lake: **T. 42 N., R. 25 E.**, sec. 35, lots 1-10, inclusive; sec. 36, lots 5-16, inclusive.
OBJECTIVE A-LR 4. Acquire environmentally sensitive land and conservation easements.	**OBJECTIVE B-LR 4.** Acquire environmentally sensitive land and conservation easements to protect open space.	**OBJECTIVE C-LR 4.** Acquire environmentally sensitive land and other lands that enhance the public's opportunity to enjoy the public lands.	**OBJECTIVE D-LR 4.** Acquire lands or land rights that substantially enhance or improve BLM's management of public resources or provide for public needs.

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Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action A-LR 4.1. Acquire lands that are environmentally sensitive, provide public access for recreation opportunities, or contain areas of critical cultural or historic values.	**Action B-LR 4.1.** Acquire lands based on the principle of no net gain of public land and that have the support of local communities. Lands would be acquired only from willing sellers.	**Action C-LR 4.1.** Maximize opportunities to acquire private lands that are particularly environmentally sensitive, that provide public access for recreation, or that contain areas of critical cultural or historic values.	**Action D-LR 4.1.** Acquire lands that are environmentally sensitive, provide public access for recreation opportunities not otherwise available or contain areas of critical cultural or historic values.
Action A-LR 4.1.1. All water rights appurtenant to the lands identified for acquisition would be verified before any acquisition actions. Any agreements among the BLM, private land owners, and persons holding water rights would be presented to the Nevada State Engineers Office for review. The State Engineer would be notified of any change of ownership.	**Action LR 4.1.1, Alternatives B and D.** All water rights associated with any lands to be acquired would be verified through the State Engineers Office. The BLM would only purchase those water rights that support the purpose of the land acquisition.	**Action C-LR 4.1.1.** All water rights associated with any lands to be acquired would be verified through the State Engineers Office. The BLM would purchase only those water rights that support the purpose of the land acquisition.	**Action LR 4.1.1, Alternatives B and D.** All water rights associated with any lands to be acquired would be verified through the State Engineers Office. The BLM would only purchase those water rights that support the purpose of the land acquisition.
Action A-LR 4.1.2. The following criteria list is not considered all-inclusive but represents the major factors to be evaluated when considering acquisition actions: a. Land acquisition actions that may adjust county and local tax base and grazing preference would be coordinated with the	**Action LR 4.1.2, Alternatives B and C.** The following criteria list is not considered all inclusive but represents the major factors to be evaluated when considering acquisition actions: a. Lands or interests in lands would be acquired by the BLM on a willing buyer or willing seller basis; b. Private lands or interests in private lands to be acquired by BLM would be subject to consultation and coordination procedures with local county officials before completion of the acquisition.		**Action D-LR 4.1.2.** The following criteria list is not considered all-inclusive but represents the major factors to be evaluated when considering acquisition actions: a. Lands or interests in lands would be acquired by BLM on a willing buyer or willing seller basis.

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Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C*	ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)
appropriate government entity or permittee. b. Site-specific decisions regarding land ownership adjustments for the WD would be made based on the following criteria through the environmental analysis process. c. Public resource values or concerns, including threatened, endangered, or BLM or state sensitive species habitat; riparian areas, floodplains and wetlands, fisheries, nesting and breeding habitat for game and nongame birds or animals, key big game seasonal habitat, wild horse and burro habitat, developed recreation and recreation access sites, municipal watersheds, energy and mineral potential, visual resources, cultural resources, paleontology, Native American TCPs, cultural resource sites eligible for inclusion on the NRHP, wilderness and areas being studied for wilderness,	c. Private lands or interests in private lands to be acquired by BLM would provide access to public lands, block up federal lands ownership patterns or otherwise serve to improve management of the public lands, contain important natural resources, cultural resources, or habitat, or serve other public purposes. d. Public resource values or concerns, including threatened, endangered, or BLM or state sensitive species habitat; riparian areas; floodplains and wetlands; fisheries; nesting or breeding habitat for game and nongame birds or animals; key big game seasonal habitat; wild horse and burro habitat; developed recreation and recreation access sites; municipal watersheds; energy and mineral potential; visual resources; cultural resources; paleontology; Native American TCPs; cultural resource sites eligible for inclusion on the NRHP; wilderness and areas being studied for wilderness; and other statutory-authorized designations. e. Accessibility of land for public uses. f. Clear management opportunities (difficulty or cost of administration). g. Suitability and need for change in land ownership, for management, and use by other state and federal agencies. h. Lands acquired would be in fee simple title. Acquisition of split estate lands would be made on a case-by-case basis. i. The availability of funding to properly manage the acquired lands. j. The likelihood for partnerships. k. Acquisition of land and interest using funds authorized under the SNPLMA are completed for special purposes and require special management considerations to protect the resource values on these		b. Private lands or interests in private lands to be acquired by BLM would be subject to consultation and coordination procedures with tribal governments and local county officials before completion of the acquisition. c. Private lands or interests in private lands to be acquired by BLM would: 1) provide access to public lands; 2) block up federal lands ownership patterns or otherwise serve to improve management of the public lands; 3) contain important natural resources, cultural resources, or habitat; or 4) serve other public purposes. d. Public resource values or concerns, including but not limited to: threatened, endangered, or BLM or state sensitive species habitat; riparian areas; floodplains and wetlands; fisheries; nesting or breeding habitat for game and

Table 2-1
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LANDS AND REALTY (LR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
and other statutory-authorized designations. d. Accessibility of land for public uses. e. Manageability (difficulty or cost of administration). f. Suitability and need for change in land ownership, for management, and use by other state and federal agencies.	lands. The management issues for such acquisitions would be addressed throughout the acquisition process, beginning with its nomination to the administration of the acquisition. Following acquisition, before land use changes, a parcel–specific, activity level management plan and associated NEPA document would be prepared to address project management.		non-game birds or animals; key big game seasonal habitat; wild horse and burro habitat; developed recreation and recreation access sites; municipal watersheds; energy and mineral potential; visual resources; cultural resources; paleontology; Native American TCPs; cultural resource sites eligible for inclusion on the NRHP; wilderness and areas being studied for wilderness; and other statutory-authorized designations. e. Accessibility of land for public uses. f. Suitability and need for change in land ownership, for management and use by other State and Federal Agencies. g. Lands acquired would be in fee simple title. Acquisition of split estate lands would be made on a case-by-case basis.

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LANDS AND REALTY (LR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
			h. The availability of funding to properly manage the acquired lands. i. The likelihood for partnerships. j. Acquisition of land and interest using funds authorized under Acts such as SNPLMA and the Land and Water Conservation Fund are completed for special purposes and require special management considerations to protect the resource values on these lands. Following acquisition, before land use changes, a parcel-specific, activity level management plan and associated NEPA document would be prepared to address future management of said lands.
Action A-LR 4.1.3. No similar action.	**Action LR 4.1.3, Alternatives B and C.** Lands acquired would be managed in a manner consistent with adjacent or nearby lands, or managed for the goals, objectives, and standards for which they were acquired. For SNPLMA acquisitions, in-holdings acquired within		**Action D-LR 4.1.3.** Lands acquired would be managed in a manner consistent with adjacent or nearby lands, or managed for the goals, objectives, and standards for

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Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
	Wilderness Areas would automatically become wilderness and be managed in accordance with BLM Manual 8560 and 43 CFR, Part 8560.		which they were acquired. For SNPLMA and Land and Water Conservation Fund acquisitions, in-holdings acquired within Wilderness Areas would automatically become wilderness and be managed in accordance with BLM Manual 8560 and 43 CFR, Part 8560. Lands acquired through Bureau of Reclamation relinquishment of withdrawals would be managed in a manner consistent with adjacent or nearby public lands. Lands purchased within an existing ACEC become part of the ACEC.
Action LR 4.1.4, Alternatives A and B. No similar action.		**Action C-LR 4.1.4.** Prioritize the acquisition of inholdings in WSAs and ISA.	**Action D-LR 4.1.4.** Prioritize the acquisition of in holdings within Wilderness, WSAs. and ISA.
Action A-LR 4.2. No similar action.	**Action LR 4.2, Alternatives B and D.** Acquire conservation easements where appropriate based on at least one or more of the following criteria: a. The land is an active agricultural operation. Since the primary purpose of the	**Action C-LR 4.2.** Acquire conservation easements where appropriate based on at least one or more of the following criteria: a. The land is an active agricultural operation. Since the primary purpose of the conservation easement is to	**Action LR 4.2, Alternatives B and D.** Acquire conservation easements where appropriate based on at least one or more of the following criteria: a. The land is an active agricultural operation. Since the primary purpose of the

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LANDS AND REALTY (LR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
	conservation easement is to preserve productive agricultural lands, it is critical that property be an operating farm or capable of being part of a viable farm operation. b. The land is subject to imminent threat of development and protection is in conformance with the local county master plan. The master plan contemplates the transfer or purchase of development rights on certain agricultural lands, and high density development would occur in "receiving areas." c. The land contains important wetlands or riparian wildlife habitat. d. The agricultural character of the land enhances scenic values. e. The landowner is willing to sell a recreational access easement on the property. It may be in the public interest to acquire access where such access does	preserve productive agricultural lands, it is critical that property is an operating farm or capable of being part of a viable farm operation. b. The land is subject to imminent threat development and protection is in conformance with the local county master plan. The master plan contemplates the transfer or purchase of development rights on certain agricultural lands and high density development would occur in "receiving areas." c. The land contains important wetlands or riparian wildlife habitat; d. The agricultural character of the land enhances scenic values; e. The landowner is willing to sell a recreational access easement on the property. It may be in the public interest to acquire access where such access does not interfere with the	conservation easement is to preserve productive agricultural lands, it is critical that property is an operating farm or capable of being part of a viable farm operation. b. The land is subject to imminent threat of development, and protection is in conformance with the local county master plan. The master plan contemplates the transfer or purchase of development rights on certain agricultural lands, and that high density development would occur in "receiving areas." c. The land contains important wetlands or riparian wildlife habitat. d. The agricultural character of the land enhances scenic values. e. The landowner is willing to sell a recreational access easement on the property. It may be in the public interest to acquire

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Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
	not interfere with the conservation purpose of the easement. f. The land is of sufficient parcel size to be considered. g. The land contains important cultural or historic values that would be protected by the acquisition. h. The landowner is willing to discount the sale of the conservation easement to the BLM. In many cases, it is in the landowner's interest to sell only a part of a conservation easement and donate the remainder to a private land trust or other public entity as a tax benefit. Acquiring the conservation easement at a fraction of the value allows the BLM to purchase more easements, which is in the public interest. i. The land has other unique values and acquisition would be in the public interest.	conservation purpose of the easement; f. The land is of sufficient parcel size to be considered; g. The land contains important cultural or historic values that would be protected by the acquisition; h. The landowner is willing to discount the sale of the conservation easement to BLM. In many cases, it is in the landowner's interest to sell only a part of a conservation easement and donate the remainder to a private land trust or other public entity as a tax benefit. Acquiring the conservation easement at a fraction of the value allows BLM to purchase more easements, which is in the public interest; and i. The land has other unique values and acquisition would be in the public interest.	access where such access does not interfere with the conservation purpose of the easement. f. The land is of sufficient parcel size to be considered. g. The land contains important cultural or historic values that would be protected by the acquisition. h. The landowner is willing to discount the sale of the conservation easement to BLM. In many cases, it is in the landowner's interest to sell only a part of a conservation easement, and donate the remainder to a private land trust or other public entity as a tax benefit. Acquiring the conservation easement at a fraction of the value allows BLM to purchase more easements which is in the public interest. i. The land has other unique values and acquisition would be in the public interest.

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Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
	j. The acquisition has the approval of local governments.		j. The acquisition has the approval of local governments.
OBJECTIVE LR N, Alternatives A, B, and C. No similar objective.			**OBJECTIVE D-LR N.** Exchange public lands if the exchange serves the public interest and conforms with Section 206 of FLPMA.
Action LR 2.1.1, Alternatives A, B, and C. No similar action.			**Action D-LR 2.1.1.** Reserve or convey through sale or exchange minerals in accordance with Section 209 of FLPMA.
Action LR N.1, Alternatives A, B, and C. No similar action.			**Action D-LR N.1.** Acquire private lands or property and dispose of public land through exchange if it would provide for the public interest and that consolidates land patterns to ensure effective administration, improve resource management and promotes community development. Lands acquired or disposed of would be subject to the applicable acquisition and disposal sections of the RMP.

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Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
GOAL: Grant ROW over public lands with the protection of natural resources.			
OBJECTIVE A-LR 5. Manage designated utility corridors.	**OBJECTIVE B-LR 5.** Manage designated utility corridors and delineated ROW avoidance areas.	**OBJECTIVE LR 5, Alternatives C and D.** Manage Utility Corridors and delineated ROWs, Avoidance, and Exclusion Areas. • Corridors 16-24 and 16-17: 2,640 feet wide • Corridors 15-17 and 17-35: 10,560 feet wide • Hwy 140 Corridor: 2,000 feet wide	
Action A-LR 5.1. Transmission lines are restricted to existing designated ROW corridors along existing transportation and utility facilities with a specified width of 1.5 miles on each side of the existing transportation or utility facility. Exceptions to this width requirement would be made on a case-by-case basis. Future ROWs corridors would be evaluated on a case-by-case basis but would be as consistent as possible with the Western States Corridor Study.	**Action B-LR 5.1.** Designate utility corridors as needed.	**Action LR 5.1, Alternatives C and D.** Designate and manage Utility Corridors as needed to meet demands of the nation's energy needs (see Figures 2-67 [Alternative C] and 2-68 [Alternative D], Appendix A).	
Action LR 5.1.1, Alternatives A and B. No similar action.		**Action C-LR 5.1.1.** New electric transmission lines above 100kV would be placed in a designated corridor. Designation of new corridors would require a plan	**Action D-LR 5.1.1.** New electric transmission lines above 345 kV would be placed in a designated corridor. Designation of new corridors would require a plan

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Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
		amendment (see Figure 2-67, Appendix A).	amendment (see Figure 2-68, Appendix A).
Action LR 5.1.2, Alternatives A, B, and D. No similar action.		**Action C-LR 5.1.2.** The size, lengths and widths of the corridors shown on Figure 2-67 that coincide with the corridors established by the Programmatic EIS, Designation of Energy Corridors on Federal Land in the 11 Western States (PEIS; BLM 2009h) shall be identical to the size, lengths and widths as the corridors established by the PEIS.	**Action LR 5.1.2, Alternatives A, B, and D.** No similar action.
Action A-LR 5.3. Within the 13,583 acres of WSRS eligible corridors, permit ROWs consistent with BLM Manual 8351: "New transmission lines, natural gas lines, water lines, etc., are discouraged unless specifically authorized by other plans, orders, or laws. Where no reasonable alternate location exists, additional or new facilities should be restricted to existing rights-of-way. Where new rights-of-way are unavoidable, locations and construction techniques shall be	**Action B-LR 5.3.** Designate avoidance areas (716,528 acres; see Figure 2-58, Appendix A) to protect resources. The granting of ROWs in avoidance areas would require special stipulations to mitigate any impact on resources.	**Action C-LR 5.3.** Designate avoidance areas (see Figure 2-59, Appendix A, 869,645 acres) to protect resources. The granting of ROWs in avoidance areas would require special stipulations to mitigate any impact to resources.	**Action D-LR 5.3.** Manage 1,773,278 acres as avoidance areas (see Figure 2-60, Appendix A) to protect resources. The granting of ROWs in avoidance areas would require special stipulations developed on a case by case basis to mitigate any impacts to resources.

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Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
selected to minimized adverse effects on wild river area related values and fully evaluated during the site selection process."			
Action A-LR 5.4. No similar action.	**Action B-LR 5.4.** No exclusion zones would be designated.	**Action C-LR 5.4.** Designate exclusion zones (see Figure 2-61, Appendix A, 1,279,481 acres) where no corridors, ROWs, or energy projects would be allowed in order to protect priority wildlife habitat and wildlife populations.	**Action D-LR 5.4.** Manage 1,199,539 acres as exclusion areas (see Figure 2-62, Appendix A) to protect priority wildlife habitat and wildlife populations.
Action CA-LR 5.3, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Field review all issued ROWs to ensure compliance with applicable laws, regulations, grants, terms, conditions, and/or stipulations.			
OBJECTIVE LR-N, Alternatives A, B, and C. No similar objective.			**OBJECTIVE D-LR 5N.** Pursuant to section 302, 501, and 503 of the FLPMA, grant ROWs over public lands while protecting natural resources.
Action C-LR N.1, Alternatives A, B, and C. No similar action.			**Action D-LR 5N.1.** Grant, issue, or renew ROWs over, upon, under, or through public lands.
Action CA-LR 5.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Pursue existing unauthorized use cases. Coordinate with state and local government officials.			
Action LR 5.2.1, Alternatives A and B. No similar action.		**Action C-LR 5.2.1.** Allow ROWs for water importation and exportation projects that do not	**Action D-LR 5.2.1.** Allow ROWs for water importation and exportation projects that do not

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Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
		exceed the perennial yield of the source basin and can be implemented without compromising the multiple use mandate of FLPMA or those that can be fully mitigated.	exceed the perennial yield of the source basin (as determined by the NV State Engineer) and can be implemented without compromising the multiple use mandate of FLPMA or those that can be mitigated to an acceptable level.
OBJECTIVE LR 6, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Provide public lands for communications sites.			
Action LR 6.1, Alternatives A and B. Develop new communication sites only when environmental or technical problems or an existing site are incompatible with new applications. New sites would be in compliance with Interim management policy and guidelines in all WSAs.		**Action C-LR 6.1.** No communication sites would be established in WSAs. All existing sites in WSAs would be removed before designating the WSA as wilderness.	**Action D-LR 6.1.** Develop new communication sites only if proposals are not compatible with an existing site or there are environmental or technical problems with existing sites. No new sites would be allowed in Wilderness Areas, WSAs, ACECs, or on lands acquired under SNPLMA and Land and Water Conservation Fund.
Action CA-LR 4.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Provide for communication sites on public land by using existing sites when frequencies are compatible and the use is allowed by the current communication site plan.			
Action CA-LR 4.2, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. All existing communication sites and all new sites would be incorporated into a Communication Site Plan specific to that site.			

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Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
OBJECTIVE LR 7, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Maintain and provide access to public lands.			
Action A-LR 7.1. Provide legal access to the following areas: Sonoma Creek (Sonoma Range), Stillwater firewood area, Granite Mountain (Granite Range), Rodeo Creek (Fox Range), Golconda Canyon (Tobin Range), Clear Creek (Sonoma Range), Spaulding Creek (East Range), Negro Creek (Granite Range), Mahogany Creek (Black Rock Range), and Buffalo Hills.	**Action LR 7.1, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Provide legal access to public lands by acquiring easements from private land owners.		
Action CA-LR 6.2, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Obtain public access through perpetual ROWs, reciprocal ROWs, and development of systems roads with all land acquisitions, transfers, and sales.			
Action CA-LR 6.3, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Ensure all BLM system roads have easements through privately owned lands.			
OBJECTIVE LR 8, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Provide sources of mineral material in support of the Federal Highway Administration and state, county, and city roads.			
Action B-LR 8.1, Alternatives A, B, and D. Process material site ROWs, while ensuring the protection of resources.		**Action C-LR 8.1.** Process material site ROWs while ensuring the protection of resources and avoiding the creation of fragmented resource tracts.	**Action LR 8.1, Alternatives A, B, and D.** Process material site ROWs while ensuring the protection of resources.
OBJECTIVE LR N, Alternatives A, B, and C. No similar objective.			**OBJECTIVE D-LR N.** Withdraw public lands to protect sensitive or high resource values

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

LANDS AND REALTY (LR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
			(biological, wildlife, water resources, recreation, cultural etc.) and infrastructure that could be impacted by the development of minerals.
Action LR N.1, Alternatives A, B, and C. No similar action.			**Action D-LR N.1.** Withdraw, relinquish, and/or modify withdrawals on a case by case basis.
Action LR N.2, Alternatives A, B, and C. No similar action.			**Action D-LR N.2:** Implement withdrawals for the following: Existing mineral withdrawals: 1. Pine Forest 2. George Lund Petrified Forest 3. Lovelock Cave 4. McDermitt Station Administrative Site Lands identified for proposed mineral withdrawal at this time: 1. Porter Springs (60 acres). 2. Osgood Mountains ACEC (60 acres; see Action CA-SSS 3.2). 3. Enlarge the Lovelock Cave mineral withdrawal to a total of 640 acres (see Action D-R 3.1).

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

LANDS AND REALTY (LR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
			4. Enlarge the George Lund Petrified Forest mineral withdrawal to a total of 141 acres (see Action D-PR 1.5). 5. Future designated Wilderness is expected to be withdrawn from the General Mining Law.

AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (ACEC) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
GOAL: Protect relevant and important values through ACEC designation or through other designations. Apply special management where management is not adequate to protect resource values from risks or threats of damage and degradation or to provide for public safety from natural hazards.			
OBJECTIVE A-ACEC 1. Manage ACECs for their designated purpose.	**OBJECTIVE B-ACEC 1.** Redesignate the existing Osgood Mountains ACEC to protect the area and prevent irreparable damage to the Osgood Mountains milkvetch (see Objectives CA-SSS 3).	**OBJECTIVE ACEC 1, Alternatives C and D.** Designate ACECs to protect areas and prevent irreparable damage to resources or natural systems for special status or priority species habitat, sensitive plants, critical wildlife habitat, research natural areas, and places of Native American Cultural and Religious importance.	
Action ACEC 1.1, Alternatives A and B. No similar action.		**Action ACEC 1.1, Alternatives C and D.** Designate the following ACECs (see Figure 2-69, Appendix A): • Pine Forest;	

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (ACEC) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
		• Stillwater; • Raised Bog; and • Osgood Mountains (existing).	
Action A-ACEC 1.1. Maintain 60-acre Osgood Mountains ACEC for protection of the species (Figure 2-70, Appendix A), as follows: • Closed to mineral material disposal (saleables); • Open to fluid mineral leasing with NSO; • Open to solid mineral leasing with standard stipulations; • Locatable minerals withdrawn from entry within the existing Osgood Mountains ACEC; and • VRM Class II.	**Action B-ACEC 1.1.** Manage the existing 60-acre Osgood Mountains ACEC, while avoiding creating any new ACECs (see Figure 2-70, Appendix A and Actions CA-SSS 3.1 and CA-SSS 3.2) as follows: • Closed to mineral material disposal (saleables); • Open to fluid mineral leasing with NSO; • Open to solid mineral leasing with standard stipulations; • Locatable minerals withdrawn from entry within the existing Osgood Mountains ACEC; and • VRM Class II.	**Action C-ACEC 1.2.** Manage the four ACECs as follows: • Closed to mineral material disposal (saleables); • Closed to fluid mineral leasing; • Closed to solid mineral leasing; • Locatable minerals withdrawn from entry; • Respond to wildfires based on social, legal, and ecological consequences of the fire and priority suppression areas; and • VRM Class II.	**Action D-ACEC 1.2.** Manage the four ACECs as follows: • Closed to mineral material disposal (saleables); • Closed to fluid mineral leasing; • Closed to solid mineral leasing; • Locatable minerals withdrawn from entry within the existing Osgood Mountains ACEC; • Pine Forest, Stillwater, and Raised Bog would be open for acquiring the rights to locatable minerals with special mitigation on operations; • Closed to any new communication sites; • Prioritize response to wildfires based on social,

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (ACEC) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
			legal, and ecological consequences of the fire and priority suppression areas; and • VRM Class II except for Osgood Mountains, which would be managed as VRM Class III.

BACK COUNTRY BYWAYS (BCB) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
GOAL: Enhance existing and develop new Backcountry Byways (BCBs), which offer opportunities to provide the public with interpretation and environmental education, wildlife viewing, and an understanding of their public lands.			
OBJECTIVE A-BCB 1. Promote backcountry byways.	**OBJECTIVE B-BCB 1.** Promote backcountry byways in an effort to assist communities with economic development.	**OBJECTIVE C-BCB 1.** Enhance existing and carefully develop new backcountry byways, while protecting resources.	**OBJECTIVE D-BCB 1.** Promote, enhance and develop new BCBs that offer opportunities to provide the public with interpretation and environmental education, wildlife viewing, cultural and mineral resource education and an understanding of their public lands.
Action CA-BCB 1.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Designate and continue to manage and enhance the Lovelock Cave backcountry byway (Figure 2-71, Appendix A).			

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

BACK COUNTRY BYWAYS (BCB) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action A-BCB 1.1. All new BCB development includes collaboration and participation by local communities.	**Action BCB 1.1, Alternatives B and D.** Develop new BCBs in collaboration with local communities to promote tourism and enhance the local economy.	**Action C-BCB 1.1.** Designate new BCBs only after a complete analysis of the impact of increased visitor use to remote areas, in collaboration with NDOW, conservation groups, and other interested public.	**Action BCB 1.1, Alternatives B and D.** Develop new BCBs in collaboration with local communities and interested publics and Tribes to promote tourism and enhance the local economy.
Action BCB 1.1.1, Alternatives A and D. Evaluate (Needs Assessment) the opportunity and need of developing the following BCBs: • The Gold Country Byway; • The Silver Backcountry Byway; and • The Blue Lakes – Knott Creek Byway.	**Action B-BCB 1.1.1.** Encourage visitor use in areas to stimulate local economies.	**Action C-BCB 1.1.1.** Avoid areas that have previously received low visitor use.	**Action BCB 1.1.1, Alternatives A and D.** Evaluate (Needs Assessment) the opportunity and need of developing the following BCBs: • The Gold Country Byway; • The Silver Backcountry Byway; and • The Blue Lakes – Knott Creek Byway.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAILS *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
GOAL: Preserve, protect, and maintain the historic and scenic values, and cultural landscapes and viewsheds, of NHT in the WD.			
OBJECTIVE: CA-NHT 2N. Manage National Historic Trails, trails under study, high potential historic sites, and areas through which National Historic Trails may pass in a manner that considers preservation of their resources, qualities, values, and associated settings, as well as recognizes national, individual or collective significance, including consideration of local, regional and national context under NTSA and NHPA.			
Action CA-NHT 2.1N. On a case by case basis, manage and protect National Historic Trails and high potential historic sites in accordance with BLM manual 6280, section 5.3, during such time as a National Trail Management Corridor is defined.			
Action CA-NHT 2.1.1N. Conduct viewshed analysis to evaluate if a proposed action is contained within a National Historic Trail view shed.			
Action CA-NHT 2.1.2N. Complete - National Trail inventories and assessments for projects that are likely to cause adverse impacts to trails and trail settings. Mitigate adverse impacts by considering alternative locations of projects and implementing other mitigation measures.			
Action CA-NHT 2.2N. Retain in public ownership lands containing National Historic Trail segments, including high potential route segments and congressionally designated trail alignments.			
Action CA-NHT 3N. Through the land use planning and associated NEPA processes, for trails under study or for trails recommended as suitable, the BLM will consider management actions and alternatives that maintain the values, characteristics, and settings of trails under study and trails recommended as suitable, pursuant to FLPMA.			
Action CA-NHT 3.1. In evaluating a proposed action on or along a trail under study or along a trail recommended as suitable, the BLM will consider alternatives to the proposed action that avoid adverse impacts to the values, characteristics, and settings of such trails.			
See **OBJECTIVE A-CR 6.**	See **OBJECTIVE B-CR 6.**	See **OBJECTIVE C-CR 6.**	See **OBJECTIVE D-CR 6.**
See **Actions A-CR 6.1 to 6.9.**	See **Actions B-CR 6.1 to 6.9.**	See **Actions C-CR 6.1 to 6.9.**	See **Actions D-CR 6.1 to 6.9.**

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS (WSR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
GOAL: Protect and enhance the free flowing condition and outstandingly remarkable values of rivers determined to be eligible for inclusion into the National Wild and Scenic River System (NWSRS) as appropriate to suitability determination and, if applicable Congressional designation status.			
OBJECTIVE A-WSR 1. Continue to manage river segments found to be eligible for inclusion into the NWSRS according to interim protective management without determination of suitability. This alternative conforms to BLM Manual 8351.33(C).	**OBJECTIVE B-WSR 1.** According to a determination of non-suitability, provide no management specific to the protection of the free flowing condition or outstandingly remarkable values identified along river segments found to be eligible for inclusion into the NWSRS. This alternative conforms to BLM Manual 8351.33(C).	**OBJECTIVE C-WSR 1.** River segments recommended for inclusion in the NWSRS would be managed as though Congressional designation was given at the tentative classification identified by the BLM.	**OBJECTIVE D-WSR 1.** According to a determination of non-suitability, provide no management specific to the protection of free flowing condition or outstandingly remarkable values identified along river segments found to be eligible for inclusion into the NWSRS.
Action A-WSR 1.1. In accordance with interim management (BLM Manual 8351) institute management measures, as necessary, to ensure appropriate protection of the values supporting the eligibility and classification determinations of the NWSRS eligible segments of the North Fork of the Little Humboldt River (18 miles wild), Crowley Creek (5 miles wild, 8.6 miles scenic, and Washburn Creek (5 miles wild, 6.8 miles scenic).	**Action B-WSR 1.1.** No similar action.	**Action C-WSR 1.1.** Upon designation, develop a Comprehensive River Management Plan for each of the designated river segments to identify uses and management options that are consistent with the maintenance of the designated segment classifications of the North Fork of the Little Humboldt River (18 miles wild), Crowley Creek (5 miles wild, 8.6 miles scenic), and Washburn Creek (5 miles wild, 6.8 miles scenic).	**Action D-WSR 1.1.** Implement use restrictions based on WSA, priority wildlife habitat, or priority watershed management use restrictions to conserve water supply, water quality, fisheries habitat, and riparian functionality along NWSRS eligible river segments.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS (WSR) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action WSR 1.2, Alternatives A, B, and C. No similar action.			**Action D-WSR 1.2.** If other protective measures are removed, manage NWSRS eligible segments utilizing interim protective management to preserve the free flowing condition and remaining ORVs identified in the 2006 report until a new determination of suitability is completed.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS AND LANDS WITH WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS (WSA)

Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15

Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C*	ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)

GOAL: Manage wilderness study areas (WSAs) as required by BLM manual #6330 "Management of Wilderness Study Areas" (2012) for preservation of natural conditions and processes and to provide opportunities for solitude or primitive recreation.

OBJECTIVE CA-WSA 1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Manage WSAs to maintain wilderness characteristics and provide wilderness experiences.

Action CA-WSA 1.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Manage the following 13 WSAs under the BLM's Interim Management Policy (IMP) for Lands under Wilderness Review until Congress either designates these areas or releases them for other purposes (see Figure 2-73, Appendix A).

Wilderness Study Area	Acres of WD BLM-administered lands within the WSA
Poodle Mountain	116,134 acres
Fox Range	75,528 acres
Pole Creek	12,957 acres
Selenite Mountains	31,948 acres
Mount Limbo	24,810 acres
China Mountain	10,201 acres
Tobin Range	13,161 acres
Blue Lakes	19,904 acres
Alder Creek	5,145 acres
Pueblo Mountains	607 acres
North Fork of the Little Humboldt River	69,305 acres
Disaster Peak	12,696 acres
Augusta Mountain	24,256 acres
Total	416,652 acres

Note: Acreages may differ from the 1991 Wilderness Report to Congress. Official acreages are per the Wilderness Report.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS AND LANDS WITH WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS (WSA) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
OBJECTIVE CA-WSA 2, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Manage WSAs for purposes other than wilderness if they are released by Congress and are not located within a designated ACEC.			
Action CA-WSA 2.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Should any WSA, in whole or in part, be released from wilderness consideration, such released lands would be managed in accordance with the goals, objectives, and management prescriptions established in this RMP, unless otherwise specified by Congress in its releasing legislation. The BLM would examine proposals in the released areas on a case-by-case basis, but would defer all actions that are inconsistent with RMP goals, objectives, and prescriptions, until it completes a land use plan amendment. (Because any released lands would continue to be managed consistent with the prescriptions identified in this plan, unless and until the plan is amended, no separate analysis would be required to address impacts to the released lands.)			
Action A-WSA 1.1. No similar action.	**Action WSA 1.1, Alternative B and C.** If released by Congress, manage all or portions of 13 former WSAs for purposes other than wilderness using such alternative means of management as VRM management class objectives, OHV designations, and ACEC designations (if appropriate).		**Action D-WSA 1.1.** If released by Congress, manage all or portions of 13 former WSAs for purposes other than wilderness using BMPs, land use restrictions, authorization stipulations, and mitigation measures to protect resources.
Action WSA 1.2, Alternatives A and D. Limit OHV travel to existing ways, and trails existing at the time the area became a WSA.	**Action WSA 1.2, Alternatives B and C.** No similar action.		**Action WSA 1.2, Alternatives A and D.** Limit OHV travel to existing ways, and trails existing at the time the area became a WSA.
Action A-WSA 1.2. Manage all WSAs as VRM Class I. Areas released from study would be inventoried using the VRM system to establish VRM classes. Areas designated as wilderness in the	**Action WSA 1.2, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Manage all WSAs as VRM Class I. Areas released from study would be managed as VRM Class II. Areas designated wilderness in the future would be managed as VRM Class I.		**Action A-WSA 1.2.** Manage all WSAs as VRM Class I. Areas released from study would be inventoried using the VRM system to establish VRM classes. Areas designated as wilderness in the

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS AND LANDS WITH WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS (WSA) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
future would be managed as VRM Class I.			future would be managed as VRM Class I.

Lands with Wilderness Characteristics *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
OBJECTIVE A-WSA 2. Inventory and manage lands containing wilderness characteristics for multiple uses.	**OBJECTIVE B-WSA 2.** Manage lands containing wilderness characteristics for multiple uses.	**OBJECTIVE C-WSA 2.** Preserve, and protect lands containing wilderness characteristics.	**OBJECTIVE D-WSA 2.** Identify areas possessing wilderness characteristics (naturalness, outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation) in accordance with BLM Manual #6320. Implement use restrictions or mitigation measures to reduce impacts on wilderness characteristics from project proposals, as appropriate.
Action A-WSA 2.1. No similar action.	**Action B-WSA 2.1.** Manage the identified areas containing wilderness characteristics to meet multiple use and sustained yield objectives. Implement mitigation measures to not impair the suitability of areas on a case-by-case basis. Areas containing	**Action C-WSA 2.1.** Protect wilderness characteristics with a designation of closed to mineral leasing, saleable mineral disposal, ROW exclusion zones, and priority habitat 1 in the following areas proposed by the public (Figure 2-74, Appendix A):	**Action D-WSA 2.1.** None of the seven units identified as containing wilderness characteristics (below) would be managed primarily for the purpose of the protection for wilderness characteristics. The units would be managed to meet multiple use and sustained yield

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

Lands with Wilderness Characteristics *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
	wilderness characteristics are as follows (Figure 2-74, Appendix A): • Bluewing Mountains (25,651 acres); • North Shawave Mountains (45,686 acres); • Fencemaker Area of the Stillwater Range (50,282 acres); • Portion of the Tobin Range, between the China Mountain WSA and the Mount Tobin WSA (33,854 acres); • Warm Springs (18,149 acres); • Granite Peak (43,202 acres); and • Buckhorn Peak (23,399 acres).	• Bluewing Mountains (25,651 acres); • North Shawave Mountains (45,686 acres); • Fencemaker Area of the Stillwater Range (50,282 acres); • Portion of the Tobin Range between the China Mountain WSA and the Mount Tobin WSA (33,854 acres); • Warm Springs (18,149 acres); • Granite Peak (43,202 acres); and • Buckhorn Peak (23,399 acres).	objectives. Individual projects proposed within areas identified as possessing wilderness characteristics would be evaluated during the NEPA process for impacts to wilderness characteristics. Mitigation measures to protect wilderness characteristics would be applied as appropriate. Areas currently determined to contain wilderness characteristic are as follows (Figure 2-74, Appendix A): • Bluewing Mountains (25,651 acres); • North Shawave Mountains (45,686 acres); • Fencemaker Area of the Stillwater Range (50,282 acres); • Portion of the Tobin Range between the China Mountain WSA and the Mount Tobin WSA (33,854 acres); • Warm Springs (18,149 acres);

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

Lands with Wilderness Characteristics *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
			• Granite Peak (43,202 acres); and • Buckhorn Peak (23,399 acres).

WATCHABLE WILDLIFE VIEWING SITES (WWV) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15.*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
GOAL: Provide public educational opportunities for viewing wildlife and associated habitat.			
OBJECTIVE WWV 1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Provide wildlife and WHB viewing areas.			
Action CA-WWV 1.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Evaluate areas for potential Watchable Wildlife Viewing sites.			
Action CA-WWV 1.2, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Evaluate areas for potential WHB viewing areas.			
Action A-WWV 1.1. Through collaboration with NDOW, maintain and develop wildlife viewing areas.	**Action WWV 1.1, Alternatives B and D.** Maintain the following existing Watchable Wildlife Viewing sites (as published in the *Nevada Wildlife Viewing Guide* [Clark 1993]) and evaluate potential watchable wildlife areas in collaboration with local, state, tribal, federal agencies, and interested members of the public: • High Rock Canyon;	**Action C-WWV 1.1.** Maintain the following existing Watchable Wildlife Viewing sites (as published in the *Nevada Wildlife Viewing Guide* [Clark 1993]) and evaluate potential watchable wildlife areas in collaboration with local, state, tribal, federal agencies, and interested members of the public: • High Rock Canyon;	**Action WWV 1.1, Alternatives B and D.** Maintain the following existing Watchable Wildlife Viewing sites (as published in the *Nevada Wildlife Viewing Guide* [Clark 1993]) and evaluate potential watchable wildlife areas in collaboration with local, state, tribal, federal agencies, and interested members of the public: • High Rock Canyon;

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

WATCHABLE WILDLIFE VIEWING SITES (WWV) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15.*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
	• Mahogany Creek; • Pine Forest Mountains; • McGill Canyon; • Santa Rosa Mountains; and • Sonoma Creek.	• Mahogany Creek; • Pine Forest Mountains; • McGill Canyon; • Santa Rosa Mountains; and • Sonoma Creek. Avoid new routes through or near sensitive areas and avoid attracting increased traffic to remote areas.	• Mahogany Creek; • Pine Forest Mountains; • McGill Canyon; • Santa Rosa Mountains; and • Sonoma Creek.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY (PS) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
GOAL: Provide for public safety on public lands.			
OBJECTIVE CA-PS 5, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Remediate dangerous accessible mine shafts, adits, or hot springs.			
Action CA-PS 5.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Coordinate with Nevada Division of Minerals to fence or otherwise close dangerous, accessible mine shafts and adits.			
Action CA-PS 1.1, Alternatives A, B, C, and D. Continue to update the abandoned mines inventory in the planning area.			
OBJECTIVE A-PS 2. Remove or remediate dangerous situations and materials when discovered.	**OBJECTIVE PS 2, Alternatives B and C.** Mitigate or remediate hazardous and solid waste pollution on public land.		**OBJECTIVE D-PS 2.** Remove or remediate dangerous situations and hazardous materials when discovered.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY (PS) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action PS 2.2, Alternatives A, B, and C. No similar action.			**Action D-PS 2.2.** Cooperate with local, state, and federal agencies to remove or mitigate hazardous materials sites on public land (e.g., drug labs, wire burn areas, explosive caches).
Action A-PS 2.1. Use BLM personnel or hire contractors to remove accumulations of hazardous materials or solid waste from public land, including the removal, disarming, or neutralizing of explosives.	**Action PS 2.1, Alternatives B and C.** Use trained BLM personnel or contractors to clean up abandoned accumulations of hazardous materials or solid waste from public land.		**Action D-PS 2.1.** Use appropriately trained BLM personnel or contractors to clean up abandoned hazardous materials or solid waste from public land.
OBJECTIVE A-PS 3. Emphasize public education to promote safety.	**OBJECTIVE B-PS 3.** Educate the public about potential hazards and safe behavior on public lands to promote safety.	**OBJECTIVE C-PS 3.** Rely primarily on education and public awareness efforts by the agency to promote public safety.	**OBJECTIVE D-PS 3.** Educate the public about potential safety hazards and safe behavior on public lands to promote safety.
Action PS 3.1, Alternatives A, B, and C. No similar action.			**Action D-PS 3.1.** Circulate and/or distribute brochures and other safety related publications.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (SD) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
GOAL: Manage public lands to contribute to sustainable development by encouraging post-operational land uses for the benefit of local communities and economies, while ensuring the well-being of the environment.			
OBJECTIVE A-SD 1. No similar objective.	**OBJECTIVE SD 1, Alternatives B and D.** Allow for disposal (by sale or exchange) of public lands to facilitate post-operation reuse if such disposal would contribute to sustainable development.	**OBJECTIVE C-SD 1.** Allow for disposal by sale or exchange of public lands to facilitate post-operation reuse if such disposal would contribute to sustainable development, if the disposal would not damage the natural resources, or if rehabilitation would not provide a higher public benefit.	**OBJECTIVE SD 1, Alternatives B and D.** Allow for disposal (by sale or exchange) of public lands to facilitate post-operation reuse if such disposal would contribute to sustainable development.
Action A-SD 1.1. No similar action.	**Action B-SD 1.1.** Dispose of land to assist the economic development of local communities. This includes lands that may be used for agricultural development, mining, and other uses that may be deemed in the best interest of the local communities. Any land disposal must meet all of the following land disposal criteria unless otherwise noted: a. All lands considered for disposal must meet one or more of the criteria outlined in Section 203(a) of FLPMA.	**Action C-SD 1.1.** Dispose of only those lands that are clearly in the public interest. Under no circumstances would there be a net loss of public lands. Any land disposal must meet all of the following land disposal criteria unless otherwise noted: a. All lands considered for disposal must meet one or more of the criteria outlined in Section 203(a) of FLPMA; b. The land is designated as suitable for disposal in the current land use plan and resource management plan;	**Action D-SD 1.1.** Dispose public land subject to meeting all of the following land disposal criteria unless otherwise noted: a. All lands considered for disposal must meet one or more of the criteria outlined in Section 203(a) of the FLPMA. b. The land does not contain important wetlands or riparian wildlife habitat, other water resources, significant cultural resources or recreational values.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (SD) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
	b. The land has been identified by local government as necessary to meet economic sustainability of the local committee. c. The land does not contain important wetlands or riparian wildlife habitat, other water resources, significant cultural resources, or recreational values. d. Disposal of the land would not impact the public's access to remaining public lands. e. The lands are not essential to candidate, listed, or proposed threatened or endangered species or identified as priority wildlife habitat. f. Disposal of the land is deemed to be in the local community's interest. g. Suitable under the provisions of the Recreation and R&PP Act.	c. The land does not contain important wetlands or riparian wildlife habitat, other water resources, significant cultural resources, or recreational values; d. Disposal of the land would not impact the public's access to remaining public lands; e. The lands are not essential to candidate, listed, or proposed threatened or endangered species or identified as priority wildlife habitat; f. Disposal of the land is deemed to be in the public's interest; g. The disposal would not result in a net loss of public lands within the WD; and h. Disposal of public lands would not have a higher public benefit if rehabilitated.	c. Disposal of the land would not impact the manageability of remaining public lands. d. The lands are not essential to candidate, listed or proposed threatened or endangered species or identified as priority wildlife habitat. e. Disposal of the land is deemed to be in the public's interest. f. Suitable under the provisions of the Recreation and R&PP Act.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (SD) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action A-SD 1.2. No similar action.	**Action SD 1.2, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Prioritize land for disposal based on the following criteria: a. Lands that are difficult or uneconomical to manage. b. Lands that pose a potential liability for the public domain. c. Lands that have a high viability of reuse. d. Lands identified by local communities as desirable for reuse.		
OBJECTIVE A-SD 3. No similar objective.	**OBJECTIVE SD 3, Alternatives B and C.** Authorize ROWs on public lands to facilitate post-operation reuse and encourage sustainable development.		**OBJECTIVE D-SD 3.** Subject to applicable laws, regulations, and policy, allow for reuse of public lands including reuse of infrastructure by issuing use authorizations on a case-by-case basis.
Action A-SD 3.1. No similar action.	**Action SD 3.1, Alternatives B and C.** Authorize ROWs to support the reuse of public lands if such use could contribute to sustainable development.		**Action D-SD 3.1.** Authorize ROWs or RPP leases on public lands to facilitate post-operation reuse and encourage sustainable development. Consider the following criteria prior to authorizing reuse proposals on public lands. 1. Percentage of reuse contribution to economy compared to existing activity or other reasonably foreseeable use of the site. 2. Type of reuse project.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (SD) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
			3. Evaluation of the value of public land after reuse closure. Public land following reuse should provide higher economic value than if land is closed and reclaimed. 4. Compatibility of reuse with adjacent and any other on-site land uses. 5. Reuse doesn't conflict with existing valid rights 6. There is a local community group or advisory group established for new reuse proposals and closures. 7. Lands have existing disturbance and infrastructure in place available for reuse. 8. Economic viability and stability of reuse proponent. 9. Responsibilities for liabilities, transfer of liability and indemnification of US. 10. Ability to provide on-going well-being of community.

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (SD) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
			11. Reuse should fit with the long-term plan for local communities. 12. Reuse should be compatible with the available workforce and contribute to retaining a skilled workforce. 13. Reuse should allow for full access for other uses, as appropriate. 14. Reuse should be compatible with other management objectives and actions.
Action A-SD 2.1. No similar action.	**Action SD 2.1, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Require public scoping on any proposed realty action, such as disposal, exchange, or ROWs.		
Action A-SD 2.2. No similar action.	**Action SD 2.2, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Work with state and local governments to ensure that the proposed reuse would meet NDEP requirements and county master plans.		
Action SD 2.3, Alternatives A, B, and C. No similar action.			**Action D-SD 2.3.** Monitor sustainable development using appropriate sustainable development indicators (e.g., engagement, well-being of people, well-being of the environment, economy) or other techniques.

Table 2-1
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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (SD) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
Action SD 3.2, Alternatives A, B, and D. No similar action.		**Action C-SD 3.2.** Avoid creating fragmented habitat resource tracts by the issuance of ROWs. Locate ROWs so as to preserve open space.	**Action SD 3.2, Alternatives A, B, and D.** No similar action.
OBJECTIVE A-SD 4. No similar objective.	**OBJECTIVE SD 4, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Develop collaborative processes to facilitate community input into post-operation land reuse.		
Action A-SD 4.1. No similar action.	**Action SD 4.1, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Develop an MOU with Pershing, Washoe, Churchill, and Humboldt Counties to establish roles and responsibilities to facilitate community input into the reuse of public lands.		
Action A-SD 4.2. No similar action.	**Action SD 4.2, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Encourage and participate in establishment of community advisory committees to consider land reuse.		
Action A-SD 4.3. No similar action.	**Action SD 4.3, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Develop educational materials on reuse opportunities and build local capacity and expertise.		
Action A-SD 4.4. No similar action.	**Action SD 4.4, Alternatives B and D.** Partner with local governments to identify targeting strategies that were identified in the communities.	**Action C-SD 4.4.** Partner with local governments and other interested members of the public to identify targeting strategies.	**Action SD 4.4, Alternatives B and D.** Partner with local governments and communities to identify and target sustainable development strategies.
OBJECTIVE A-SD 5. No similar objective.	**OBJECTIVE B-SD 5, Alternatives B and D.** Mineral operation sites or portions thereof may be considered for reuse or different concurrent use if, at any time of the operation, a viable plan	**OBJECTIVE C-SD 5.** Mineral operation sites may be considered for reuse or different concurrent use if, at any time of the operation, a viable plan exists for a productive continued use of the site and is	**OBJECTIVE SD 5, Alternatives B and D.** Mineral operation sites or portions thereof may be considered for reuse or different concurrent use if, at any time of the operation, a viable plan exists

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (SD) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
	exists for a productive continued use of the site and is compatible with other resource and reclamation objectives.	compatible with other resource objectives and does not compromise the environmental integrity of the site beyond current conditions.	for a productive continued use of the site and is compatible with other resource and reclamation objectives.
Action A-SD 5.1. No similar action.	**Action SD 5.1, Alternatives B and D.** Allow nonmining post operational land uses that maintain or improve the environmental integrity and maintain reclamation objectives of the reclaimed mineral site, unless mitigation measures have been developed to avoid or reduce adverse impacts.	**Action C-SD 5.1.** Allow nonmining post-operational land uses only if they do not compromise or adversely impact the environmental integrity of reclaimed mineral site.	**Action SD 5.1, Alternatives B and D.** Allow nonmining post operational land uses that maintain or improve the environmental integrity and maintain reclamation objectives of the reclaimed mineral site, unless mitigation measures have been developed to avoid or reduce adverse impacts.
Action A-SD 5.2. No similar action.	**Action SD 5.2, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Address post-operational reuse in the plan of operations, reclamation plan, plan modifications, or other relevant proposals for site development.		
Action A-SD 5.3. No similar action.	**Action SD 5.3, Alternatives B, C, and D.** Encourage mineral operations to support, or at least not encumber, site reuse.		
Action A-SD 5.4. No similar action.	**Action SD 5.4, Alternatives B and D.** Mining-related facilities may be available for reuse in compliance with law, regulation, policy, and reclamation requirements, in consultation with the NDEP, and subject to the criteria for reuse. Facilities would	**Action C-SD 5.4.** Allow certain facilities to remain for other uses, in compliance with law, regulation, policy, and reclamation requirements, in consultation with the NDEP, and subject to the criteria for reuse. Facilities would remain available for reuse up three	**Action SD 5.4, Alternatives B and D.** Mining-related facilities may be available for reuse in compliance with law, regulation, policy, and reclamation requirements, in consultation with the NDEP, and subject to the criteria for reuse. Facilities would

Table 2-1
Proposed Goals, Objectives, and Actions by Alternative

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (SD) *Table TOC is on Page 2-14. Table notes are on Page 2-15*			
Alternative A (No Action)	**Alternative B**	**Alternative C***	**ALTERNATIVE D (PROPOSED RMP)**
	remain available for reuse up to a maximum of five years from the end of active mining. After which if no reuse actions are pending or ongoing, facilities would be removed and/or rehabilitated, per regulatory requirements (e.g., 3809 regulations).	years from the end of active mining, after which, if no reuse actions are pending or ongoing, facilities would be removed or rehabilitated, per regulatory requirements (e.g., 3809 regulations).	remain available for reuse up to a maximum of five years from the end of active mining. After which if no reuse actions are pending or ongoing, facilities would be removed and/or rehabilitated, per regulatory requirements (e.g., 3809 regulations).

*Unless otherwise identified, all objectives and actions relate to Alternative C, Option 1.

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Cooperating Agencies

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

Nevada Department of Wildlife

Nevada Department of Agriculture

Humboldt County

Pershing County

Washoe County

City of Winnemucca

N-2 Grazing Board

August 2013

WINNEMUCCA DISTRICT
Nevada BLM